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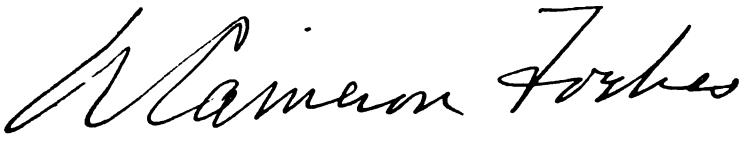

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

1903.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF WAR.

MANILA, P. I., *December 23, 1903.*

SIR: The Philippine Commission has the honor to submit to you its fourth annual report, which is accompanied by the reports of the civil governor, the secretary of commerce and police, the secretary of finance and justice, the secretary of the interior, and the secretary of public instruction. The reports were delayed, due to absence and illness of two or three of the Commission, and cover varying periods. The report of the Commission extends over a period from November 1, 1902, to December 22, 1903.

The conditions of the islands as to tranquillity are quite equal, so far as peace and good order are concerned, to what they were at any time during the Spanish régime. There are centers of disturbance in the Moro country, but they do not offer any difficulty in their removal. The conditions in the Jolo group are shown in the special report of Major-General Wood, governor of the Moro Province, and in the report of the civil governor. The Commission concurs in the recommendation of the civil governor and General Wood that the sultan and datos signing the so-called Bates treaty be notified that its terms are no longer binding on the United States or the Philippine government, and that the Jolo group and all its inhabitants, including the sultan of Jolo and the signing datos, are entirely subject to the Philippine government act and laws passed in accordance therewith.

The condition as to the food supply in the Archipelago has been dealt with at length by the civil governor in his report to the Commission, and it is sufficient to say that the $3,000,000 voted by Congress were exceedingly useful in aiding the islands to meet emergencies which grew much more serious than they were supposed to be at the time the appropriation was made. The recovery from the disastrous loss of cattle through the rinderpest must of necessity be slow, and it

can not be said as yet that the Commission has reached a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, or that it can be certain that with the remainder of the $3,000,000 it may greatly alleviate the embarrassment in agriculture due to the absence of draft cattle. Still, experiments will be continued, and it may be that a remedy will be found. The civil governor in his report to the Commission has set forth at length the dispositions which have been made of the money which has been expended or appropriated out of the $3,000,000 relief fund. The law requires that the civil governor should give an account of this expenditure to the Secretary of War. There is appended to the report of the civil governor to the Commission a detailed statement of expenditures by the auditor so far as it can be made down to the date of his report. In order to prevent a duplication of matter which was properly part of the Commission's report to the Secretary of War, it is hoped that the report of the civil governor with the auditor's statement will be regarded as a sufficient compliance with the law.

The revenues of the islands were maintained for the last fiscal year, and the balance of trade for the year with respect to the islands was much more favorable. The balance of trade against the islands in merchandise was a little over $8,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, it was about $150,000 in favor of the islands, and this in spite of the importation of $10,000,000 gold of rice, an increase of nearly four millions over last year's importation.

The conditions with respect to sugar and tobacco continue to be very unfavorable, and the arguments in favor of a reduction of the Dingley tariff upon these articles, to 25 per cent of the rates of that tariff on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines, grow stronger instead of weaker.

On the 22d of December, 1903, contracts were signed with the owners of the so-called friars' lands and by the civil governor, with the approval and consent of the Commission and the Secretary of War, by which, for a lump sum of $7,239,000, more or less, all the agricultural holdings of the friars in the Philippines were agreed to be transferred to the Philippine government, except about 10,000 acres, the reason for the exception of which is stated in the report of the civil governor. By these contracts, when consummated, something more than 400,000 acres, three-fifths of which have been highly cultivated land and are thickly inhabited by thousands of tenants, will be transferred to the Government. This step has been recommended by the Commission in its previous reports, by the Paris Peace Commission, and by the Schurman Commission as important in producing permanent tranquillity in the islands. Many of the tenants have urged the purchase upon the Government.

The Commission is in a position to say that the number of Spanish friars in the islands is being gradually reduced, so that out of more than 1,000 that were here in 1898 there were but 370 on December 1, 1902, and now there are but 246; that of these a number are infirm and unable to do parish work, and that 83 Dominicans have renounced parish work altogether with the Holy See, and that the policy of the church, therefore, in not sending back to the parishes Spanish friars where it can be avoided, or where they will not be well received by the people, has been sufficiently shown by the facts. The intention of the Roman Catholic Church to Americanize the church in the Philippines is also shown by the appointment of American Catholic bishops and one Filipino bishop to fill the episcopal see of the islands. Not one Spanish friar bishop remains. It is also understood from the correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla and subsequent information received, that of the money to be paid under the purchase to the religious orders by present owners, a large part will be devoted to church purposes in the islands by the supreme authority of the church. It can be safely stated, therefore, that the most important of the matters which the President and the Secretary of War proposed to adjust by sending the civil governor to Rome to confer concerning matters of difference between the Roman Church and the Philippine government have been adjusted, or are on a fair way to satisfactory settlement.

There still remain the fixing of the amount due for rent of and damages to buildings belonging to the church, occupied by United States troops, from the United States Government, and the adjustment of certain trusts, the character of which, as to being secular or religious, is in dispute.

The disposition of the friars' lands agreed to be purchased will entail a very heavy burden upon the Philippine government, but it is thought that in the course of ten or fifteen years the distribution of the lands can be successfully effected to those now lawfully in possession as tenants. The history of the negotiations for the purchase are fully set forth in the report of the civil governor.

The income from customs and other regular taxes has been falling off for the last six months, and there is some reason to expect that the income for the year ending June 30, 1904, will be considerably less than that for the year ending June 30, 1903. Much of the money which has been expended during the current eighteen months has been applied to permanent improvements or to extraordinary expenditures like the cholera ($300,000), the census ($694,000), and the St. Louis Exposition ($575,000); $2,500,000 have been expended or are under appropriation for extensive port works. It is quite possible that with the pressure for enlargement in the branches of public education and in other bureaus which call for expansion there will be a deficit dur-

ing a period of reduced income, due to the depressed condition of agriculture. If provision should be made by which the Commission could issue bonds to pay for permanent improvements, like port works or the construction of heavy bridges or other works of great utility usually paid for under other governments by bond issues, the embarrassment of a deficit could certainly be avoided. It is thought that it would not be extending too great power to the Commission, with the consent of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, from time to time to issue bonds not exceeding in the aggregate $5,000,000 to pay the cost of permanent improvements like the construction of port works or bridges or of large provincial or city schoolhouses. For the latter purpose, that of schoolhouses, two or three millions of dollars might easily be spent and not one dollar wasted. The crying need throughout the islands is school capacity, and the chief cause for the fact that only about 10 per cent of the children of school age attend the public schools is the limitation upon the schoolroom. The erection of handsome, permanent, airy, and healthy schoolhouses would have an excellent effect both in enlarging the school capacity and in giving ocular demonstration of the importance which the government attaches to the general system of education.

Section 66 of the so-called Philippine act of Congress provides:

> That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers, to furnish adequate sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water, and to provide all kinds of municipal betterments and improvements in municipalities, the government of the Philippine Islands, under such limitations, terms, and conditions as it may prescribe, with the consent and approval of the President and the Congress of the United States, may permit any municipality of said islands to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States) registered or coupon bonds in such amount and payable at such time as may be determined by the government of said islands, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That the entire indebtedness of any municipality under this section shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality, and any obligation in excess of such limit shall be null and void.

It seems to the Commission that section 66 ought to be amended by striking out the words "and the Congress of the United States," contained in the seventh line thereof, and that with the continuance of the limitation that the bond issue shall not exceed 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the municipality, the requirement that the Commission and the President shall approve the bond issue before it can be made will be a quite sufficient barrier against abuse of the power. The cumbersomeness of the requirement that Congress shall be applied to for the issuing of bonds for any one of the nine hundred different towns of the Archipelago, will, it seems to us, at once strike the impartial observer. The limitation of 5 per cent

upon the assessed valuation is of itself a very great one, and in many instances will prevent the making of useful improvements by means of a bond issue, but such as the authority is, it ought not to be restricted by a further burdensome requirement that we should go to Congress for assistance in the case of each municipality. It is sincerely hoped that there are many municipalities in which, by a bond issue of this sort, a healthful water supply could be obtained either by gravity or sunken wells, and the Commission is earnestly desirous of beginning this work as soon as possible.

Attention was called in the last report of the Commission to the fact that in the case of the bonds to be issued in the payment of the friars' lands, their exemption was made to extend not only to Federal and Philippine taxes, but also to the taxation of States, counties, and municipalities of the United States, and that by this means it was made possible to secure a very much lower rate of interest than without the exemption from State, municipal, and county taxation in the United States. With respect to the bonds to be issued to pay for the sewer and water supply systems in Manila, the exemption did not include that from State, county, and municipal taxation. As the whole effort of the Government of the United States in these islands is a national one, it does not appear to the Commission why a distinction should be made, and it is again urgently recommended that all bonds to be issued by virtue of the Philippine act should be exempt not only from Federal and Philippine taxation, but also from State, and municipal, and county taxation.

The operation of the coastwise trade laws of the United States, in respect to trade between the islands of the Philippine Archipelago and to trade between those islands and the mainland of the United States, have been suspended by act of Congress until July 1, 1904. If Congress were to take no action and to allow the coastwise navigation laws to become applicable to the interisland trade of these islands and to the trade between the islands and the United States as they now are, most disastrous results would follow. It is earnestly recommended that the regulation of the coastwise trade, so far as it relates to the trade between the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, be left wholly to the discretion of the Philippine Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States, and that the trade between the islands and the mainland of the United States be continued as at present by suspending the application of the trading laws of the United States for five years longer, to wit, until July 1, 1909. The reasons for this recommendation will be found set forth in the report of the civil governor, and still more in detail in the reports of the secretary of finance and justice and the reports of the insular collector of customs, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster.

Since the above was written, it has come to the knowledge of the Commission that a bill has been introduced in Congress applying the coastwise law to trade between the islands and the mainland of the United States. The danger from this of increasing the freight rates and thus imposing an additional burden upon the trade of the islands must be obvious to anyone who has examined the facts with respect to the percentage of the business now done between the islands and the mainland of the United States in American bottoms. The Commission, of course, can not present any objection to legislation which shall unite more closely the Philippine Islands with the United States in bonds of amity and mutually beneficial business relations, but it most urgently and earnestly invites your attention, and that of Congress, to the great injustice which will be done to the islands if the law which limits the means of communication to American bottoms between the United States and the Philippine Islands does not at the same time and as a consideration for this interference with the natural laws of trade and the necessary increase of freight rates, strike down the tariff wall made by the Dingley tariff in the matter of the importation of sugar and tobacco from the islands to the mainland. The people of the islands may well ask, "What advantage are we to get out of association with the United States in a business way, if our trade is to be used only for the purpose of increasing the business of American ships while the limitation of the coastwise laws by increasing the freight rates will reduce the business that we now have with that country?"

Does not every consideration of justice require that if the Philippine Islands are to be treated as a part of the United States and subject to the coastwise laws, they should enjoy the same freedom of trade with the United States which is enjoyed by every other part of the United States to which those coastwise laws are made applicable?

We respectfully urge, therefore, that as a condition and as a consideration for making the trade between the islands and the United States coastwise trade, the duty on sugar and tobacco should be reduced to not more than 25 per cent of the Dingley rates.

Now that conditions of tranquility have been completely restored to the islands, the time has arrived for the material improvements in the islands by great works of construction, and especially the building of railroads. In tropical countries the cost of construction and maintenance of a railroad is much less in comparison with that of the construction and maintenance of a wagon road than in the temperate zone. The effect of the torrential rains on wagon roads is so destructive that their maintenance each year is almost equal to their original cost of construction in many places in the Philippine Islands where good road material is difficult to obtain. It becomes therefore more important in these islands to have railroads than wagon roads, and we believe

sincerely that the stimulation of the construction of railroads by Government guaranty of a certain income is fully warranted.

We are opposed to the granting of lands as a subsidy for the construction of roads, and favor the definite fixing of the Government liability by guaranty of the income on a fixed investment. In this way we feel certain that the construction of a large part of the needed trunk lines in the islands can be brought about. In our view a guaranty of income not exceeding 4 per cent is all that is required, and in many instances a grant of less than that will supply the needed capital. We think that the making of such guaranties might well be left to the Commission, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States.

The Commission retains its opinion already expressed that the limitation upon the holding of land in the islands by corporations to 2,500 acres is a needless hindrance to the development of the islands, and that the limitation ought either to be removed entirely or to be increased so as to allow the acquisition of at least 25,000 acres of land. In cases in which, in order to justify the expenditure of the amount of capital required to conduct sugar and other agricultural industries on a paying basis, a very large amount of money is needed, the restriction of corporations to the ownership of 2,500 acres is practically prohibitory upon such enterprises.

Again, the chief of the mining bureau and the secretary of the interior recommend that the provision of the present mining laws which prevents the location of more than one claim by a single individual or association upon a lode or deposit should be stricken out. The Commission entirely concurs in this view. Attention is also called to the fact that that part of the Philippine act which relates to mining needs some amendments of smaller importance, but which are quite necessary. Thus, both standards of measurement are used in the act, whereas the metric system alone ought to be used. Again, the recording of mining claims is forbidden without certain requisites. The chief of the bureau is strongly of opinion that all such claims ought to be recorded, and then their legal effect after recording should be left to the courts. He thinks the present provision intrusts too much power to the recording officer.

The Commission therefore has the honor to recommend that Congress be requested to enact legislation as follows:

First. Legislation which shall reduce the tariff on sugar and tobacco imported from the Philippine Islands to not more than 25 per cent of the present Dingley rates on tobacco and sugar imported from foreign countries.

Second. Legislation authorizing the Philippine Commission, with the approval of the President and the Secretary of War, to issue bonds

from time to time, which shall not in the aggregate sum exceed $5,000,000, for the making of future permanent improvements.

Third. An amendment to section 66 of an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," by which the consent of Congress to issue the bonds therein provided for may not be required.

Fourth. Legislation providing that all bonds authorized to be issued by the Philippine government or any provincial or municipal government thereof by act of Congress shall be made exempt not only from Federal and Philippine taxation, but from State, county, and municipal taxation in the United States.

Fifth. That control over the shipping in the trade between the islands shall be left wholly to the discretion of the Philippine Commission, subject to the approval of the President and the Secretary of War.

Sixth. That the application of the United States coastwise navigation laws to the trade between the Philippine Islands and the mainland of the United States be postponed by Congressional action until July 1, 1909; or, in the alternative, that the coastwise laws of the United States be not made applicable to the trade between the islands and the mainland of the United States, except with a proviso or condition that the rates upon imports from the Philippine Islands into the United States shall not pay duty in excess of 25 per cent of the rates on such merchandise imposed by the Dingley tariff.

Seventh. That authority be given by Congressional act to the Philippine Commission, with the approval of the President and the Secretary of War, to encourage the investment of capital in the construction of railroads for the Philippine Islands by accompanying the grants of franchises to build railroads, in cases where it is deemed necessary, with a guaranty by the Philippine government of income on the amount of the investment to be fixed in advance in the act of guaranty, the amount of income guaranteed not to exceed annually 4 per cent of the fixed principal.

Eighth. That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned, and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippines by any individual or corporation shall be extended to 25,000 acres.

Ninth. That the clause which forbids the filing of more than one mining claim by the same individual or association upon a lode or deposit be repealed.

Tenth. That the provisions of the Philippine act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which apply to mining claims, and the procedure in filing them, shall be so amended that only the metric system of distances shall be used, and

shall also be so amended that mining claims shall be filed whether properly executed according to law or not, the effect of their execution and record to be left to future adjudication.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. TAFT, *President.*

For—

DEAN C. WORCESTER,
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
HENRY C. IDE,
T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA,
BENITO LEGARDA,
JOSÉ LUZURIAGA,
JAMES F. SMITH,
Commissioners.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 23, 1903.

LIST OF EXHIBITS TO REPORT OF CIVIL GOVERNOR FOR THE YEAR 1903.

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B.—Report insular purchasing agent.

C.—Report insular purchasing agent carabao to November 20, 1903.

D.—Expenditures Congressional relief fund.

E.—Reconcentration act No. 781.

F.—Stenographic report Villegas hearings (Washington).

G.—Summarized statement valuations religious estates.

H.—Contracts for sale friars' lands.

I.—Statement showing executive action religious matters.

J.—Report Governor Wright—Hemp.

K.—Petition agricultural society Panay and Negros—Sugar.

L.—Colton's statement re sugar.

M.—Governor Wright's statement re sugar and tobacco.

N.—Supervisor fiscal report labor Benguet road.

O.—Labor report, Captain Couden, U. S. Navy.

P.—Report Norton and Drew.

Q.—Report exposition board.

R.—Report civil service board.

S.—Acts of the Moro Province.

T.—Report General Wood, Bates treaty.

U.—Report of municipal board.

V.—Charter Manila Street Railway.

W.—Improvement of port.

X.—Report executive secretary.

Y.—Executive orders and proclamations.

REPORT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 23, 1903.

MANILA, P. I., *November 15, 1903.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit a report to you on the general conditions in the islands and on the affairs of the bureaus which by law are under the direct supervision of the civil governor. The report of last year, upon the subjects treated in this report generally, covered a period ending October 1, 1902. I shall attempt to make this report cover the period ending December 23, 1903.

This has been a year of considerable suffering among the people of the Philippine Islands. The depressing causes referred to in my last report united to bring on in July and August last a short food supply. The worst has passed, and while the immediate future is not as bright as it might be, I believe that we are beginning an era in the history of the islands which, with the assistance of proper tariff reduction in the United States and proper navigation laws for the islands, will be one of decided material development.

In November, 1902, the price of rice rose rapidly in Manila and the provinces, and authentic information reached the Commission that a syndicate had been formed by certain merchants of Manila and elsewhere to effect a corner in this food of the people and to control its price. The situation warranted extraordinary action to prevent hardship and suffering. On the 4th of November, 1902, therefore, the Commission passed Act No. 495, a copy of which is appended under Exhibit A, appropriating $2,000,000 Mexican to defray the expense of buying and distributing rice at a reasonable price to the inhabitants of those provinces in which the market price was too high. By the terms of the law the rice was bought under direction of the civil governor and was distributed under the orders of the same officer for cash and at a price which would cover cost and all expenses. Subsequently the restriction as to price was repealed. In attempting to buy rice in Saigon, the source of rice supply nearest to the Philippines, the Commission was informed that the supply from there was exhausted. Thereupon application was made to the consul at Bangkok for Siam rice and also to the consul at Calcutta for Calcutta rice.

It was found necessary to go into these distant markets because the syndicate evidently controlled the Saigon market.

The purchases of rice, with the cost of storing, distribution, and wastage, did not prove to be profitable as a mere investment. An especially severe loss was suffered in the rice purchased at Calcutta. We bought there what was called "first-class famine rice." On arrival this proved to be an inferior quality of red rice, which soon developed weevils and in its deteriorating condition had to be sold at a considerable loss. It was probably necessary to go as far as Calcutta to break the corner, but it would have been wiser to buy a better quality of rice.

None of the rice in question was given away; it was held in Manila and sent to the various provinces as word was received from the governors that the local dealers were raising the price of rice beyond what was reasonable. Our purchases in Siam and Calcutta broke the corner, and rice fell in price. It then became necessary to dispose of the rice on hand to dealers in Manila and in other parts of the Archipelago at such price as could be obtained. A large part of the Calcutta purchase was sold to a firm having control of certain small coastwise steamers of small draft which plied from port to port and peddled out cargoes of the poor rice through Chinamen. The contract of sale forbade under bond penalty, disposition of the rice at a price greater than $6.50 Mexican per picul of 137½ pounds, plus actual cost of freight. This was not an unreasonable price for that quality of rice in the provinces.

The purchases of rice under Act No. 495 in Mexican money amounted to	$1,815,974.81
And the sales amounted to	1,567,642.00
Loss from wastage and poor Calcutta rice	248,332.81

The details of these Government transactions can be seen by reference to the report of the insular purchasing agent, made an exhibit hereto, marked Exhibit B. On the purchase under Act 495 the loss to the Government, at the then prevailing rate, was thus about $100,000 gold. Considering that by this action rice at a reasonable price was secured to six millions of people for one season when they were threatened with starvation prices, the money was not badly spent. The losses sustained by the syndicate who attempted the corner was sufficient to prevent another combination of the kind. It will be noted that the money spent under Act No. 495 was appropriated from the general funds of the insular treasury, and did not come out of the three millions appropriated by act of Congress for relief of the distress in the islands, subsequently passed.

Anticipating that the small rice acreage, due to the absence of cattle and other causes, would not be sufficient to furnish food enough for

the inhabitants during the year 1903, the Commission passed an act to provide against the danger of famine dated November 12, 1902, and numbered 517. By this act it was made the duty of municipal presidents in all the towns of the islands to call meetings of the people of their respective towns, and to urge them at once to take steps to secure the necessary seed and to plant quick-growing crops of corn, camotes (i. e., sweet potatoes), rice, and other food plants. Each president was authorized temporarily to allot public land within his town to citizens of the town for the purpose of planting seed and of reaping the crop. The act further authorized provincial boards to buy seed and sell it where needed to the towns, to be sold again to the inhabitants, with authority to furnish the indigent with seed and to collect the equivalent of the same from the crop. Monthly reports of their proceedings under the act were required from the municipal presidents and provincial governors. The civil governor was required to bring the terms of the act to the attention of the people by proclamation.

The proclamation was issued in accordance with the act, and reports from the various provinces justify the statement that the act stimulated the planting of many different kinds of food-making plants and prevented much of the suffering which would have been caused by the short food supply. In parts of the islands the municipal councils exceeded their authority and made the failure to plant crops criminal offenses, and punished persons by imprisonment in jail for failure to attend to the provisions of this act and to raise the crops as the councils thought they ought. Executive action had to be taken to prevent such abuses. From the 1st of January until late in August there was a drought in the islands of unusual length, which interfered with the successful reaping of many of the crops planted under Act No. 517; and with the drought a pest of locusts came that bade fair to consume every part of the food supply that grew above the ground. Locusts have visited some provinces in the islands for two or three years past, but during this year every province seems to have been afflicted with them. In a normal state of agriculture, with the acreage of planted crops what it was before 1896, every *hacendero* or farmer, the moment that locusts appeared, had the strongest motive for uniting all the people in the suppression of the pest. If locusts are promptly attacked, driven into ditches and burned before their wings are grown, and when they are what are called "loctones" or hoppers, they can be destroyed and the losses which they cause as flying insects may be avoided. The difficulty during the past year has been that comparatively so little of the land has been cultivated that the motive for the influential *hacendero* and landowner to make great efforts to kill the locusts has not existed. The Commission became convinced from official reports received that some radical action must be taken

to rouse the people to suppress the locusts. Accordingly Act No. 817, declaring the presence of locusts to be a public emergency and making provision for their suppression, was enacted on the 3d of August, 1903. By this act a board for the suppression of locusts was provided in each province, to consist of the three members of the provincial board and three agriculturalists. In each province in which locusts appeared, every able-bodied inhabitant, with a few necessary exceptions, was declared liable for service under regulations of the board, which might require the inhabitants to assemble "en masse" to suppress the pest, or might make it the duty of each inhabitant to deliver to an agent of the board a certain number of bushels of locusts a day. The municipal officers were made subject to the orders of the board, and they were required at once to give notice of the presence of locusts in any barrio of a town to the agents of the board. The board was authorized to distribute rice to those engaged in the work of suppressing locusts who were unable to support themselves during their service, and this rice, it was provided, the civil governor should purchase at the expense of the Congressional relief fund and distribute to the various provinces. Any person failing to comply with lawful regulations of the board was made subject to prosecution and a fine of $10 or ten days imprisonment, or both. The board was also authorized to procure from the civil governor sheets of galvanized iron to be distributed to each town, and to be used as a means of obstructing the escape of locusts and of driving them into prepared ditches. These sheets of iron were also to be paid for from the Congressional relief fund.

Money has been drawn from the Congressional relief fund by virtue of Acts Nos. 738, 786, and 797, and under resolutions of the Commission adopted in accordance with the provisions of the last act. The three acts and the resolutions passed are appended to this report under Exhibit A. It was thought wise to buy rice and distribute it in the provinces to be used not only to pay for the destruction of locusts, but also for the payment of labor on the roads, for the labor in the erection of barrio schoolhouses and other public works, the construction of which in districts where the food supply was short would furnish means of living to the poor and indigent. Rice for this purpose proved generally to be better than money, because money earned and paid was too often lost in gambling, the prevailing vice among the Filipino people, whether rich or poor. Rice generally reached the mouths it was intended for.

We have purchased under Acts 786 and 797 from Congressional relief funds, rice amounting to 16,552,487 pounds, costing $732,790.13 Mexican currency, and 8,455,524 pounds, costing $348,931.93 Philippine currency. Of this 19,994,565 pounds have been distributed down to November 30 of this year, and we have on hand 5,013,446 pounds. Probably no more than this will be needed for the present year.

The following table shows the provinces to which the rice has been distributed and the purposes to which it has been devoted:

Province.	Piculs (137½ pounds to picul).	Days wages in driving and destroying locusts.	Repairing and constructing roads.	For sale to prevent exorbitant prices.	Barrio schoolhouses.	Iron for locusts (sheets).	Netting for catching locusts.
Abra	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	400	.....
Albay	5,000	500	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambos Camarines	4,500	.....	3,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Antique	1,250	750	500	.....	.....	500	.....
Bataan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Batangas	12,000	4,000	3,000	.....	5,000	300	.....
Benguet	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulacan	10,000	2,000	8,000	.....	.....	500	1,000
Cagayan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Capiz	5,000	1,000	3,000	.....	1,000	500	.....
Cavite	6,000	1,000	5,000	.....	.....	100	.....
Cebu	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Ilocos Norte	9,700	1,000	6,200	.....	2,500	.....	.....
Ilocos Sur	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Iloilo	12,500	2,500	10,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....
La Laguna	820	820	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
La Union	2,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	500	.....
Lepanto-Bontoc	108	51	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masbate	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mindoro	5,000	.....	3,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Misamis	3,500	500	3,000	.....	.....	500	.....
Moro	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negros Occidental	8,000	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	1,600	.....
Negros Oriental	8,500	4,000	.....	3,000	1,500	500	.....
Nueva Ecija	4,500	2,000	2,500	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Nueva Vizcaya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Pampanga	5,000	1,000	4,000	.....	.....	600	.....
Pangasinan	100	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Rizal	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romblon	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Samar	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sorsogon	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surigao	34	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tarlac	4,000	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tayabas	8,050	3,000	4,500	[a] 100	450	450	.....
Zambales	5,400	400	2,000	.....	3,000	100	.....
Total	139,957	33,655	82,252	7,100	16,950	11,450	1,000

[a] Provincial buildings.

The only gratuitous distribution of rice permitted was as follows:

	Piculs.
Mariquina fire sufferers	182
Indigent poor, town of Capiz, Panay	25
Relief inhabitants of Canaman, Magarao, Bombon, Quipajo, Ambos Camarines (50 piculs each town)	200
Total	407

Under date of September 18, 1903, provincial board of Occidental Negros was authorized to furnish 2 cavanes of rice per week to lepers at Macalol, Bacolod. (To be taken from rice shipped under Act 786.)

It was supposed for some time to be possible to destroy the locusts by infecting some of them with a disease from a poisonous fungus and allowing the infected ones to escape to their fellows and thus spread destruction through all of them. In exceptional instances this remedy was effective, but during the dry season it failed utterly, and it is so likely to fail at all times that it has not been deemed wise to devote any further attention to it. The destruction by locusts during the months of April, May, and June and earlier, was very great,

but it is thought that the steps since taken for the protection of the crops which were seeded in July and August have been quite effective to prevent serious loss. The offer of rice for work in suppressing the locusts, with the provisions of the law referred to, summoned the entire population—men, women and children—and the result justifies the plan.

The road work done at the expense of the relief fund has been chiefly that of repairing former roads under the control and direction of the provincial supervisors. The consulting engineer has been busy preparing plans and specifications for the construction of what may well be called "insular" roads, because they will lead from one province to another or from one side of an important island to another, and are too expensive to be built under the auspices of the provincial government.

Rice has also been used in Ilocos Norte, in Tayabas, and in Cavite, and possibly it will be used in other provinces for work done in the erection of barrio schoolhouses. Almost the entire cost of these schoolhouses is in labor, and the use of rice therefore, for the construction of such houses, is very convenient. Under the laws and executive orders safeguarding the expenditure of the rice, set forth in the appendix and already referred to, the objects, places of expenditure, the amount of work done, the price at which it was done, will all be shown by accounts filed by supervisors of the provinces with the auditor, but it is impossible at the present time to submit such accounts, for the reason that sufficient time has not elapsed for their submission and audit.

The stimulus given to the cultivation of the ground this year by legislation and the efforts of the authorities has led to what is probably a greater acreage for the planting of rice and other food supplies than any year since 1889. Of course much difficulty has been found in the absence of draft cattle, but the pinch of hunger and the instruction of municipal authorities has led to the use of the existing carabao by many different farmers and to some plowing by hand. The prospect is that we shall have a better rice crop in nearly all the provinces, except, possibly, Batangas, than we have had for years. It was at first thought that all the crops would be destroyed by the continuance of the drought, but after August rain fell all over the islands, and the rice which has seemed to be in a failing condition developed, and now gives prospect of producing a fair amount of grain.

No cases of actual starvation have been brought to the notice of the Government. In the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Iloilo, and Batangas it has been reported that there was much suffering from lack of food and this was doubtless true, but the people have always found enough camotes or tubers and other food roots to avoid starvation. Such food not properly cooked is indigestible and unhealthy,

and while there were no deaths from starvation there were diseases incident to bad and insufficient food which carried off many. Among people thus badly nourished, cholera, too, found many victims.

The absence of draft cattle is likely to produce a change in the amount of rice production in these islands under normal conditions. In a number of provinces hemp is being planted. The hemp crop does not need, except for purposes of transportation, the carabao. The hemp culture is increasing very rapidly in Laguna, in Batangas, in Cavite, in the Camarines, in Union, and in other provinces where rice was the chief product. The importation of rice for the year ending June 30, 1903, exceeded that of the previous year by about three and one-half millions of dollars gold, and reached as a grand total something over ten millions of dollars gold. It is hoped that no such amount of rice will need to be imported next year, but it should be said that if the culture of hemp, copra, sugar, and tobacco pays better, the importation of some rice as food may not necessarily indicate a lack of prosperity in the country.

One of the chief objects of the Congressional relief fund was the restocking of the islands with draft animals. By Act No. 738 the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the preliminary expenses in the purchase of draft cattle. The acting insular purchasing agent and a cattle expert, taken from the agricultural bureau, were sent to every country in the Orient whence exportation to the Philippines was possible. The purchasing agent advertised in Manila for bids at which 5,000 carabao, immunized from rinderpest, would be delivered in Manila, but the uncertainty as to the percentage of cattle that would survive the process of immunization prevented our securing a contract from responsible cattle importers in Manila. The process of temporary immunization consists in injecting into the circulation of the animal a serum which will render the animal immune from rinderpest some four or five months. Permanent immunization is only effected by a simultaneous injection of the serum and virulent rinderpestic blood drawn from a victim of the disease. The inoculators of the board of health of the islands have inoculated many carabao in provinces revisited by rinderpest, to prevent a spread of the disease, and the loss has not averaged three per cent of the animals inoculated. It was hoped that the same result might attend inoculation of animals purchased in China and subjected to inoculation at Shanghai. Accordingly, the acting insular purchasing agent made a contract with the firm of Keylock & Pratt, of that city, for the delivery in Manila of 10,000 immunized carabao at the price of 88 Mexican pesos a head; an agent of the insular government to examine and reject carabao before inoculation at Shanghai and to supervise the process, and the insular government to share the risk of loss by paying 40 pesos for each head dying on account of it. The percentage of loss from the treatment became so

great at Shanghai that both parties to the contract were glad to modify its terms by a new contract under which Keylock & Pratt agreed to deliver 10,000 carabao of certain weight and age in Manila at 79 Mexican pesos a head, temporarily immunized in China and subject to inspection at Manila. Thus far it can not be said that the contract has been successful. The truth is that the imported animals seem to be peculiarly susceptible to many other diseases than rinderpest after they are brought here. We have lost nearly an entire herd of 200 from hemorrhagic septicæmia, quite a number from surra, and others from a union of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. In addition to this, we received word through the State Department at Washington that the Chinese Government would forbid the exportation of more than 1,000 animals. Our latest information, however, is that the Chinese authorities will not interfere with the fulfillment of the present contract. The following table shows the carabao transactions:

Statement November 20, 1903.

			Shanghai currency.
Total number purchased under old contract	649, at $75		$48,675.00
Total number dying at Shanghai after inoculation	435, at 40		17,400.00
Total number purchased under new contract	721, at 79		56,979.00
Total	1,805		$123,054.00
or Philippine currency			$118,805.45
Total number accepted alive		1,370	
Dispositions:			
Sale by purchasing agent	91		
23, at $100	$2,300		
68, at 70	7,060		
	$9,360		
Transfer to provinces—			
Rizal	105		
Bataan	230		
Laguna	51		
Occidental Negros	20		
Zamboanga	33		
On hand in Manila	406		
Missing	3		
Died since acceptance	429		
		1,370	

The Commisson passed Act 828 (a copy of which is appended under Exhibit A) for the purpose of prescribing a method of disposing of the carabao purchased in the provinces where they were most needed. The insular purchasing agent is authorized by the act to send carabao purchased to any province the provincial board of which shall request it, upon approval of the Commission. Sales are conducted under the auspices of the provincial board. The minimum price at cash sales is fixed at 70 Philippine pesos. The privilege of choice is to be put up for public bidding. Sales partly on time are allowed, but preference

is given in choice to those buying wholly for cash. The terms of partly credit sales are 93 pesos—31 pesos cash and the balance in one and two years secured by chattel mortgage on the animal. It has also been the custom of the Commission to authorize the purchasing agent to sell in small numbers carabao at 100 Philippine pesos a head for cash, with the privilege of choice to any bona fide *hacendero* or farmer coming to Manila to buy. Of course the prices fixed will not pay the cost of the carabao, but it was not the purpose of the Commission to charge full cost. The Commission understands the intention of Congress to be to relieve the scarcity of cattle by furnishing them to farmers at a low price.

If we assume that the carabao shown to be on hand and sold at the time of the preparation of the statement given above will continue in life, they have cost the insular government 126.65 Philippine pesos a head, without counting forage and other expenses of maintenance, which would perhaps increase the expense to 150 pesos. This is not encouraging, but experience will doubtless enable us to reduce the cost. The attitude of the Chinese Government makes it improbable that we can procure from China more than the 10,000 already contracted for there. It seems likely, though experiment will only make it certain, that it would be wiser for us to import the so-called Indian bulls and cows used now in the Straits Settlements in Java and in India for rice culture, because, though not so strong, they are hardier than the carabao and quite as good workers. I append hereto a statement as to carabao transactions to November 20, 1903, by the insular purchasing agent, as Exhibit C.

I also append a statement from the auditor showing the actual expenditures from the Congressional relief fund as Exhibit D. From this statement it appears that of the total sum of ₱6,000,000, appropriated by Congress, the sum of ₱2,691,000 has been appropriated or allotted by the Philippine Commission for the purposes of the act, and that net withdrawals from such allotments have been made amounting to ₱1,312,162.42, leaving a balance to the credit of the allotments amounting to ₱1,378,837.58. There was in the treasury on December 1 to the credit of the Congressional relief fund a balance unappropriated of ₱3,309,000, and a balance of the original fund in the treasury, allotted and unallotted, amounting to ₱4,687,837.58, or $2,343,918.79.

CONDITIONS AS TO TRANQUILLITY.

The conditions with respect to tranquillity in the islands have greatly improved during the last year, and I think it fair to say that at no time in the history of the islands has there been less ladronism than as when this is written, December 10, 1903. At the time of writing my last report the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, in the immediate neighborhood of Manila, were disturbed by marauding bands, which

are said to have derived considerable support from persons in Manila. They were under the command of one San Miguel, who professed to be the appointee of a junta representing the Filipino Republic. He drew his forces from the purlieus of Manila and from well-known ladrones, thieves, and other criminals to be found in the towns of the two provinces. So active did the marauders become that the forces of the constabulary of the two provinces were not enough to guard the towns against their attacks and at the same time to chase the robbers to their hiding places. Accordingly, use was made of the scouts under the constabulary act, and this with very good effect. In two engagements, one with the constabulary and the other with a company of scouts, the ladrones suffered most severely, losing in the latter of the two engagements more than 60 men by death, including their leader, San Miguel. Shortly before the death of San Miguel, Apolinario Mabini landed in these islands from Guam, after taking the oath of allegiance. Upon his landing a note from San Miguel was handed him, asking for advice. To this note Mabini responded by writing on his visiting card that he had not been long enough in the islands to answer, but that he would advise him later. The card of Mabini was found on the dead body of San Miguel and was delivered to me by the chief of the constabulary. I sent the card to Mabini by the hand of Pedro A. Paterno, expressing surprise that so soon after taking the oath he should open communication with men in arms against the Government. He replied by sending to me a copy of a letter which he had sent San Miguel, but which did not reach him before his death. The letter was as follows:

MANILA, *March 27, 1903.*

SIR: Since you ask me my opinion concerning your action, I will clearly inform you in accordance with my method of thinking.

I do not consider that the liberty enjoyed to-day in this Archipelago can be followed by independence through means of arms at the present time. The people do not move because they have no arms, and even if they had them they would have nothing to eat. Although you might find another nation that would like to furnish arms and supplies, this nation also would like to annex this territory, and if this should happen our misfortune would be still greater.

If we should proceed gradually, as, in fact, you are doing, the war would continue and possibly our nation never would enjoy prosperity, because the war would finally turn into a poisonous disease which would greatly increase our weakness. Understand well that we are now killing each other.

It seems to me that at the present time we should endeavor to secure independence through the paths of peace. Let us cease that the people may rest, that it may work to recover from its recent proprietary losses. Let us conform to the opinion of the majority, although we may recognize that by this method we do not obtain our desires.

This is, I believe, the surest and most fit method in obtaining the welfare of all.

Let us deliberate and hold an assembly to treat of these matters. In case you are in conformity with this and return to peace, determine upon the necessary conditions that you should ask in order to save yourselves from any whatever vexations,

and if you think that I should transmit your petition to the constituted authorities I am disposed to comply at any time.

There are those who say that your procedure is the cause of many abuses and methods which are unfavorable to the country, but I believe that the remedy for this, if it were true, is not comparable to the great poverty which would be born of of a war apparently interminable. I believe that as long as the Filipinos do not endeavor to liberate themselves from their bonds the period of their liberty will not arrive.

Excuse me for telling you this. If, perchance, you are not in accord with my opinion, this will not, as far as I am concerned, be a motive for destroying our former friendship and companionship.

Order your humble servant whenever you see fit.

AP. MABINI.

General LUCIANO SAN MIGUEL.

Subsequently to this, Mabini addressed to me a letter in terms following:

MANILA, P. I., *April 9, 1903.*

HONORABLE SIR: A few days after my arrival at this capital, I received a message from the late San Miguel, sending greetings of welcome, and requesting my opinion in regard to his attitude. In reply I sent him a card, thanking him for his welcome and informing him that I had not as yet formed any opinion, since I had only just arrived and did not know the conditions.

Weeks after, when I had acquired some knowledge of the true state of affairs, I wrote a letter, in which I endeavored to prove that armed contention is ruinous to the country and that the present condition of things permits only of a pacific contention for the political ideals that one might strive after. I prepared this letter against the time when San Miguel should ask me for the second time for my opinion. On the morning of the 27th of March last a messenger came for the said opinion, and I gave him the letter. But on the following day the messenger came back to inform me that the letter had not reached the hands of San Miguel, who had been killed, but had been delivered to an officer of his band for him to deliver to the second in command. Later I turned over the rough copy of the letter to Mr. Pedro A. Paterno, in order that he might inform you in regard to the contents.

I have just been informed that the letter is in the possession of Faustino Guillermo, chief of a band, who, with his people, is disposed, so they say, to follow the counsels given in the said letter. But there exists another and larger band, under the command of Alejandro Santiago and Apolonio Samson; this Alejandro Santiago is, according to reports, the successor of San Miguel. These chieftains have not received the letter yet, for the reason that the frequent expeditions and patrols of the constabulary render communication very difficult; no one dares to search for them, for fear of falling into the hands of the officers of public order. They tell me that it is necessary that the persecution should not be so active, if only for a few days, for them to secure an opportunity to hold intercourse; or that a safe conduct should be furnished them, so that they can send a person to look for them and deliver the letter.

I must confess frankly that the late San Miguel was an old acquaintance and even friend of mine; but the chiefs above mentioned I do not know personally, and I am not acquainted with their antecedents.

With these data, I await your determination, signing myself your humble and obedient servant.

MABINI.

Mr. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippines.

To which I made the following reply, which ended the correspondence:

BAGUIO, BENGUET, *April 18, 1903.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 9, 1903, and to apologize for my delay in answering the same. The letter was delivered to me just before I left Manila for Benguet, and I had to delay answer until reaching here, and until the letter could be translated. I have also read the copy of your letter to San Miguel which you sent me by Señor Paterno. I thank you much for interesting yourself in the maintenance of law and order in the islands and in presenting as cogently as you do the necessity for peace and tranquillity. If I have understood your letter to me and its request, you have in mind a surrender of the persons to whom you have directed your letter, on condition of their receiving immunity from ordinary prosecutions under the law. Could I be assured that this leniency would secure quiet and freedom from robbery and invasion to the good people of Bulacan, Rizal, and Cavite, whose welfare we both have at heart, I should be glad again to offer immunity to those to whom you desire your letter to be conveyed; but the difficulty is, my dear señor, that purely out of consideration for the welfare of the people of the three provinces, I ran the risk of allowing many criminals to go unwhipt of justice and did authorize an offer of immunity to these very persons should they come in and surrender all their arms—an offer which remained open for some six weeks from October 1 to November 15 of last year. Reports came from time to time that the offer was to be accepted, but finally nothing was done. There was for a time suspension of the police expeditions in order to permit a general surrender. The only effect of this was to exaggerate in the eyes of the poor people of the towns of Rizal and Bulacan the prestige of those to whom the offers of immunity were made, enabling them the better to terrorize such people, and to give to the individuals in arms an excessive idea of their own importance. The negotiation fell through chiefly because the men who made up the bands of these various individuals belonged to the criminal classes, were confirmed ladrones and escaped fugitives from justice, whom their leaders, even if they desired to do so, could not control to the extent of compelling them to give up their arms which they needed for their life's profession. They were all bent on a lawless life, were outlaws and bandits, and would continue to be so whatever the government at Manila. True they received reenforcement from time to time from the idle and worthless of the neighboring towns and doubtless had assistance from some of the municipal officials, who, acting from motives of fear or gain, reaped a benefit from their complicity and assistance. After this experience, and after a conference with the members of the Commission, I reached the definite conclusion that patience with them had ceased to be a virtue, and that the worst possible course to pursue with them, having regard to the welfare of the Filipino people of the three provinces, was to temporize, negotiate, or offer immunity to them. Most of them were criminals and had been so since the Spanish times, and it could not reasonably be expected that they would, even if they surrendered, return to paths of peace. San Miguel was selected as nominal leader and figurehead because the real leaders were jealous of each other. Santiago, a very obscure person, with facility only for intrigue, has been selected on the same principle. Apollonio Samson, Faustino Guillermo, Julian Santos (now under sentence of death), Manilang (now dead), Felizardo, Montillon, and Contreras were the real leaders and they always have been robbers, kidnapers, and carabao thieves, and Guillermo, Santos, and Manilang, and possibly some of the others, were fugitives from justice under charge of murder. They are unworthy of either the encouragement or sympathy of any Filipino of honor and integrity, no matter what his views as to the present civil government, or the independence of the islands. It is difficult for those who are sincerely irreconcilable not to sympathize with any disturbance involving attacks upon the peace and order of the community,

because they can hardly repress the hope that such disturbance, whatever the motive, may embarrass the present government and ultimately germinate into a new insurrection. In the blindness of their zeal they are willing to sacrifice their own people—for it is only their own people who suffer by such outlawry—to a vague hope that out of pure ladronism, murder, and robbery may grow a successful revolution based on patriotic sentiment. Those whose duty it is, however, to keep informed as to the character and nature of these persons who keep up such disturbances know that while these persons may receive encouragement and even material assistance from irreconcilable persons of respectability, they are essentially only robber bands, thieves, murderers, and kidnapers for ransom, determined to live on their neighbors and willing to sacrifice any number of Filipinos to the enjoyment of an outlaw life. They masquerade at times as "revolucionarios" in order to win the assistance just mentioned, but they are nothing but ladrones and should be punished only as violators of the law. Were there established in these islands a self-respecting and responsible independent Filipino government, almost its first duty would be the suppression and punishment of exactly this class of persons, who in their hearts recognize no law and wish no condition of affairs save that of violence and rapine, for in no other can they acquire a livelihood, or attain the position of prominence or influence which their vanity demands.

I have written, my dear Señor, to you with great frankness, not with the idea of publishing our correspondence, but merely to show you my exact attitude and to explain why it is that I can not facilitate communication between you and the persons whom you name, whose past history you say you do not know, because if I were to do so, it would lend support to the view that I am willing to offer immunity in case of their surrender.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of very great respect,

Very sincerely, yours,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

Señor DON A. MABINI,
Manila, P. I.

Within a few weeks after this Mabini died of cholera. My letter to Mabini states, with as much care as I can state it, the character of the men who were engaged in disturbing the peace and tranquillity of Bulacan and Rizal provinces last winter. Subsequent to the defeats in the field a secret service was established, in the two provinces and in Manila, which gradually obtained evidence against the persons who had been part of the ladrone forces. Alejandro Santiago and Faustino Guillermo have been among those captured. All the persons were brought to trial, and now most of them are in Bilibid, either under sentences for long terms or awaiting execution. The same result is being brought about in Cavite, where conditions have much improved since last year, though the two ladrone chiefs, Montillon and Felizardo, have thus far avoided capture. The province has been thoroughly policed, and more than 150 ladrones have been arrested and are on their way to the penitentiary. Arms are being brought in every day and the government is receiving aid from the people in its work.

The arrest, trial, and punishment of certain criminals in Surigao led to their being sentenced for long terms. This rendered the prisoners desperate, and in their desire to escape they communicated with

some confederates in the neighborhood of the province, who at a certain time came into town to assist the prisoners. The prisoners awaited a good opportunity while the constabulary were at their meals, seized all their guns, killed the American Captain Clark, and with the only guns in the town of Surigao took the town, except the provincial building. This was occupied by the treasurer, Captain Kelly, and the other American officials, who bravely held out against the lawless band. From the provincial building telegraphic communication was had by the besieged with Iligan, the nearest military station on the north coast of Mindanao, and the dispatch was forwarded to Cebu and Manila. A small force of 15 or 20 men started by a small boat at once from Iligan to Surigao. Colonel Taylor, the assistant chief of constabulary, was reached by telephonic message, and he, with a coast guard boat, took a force of men from Leyte to Surigao, reaching there about twelve hours after the detachment of soldiers. The criminal malcontents had deserted the town before Taylor reached it. In view of the remoteness of the province and the nearness of a military post thereto, I concluded to turn the province over to the military, and the general commanding, General Lee, at once visited Surigao with a sufficient force to restore complete confidence in our power to suppress lawlessness. In a few weeks all the criminals except Concepcion, the leader, were captured, and all the guns with the exception of four or five were recovered. It is possible that had prompt steps not been taken the trouble might have spread, but as it was it was nothing more than a breaking of jail by a lot of desperate prisoners and their escape with the arms of their captors. It never took on the aspect of an uprising of the population or an insurrection.

In Misamis the taking of the census, in which the enumeration of cattle, hogs, chickens, and other animals was required, aroused the suspicions of the people against the census enumerators because they thought that these statistics were being taken as a basis for taxation, and in the island of Camiguin, a part of Misamis, there was a rising among the people, which was quickly suppressed, however, by one of the scout companies. For the same reasons which obtained in the case of Surigao, I requested the aid of the military commander in Misamis. The scouts and the constabulary worked together under the military commander in Misamis as in Surigao, and subsequently all the lawless elements were captured or killed and the living are now in Bilibid. Both the provinces of Misamis and Surigao are entirely quiet, and the people are pursuing their usual vocations without disturbance. At one time during the winter there was a disturbance in the island of Cebu. The pulajanes, who are a band of religious fanatics in the mountains, attacked the civilized towns and succeeded in defeating a small force of constabulary and in killing two of its officers. Colonel Taylor, together with 100 men, inflicted such a severe defeat on them

that their leaders were killed and their power was broken. Many of the most violent were arrested and are now confined in the state's prison. They present a curious combination of religion and robbery and can hardly be regarded as of the civilized tribes. Cebu is entirely quiet now. Occasional reports of ladronism in the provinces of Iloilo and Capiz, on the border between the two provinces, indicate that all the guns have not been captured, but the conditions in the two provinces are on the whole quite satisfactory.

The most serious trouble of this kind has been in the province of Albay, which, due to its hemp production, is the richest province in the entire archipelago. When the insurgents in command of the forces in 1901 surrendered in Albay, two of the subordinates named Toledo and Saria with a very small force remained in the mountains with a few guns, but were unable to create substantial disturbance in the province until a former insurgent named Ola, said to be a Tagalog, left the town of Guinobatan because of a quarrel with a presidente who had threatened to prosecute him for burning his house during the previous insurrection while Ola was an insurgent soldier. Ola surrounded himself with a number of malcontents, whose objection seems to have been not to the insular government or to the American Government, but to the political rule of the wealthy hemp growers in municipal governments in the province of Albay. It was the custom there to elect rich men to the presidencias in the province, and there may have been some abuse of power. At any rate, Ola's career began as a protest against municipal tyranny and awakened the sympathy of the poor masses. After he went into the mountains he was soon joined by Toledo and Saria and there was begun a regular campaign of collecting contributions, which was so profitable in the rich province that the forces of Ola continued to grow. At the town of Ola some of Ola's followers were able to secure assistance from the townspeople and also from the municipal police in surprising the constabulary who were there and taking away about 40 guns. This of course was a great aid to Ola's force, and the disturbance soon spread to the entire province. It is undeniable that there was both sympathy on the part of the poor people with Ola's cause and there was also fear of vengeance at his hands sufficient to induce inaction by the people. In consequence a reign of terror was inaugurated through the province which it was necessary to meet by radical measures. Accordingly, authority was given, by section 6 of the act of the Commission numbered 728, and a resolution of the Commission (copies of which are appended) to the governor and the constabulary authorities to bring the people from the outlying barrios, where they were exposed to the invasion of ladrones, nearer to the populated portions of their respective towns. Under the law it became the duty of the provincial board to see to it that the people thus brought in were properly

fed and not subjected to unnecessary privations. For a time the action did not have any effect. No guns were being obtained, and while the number of attacks by the ladrones was very much reduced substantial progress did not seem to be making. The province was visited by Vice-Governor Wright and Commissioner Tavera, who talked to the people on the subject of their duty to suppress this disorder. The effect of the visit of these gentlemen and the policy adopted of depriving those in the mountains of means of support was finally crowned with success when Ola and his entire body of followers with all their guns came into Guinobatan and surrendered unconditionally. They were in a most ragged and pitiable condition. Later on Toledo with his small body of followers came in, and most of Saria's men having been captured, there is complete peace and quiet in Albay. All the prisoners are being tried. Some have been sentenced to death for particular murders. The remainder will doubtless be sent to state's prison for long terms.

The effect of the disturbance has produced substantial financial loss in the province. The governor estimates that hemp production and sale have been interfered with to the extent of some ten or twelve millions of dollars Mexican. Still the province is rapidly recovering from the effect of the disturbed conditions. By telegram of December 8 Governor Betts advises me that "the clearances of hemp in this province for the month of November exceeded any previous month in the history of the province."

Ola could have been induced to surrender some months earlier had the authorities been willing to grant immunity from prosecution. As it had now become the settled policy of the government to treat persons in arms in their proper light, as ladrones and outlaws, and not to accept them as prisoners of war or to grant them immunity from ordinary or criminal prosecutions, permission was not granted to extend immunity. The reason which actuated the government in insisting upon this course is that surrenders made with promises of immunity do not ordinarily, when the dealings are with the criminal class, result in anything but a temporary cure, for as soon as the hard effects of the campaign have worn off the criminal thus pardoned in advance feels a longing for his old-time business and returns to the woods and mountains, there to begin again the practice of his profession of a ladron. The confinement of the leaders, and all the rank and file, under long sentences of confinement in the penitentiary has a much more permanently tranquilizing effect.

In Nueva Ecija and Tarlac a man named Felipe Salvador, who professes to exercise miraculous and supernatural power, has been attempting to rouse the people of his neighborhood to resistance to lawful authority and association with him in a kind of religious rite. Their religious character, however, does not prevent Salvador and

his friends from constituting a ladrone band preying on the neighboring country. Salvador has made one or two raids on towns, but he has been punished severely in several engagements with the constabulary, and has now withdrawn into an obscure part of Nueva Ecija.

As an instance of the character of people, that in the mountain districts of these islands are reported as insurrectos sometimes, as ladrones at other times, as Pulajanes at other times, and as mere ordinary outlaws at others, I copy a report from Lieutenant Guild in regard to the action of three ladrones in Capiz. The report is as follows:

CALIVO, PANAY, *October 12, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 29th day of September two ladrones, by name Ompong and Tuest, accompanied by one unknown, entered the barrio of Ilijan, of Navas, and murdered 13 women and children. The constabulary of Ibajay were notified the same afternoon, and at once set out for the scene of the crime. On arriving at the barrio, no trace of the ladrones could be found, nor could any information be gotten from the inhabitants, as they seemed terror stricken. The only information of any value at all was that the leader of the ladrones, Ompong, had a Remington rifle and 20 rounds of ammunition, but that his companions had only spears and bolos. As far as can be learned, the killing was not done for the sake of gain, but for the sake of one of the customs of the mountaineers. The child of Ompong having died of cholera, he, as is their custom, went out and had these others killed so his might have company and servants in the other world. The killing was all done with the bolos and spears, Ompong simply threatening the men of the barrio with his gun while the women and children were being murdered. The killing of the people could never have occurred had the men of the barrio interfered, instead of looking on and doing nothing. The country has been thoroughly searched, but no trace of the ladrones found, and it is generally believed that they returned to Antique Province, where they live.

Very respectfully,

JAMES J. GUILD,
Third Lieutenant, Philippine Constabulary,
Commanding Second Section.

The SENIOR INSPECTOR, *Capiz, Capiz, P. I.*

THE USE OF SCOUTS WITH THE CONSTABULARY.

The act of Congress authorizing the use of the native scout companies under the command of those constabulary officers who were detailed from the Regular Army has worked exceedingly well. General Davis and General Wade have both acted with the utmost dispatch in responding to the call of the civil governor for scout companies, and there have been in use during the last year from three to five thousand native scouts operating with the constabulary. This arrangement presents some anomalies which seem greater to the military commander than to the civil government; but however unsymmetrical the union of the two forces under a constabulary officer may seem to be, it has had the immense advantage of enabling the civil government, with native troops, to suppress disorder. It is of the utmost political importance that the regular soldiery, under a command more or less independent of the civil government, should not be called in to sup-

press disorders and to maintain the authority of the civil government until all the forces of natives, whether constabulary or scouts, should be used for this purpose. Nothing could be further from the truth, nothing could be more unfounded or unfair, than the inference that the use of scouts in association with the constabulary for the suppressing of disorder is a reflection upon the military establishment or upon those who are in command thereof; but we know in our own country how loth governors of States are to call out militia, and how loth the President is to summon the Regular Army in the suppression of domestic disorder. In this country it is politically most important that Filipinos should suppress Filipino disturbances and arrest Filipino outlaws.

RECONCENTRATION.

With reference to the act of the Commission which authorized, upon resolution of the Commission, the provincial governors to withdraw the outlying barrios of towns to their respective centers of population and, in a sense, to reconcentrate the residents of the outlying barrios, it may be said that this course is justified by the peculiar character of the country and the wonderful opportunity that it offers a comparatively small body of men to terrorize an entire province and to allow persons to evade the utmost efforts of large bodies of constabulary. The act is appended hereto as Exhibit E. So effective is this system against ladrones, if carried on properly, and so comparatively easy is it for the people in this country, without great suffering or inconvenience, to move from one part of the country to another, erecting temporary houses of light material, that in Tayabas, which at one time was much afflicted with ladrones under a man named Rios, to whom I referred in my last annual report and who has now expiated his crimes on the gallows, the so-called reconcentration was used voluntarily by the towns that were invaded by Rios and carried to a successful conclusion before the central authorities were advised of the methods pursued.

BANDOLERISMO STATUTE.

The treatment of ladrones by criminal prosecution has been most effective. A statute known as the "bandolerismo statute" was enacted in November of last year to meet an emergency which then seemed to be great. The statute is as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever three or more persons, conspiring together, shall form a band of robbers for the purpose of stealing carabao or other personal property by means of force and violence, and shall go out upon the highway or roam over the country armed with deadly weapons for this purpose, they shall be deemed highway robbers or brigands, and every person engaged in the original formation of the band, or joining it thereafter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by death, or imprisonment for not less than twenty years, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. To prove the crime described in the previous section, it shall not be necessary to adduce evidence that any member of the band has in fact committed robbery or theft, but it shall be sufficient to justify conviction thereunder if, from the circumstances, it can be inferred beyond reasonable doubt that the accused was a member of such an armed band as that described in said section.

SEC. 3. Persons guilty of the crime defined in section one may be punished therefor in the court of first instance in any province in which they may be taken or from which they may have fled.

SEC. 4. Every person knowingly aiding or abetting such a band of brigands as that described in section one by giving them information of the movement of the police or constabulary, or by securing stolen property from them, or by procuring supplies of food, clothing, arms, or ammunition, and furnishing the same to them shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten years and not more than twenty years.

The difficulty of proof against persons known to be ladrones in fixing upon them particular acts of violence or robbery and the necessity for severe punishment led to the enactment of this statute. It is frequently very easy of proof to show that the persons captured have been members of an armed band running about the country, committing or attempting to commit robberies and murder, but to prove that individuals were present at particular robberies is entirely impossible. The act was therefore drawn to permit the proof of the existence of the band and the membership in the band, beyond reasonable doubt, as establishing the crime of ladronism. It is not too much to say that the act has been most effective in securing convictions and ridding the various provinces of this pest of centuries. The courts have had an immense amount of labor to perform in hearing the various cases, but they have responded with energy and with justice to the call, and both Filipino and American judges have exercised much firmness in imposing suitable penalties when the proof required conviction.

During the year several members of the Hongkong junta have come to Manila. They have been required to take the oath of allegiance to the government and after that have not been disturbed. I am in receipt of a verbal communication from Señors Apacible and Agoncillo, the two most prominent members of the junta. They have signified their intention of coming to Manila if they are not to be subjected to prosecution.

They distinctly repudiate having had any communication with San Miguel or the recent ladrone leaders, whom they characterize as cattle thieves and not worthy the support of men who have been actuated by other motives. I have assured them that should they return to Manila they would simply be required to take the oath of allegiance, and if they thereafter lead lawful lives and take no part in the insurrection movements they will be wholly undisturbed. (December 18. Since writing the above, Doctor Apacible has presented himself and taken the oath.)

There is one Filipino, named Ricarte, who was at the head of the plot to explode dynamite bombs during the Lawton funeral in Manila,

and also set on foot a number of conspiracies to burn the city. He was subsequently sent to Guam, and then on his return from there declined to take the oath of allegiance and went on to Hongkong. It is reported that he has quarreled with the other members of the junta and that he continues his plotting. There is also said to be a socialistic or anarchistic society which has its headquarters at Paris, directed to the establishment of a universal democratic Filipino republic, on socialistic lines, but, so far as we are advised, they have attempted nothing in the way of actual operations, though they occasionally favor the mails with their publications.

Dominador Gomez y Jesus was born in the Philippines and subsequently went to Spain where he studied medicine and was graduated as a surgeon. He entered the Spanish army as a surgeon and served in Spain during the two revolutions of 1896 and 1898. He appears to have been a member of the junta of Madrid, organized to oppose American sovereignty in the islands after 1898, and to have written articles for a paper published in Madrid, called the "Filipinas ante Europa." After peace had been completely restored in the islands, Doctor Gomez came to Manila. His cooperator, Isabelo de los Reyes, had organized a working man's union, called the "Union Obrera Democrática," but having been arrested and subjected to criminal prosecution for an illegal connection with a strike, he resigned the presidency and Doctor Gomez was elected to take his place at the head of the union. Subsequently Doctor Gomez also became the president of the Nationalist party. By contributions from the members of the Union Obrera, he was able to publish a newspaper called the "Los Obreros." He was a man of considerable power of speech and able to arouse audiences of the lower class of Filipinos by his grandiloquence. It soon became evident that there were members of the Union Obrera and of the Nationalist party who were very strongly in sympathy with the ladrone bands, headed by San Miguel, then operating in Rizal and Bulacan. Doctor Gomez recommended to me in his newspaper that as a solution of the difficulties, we invite all the ladrones to come in and surrender their arms on the agreement that we should guarantee them immunity and insure them food or labor for one year. Subsequently Doctor Gomez applied to me for the pardon in advance of Faustino Guillermo, second in command in Rizal, one of the most noted desperadoes and ladrones in the islands, a man since captured and now under sentence of death for murder. It was reported that Doctor Gomez was using the Union Obrera as a means of collecting money to run his newspaper, and to enrich his own pocket. This led to the passage of a law, denouncing as embezzlement the diversion of funds collected in such societies from the purpose for which the society was organized and for which the funds were contributed. Prosecution of Doctor Gomez was begun under several different

charges. Under the first charge of organizing an illegal association he has been convicted and sentenced for four years to Bilibid. There are other charges against him for which he will be tried, including embezzlement and aiding and abetting ladrones. His prosecution has much assisted in bringing about the present satisfactory condition throughout the Archipelago.

DISSOLUTE AMERICANS AND VAGRANCY ACTS.

One of the great obstacles that this government has to contend with is the presence, in a large majority of the towns of the Archipelago, of dissolute, drunken, and lawless Americans who are willing to associate with low Filipino women and live upon the proceeds of their labor. They are truculent and dishonest. They borrow, beg, and steal from the native. Their conduct and mode of life are not calculated to impress the native with the advantage of American civilization. When opportunity offers, however, they are loudest in denunciation of the Filipinos as an inferior, lying race. To rid the country of this class of Americans the Commission passed two acts.

The first of these is No. 519, "An act defining vagrancy and providing for punishment therefor," and reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person having no apparent means of subsistence, who has the physical ability to work and who neglects to apply himself or herself to some lawful calling; every person found loitering about saloons or dramshops or gambling houses or tramping or straying through the country without visible means of support; every person known to be a pickpocket, thief, burglar, ladron, either by his own confession or by his having been convicted of either of said offenses, and having no visible or lawful means of support when found loitering about any gambling house, cockpit, or in any outlying barrio of a pueblo; every idle or dissolute person or associate of known thieves or ladrones who wanders about the country at unusual hours of the night; every idle person who lodges in any barn, shed, outhouse, vessel, or place other than such as is kept for lodging purposes, without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the possession thereof; every lewd or dissolute person who lives in and about houses of ill-fame; every common prostitute and common drunkard, is a vagrant, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year and one day, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The second is as follows:

SECTION 1. Upon the conviction of any citizen of the United States under act numbered five hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act defining vagrancy and providing for punishment therefor," the court may suspend sentence, conditioned upon the convict leaving the Philippine Islands and not returning thereto for a period of not more than ten years; and the fulfillment of this obligation shall be deemed as an extinguishment of the prescribed sentence.

SEC. 2. In such cases the court or judge may order the removal of the convict to Bilibid Prison, in the city of Manila, there to remain in custody until he can be placed upon a steamer returning to the United States. This order shall be executed in the manner prescribed by the civil governor in each case.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to pay the actual and necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

The former of the two acts has also been useful in enabling towns to rid themselves of Filipinos suspected of complicity with ladrones, who have no visible means of support and who are probably spies of the ladrones for the purpose of enabling them to make lucrative raids.

FRIARS' LANDS AND RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

As early as 1898, the Peace Commission, which negotiated the treaty of Paris, became convinced that one of the most important steps in tranquilizing the islands and in reconciling the Filipinos to the American Government would be the governmental purchase of the so-called friars' agricultural lands in the Philippines, and the sale of these lands to the tenants upon long, easy payments. The same policy was recommended by the first or Schurman Commission after an investigation by it, and in the first report of the present Philippine Commission much time was devoted to the political phases of the relations of the four great religious orders to the people and the wisdom of buying the agricultural lands and selling them to the tenants was much commented on and approved. The Secretary of War and the President concurred in the recommendations of the Commission. Accordingly in May, 1902, the writer, as civil governor of the Philippine Islands, was directed by the Secretary of War to visit Rome and to confer with the Pope or such agents as he might designate in respect to the question of buying the friars' agricultural lands and other questions of a similar character which were pending between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government. The negotiations which were had on this subject in Rome were set forth in the corre spondence published by the Secretary of War in his report to Congress for last year. In a word, the Pope approved the purchase of the agricultural lands of the three great religious orders that owned agricultural lands in the islands and appointed an apostolic delegate with as full powers as he could be invested with to bring about this result.

The apostolic delegate, Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, archbishop of Staurpoli, reached the islands in the fall of 1902, and negotiations were at once begun. In one of the letters written by Cardinal Rampolla, contained in the correspondence already referred to, he stated on behalf of the Holy See that the resources of the religious orders would be taken into charge by the supreme authorities for the benefit of the church in the Philippines, and it at first seemed that the religious orders, with little prospect of reaping much pecuniary benefit from the sale of the lands under this arrangement, were not anxious to further the proposed purchase. Probably this inference did an injustice to the religious orders in view of the event. It turned out upon examination that the agricultural lands which had originally belonged to the three religious orders of the Philippines,

to wit, the Dominicans, the Augustinians, and the Recoletos, aggregated 420,000 acres. The Commission in 1901 had directed a survey to be made by a Filipino surveyor or agrimensor, skilled both in surveying agricultural land and in estimating its value, by name Juan Villegas. He surveyed between 1901 and 1903 all the agricultural holdings of the three religious orders, except an estate belonging to the Augustinians in the province of Isabela and an estate belonging to the Recoletos in the province of Mindoro. He classified the lands and placed a value upon the differing classes, giving data from which it was possible to estimate the total value of the lands, except the two estates in Isabela and Mindoro, respectively, already mentioned, the value of which was determined by the agents of the Commission from other sources. The event proved that the Dominicans had conveyed their holdings, amounting to 60,461 hectares, to one Andrews, an Englishman living in Manila, under a promoter's contract; that Andrews organized a company, under the supposed existing laws of the Philippines, known as the "Philippine Sugar Estates Developing Company (Limited)," to which he conveyed all the Dominican lands, with the exception of a small estate known as San Juan Del Monte, containing 156 hectares, which was held under such trust restrictions as to prevent its sale. Investigation showed that the Augustinian order as far back as 1893 or 1894 had conveyed to a Spanish corporation, known as the "Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar," all of its agricultural holdings. It further appeared that the Recoletos had conveyed the estate of Imus, or rather the estates of San Juan and San Nicolas, known as the "Imus estate," containing 18,419 hectares, to a company organized under the laws of Hongkong or Great Britain. The Mindoro estate remained in title and possession with the Recoleto order of the Philippines. It became necessary therefore to deal with the representatives of the title holders to the lands. The Dominican lands, the title to which was in the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), were represented by Señor Don Francisco Gutierrez, a stockholder and managing director of the company. The Augustinian lands owned by the Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar were represented by the attorney in fact of the company, an Augustinian friar, Padre Juan M. Yanez. The Imus estate, conveyed to the British Manila Estates Company (Limited), was represented by a young Englishman named Marcus McGregor. The Mindoro estate of the Recoletos was represented by the procurator of the Recoleto order in the Philippines.

In order to determine the value of the estates, the representatives of the various companies and other interests were invited to attend a hearing, when various witnesses were called to testify. The apostolic delegate was also present. A stenographic report of these hearings is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit F."

In addition to the hearings written statements were made by experts for each interest and were filed with the apostolic delegate and with me. The representatives of the various interests were not disposed at first to welcome the presence in the conference of the apostolic delegate. It was vigorously denied that the friars retained any titular interest in the lands which were the subject of the negotiation, and the right of the apostolic delegate to intervene was therefore questioned. From the best information that I could obtain it was true that the religious orders had parted with their legal title to the shares in the new companies, except the Recoletos in Mindoro, and that it was very difficult to find out just what their interest in the property continued to be. That they had an interest, and a most substantial one, went without saying, but, for reasons it is unnecessary to comment on, these interests had been made as ambiguous and doubtful as possible. In accordance with the agreement reached in Rome, I sent to the apostolic delegate a request for a statement of the exact interests retained by the religious orders in the Philippines in the lands which were the subject of negotiation. No formal answer to this letter was ever received, but informally it was stated to me by the delegate that the authorities in the Philippines had informed him that they had so disposed of their interests that they were unable to make a statement of what their interests were, if any. The value of the lands, as estimated according to the statements of the agents of the companies, aggregated a sum between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars gold. The estimate of Villegas, the surveyor employed by the Commission, showed the valuation of the lands to be $6,043,000 gold, if his value in Mexican should be reduced to gold at the rate of two to one, which was the gold rate about the time of his survey and classification, though the Mexican dollar fell considerably after that. Considering the bad conditions which prevailed in agriculture, the loss of cattle, the dispute concerning title, and the agrarian question that must always remain in the management of these estates and embarrass the owner, I considered—and I believe the Commission generally agreed with me—that $6,043,000 gold was a full price for the lands. The sum, however, was scouted by the persons representing the owners, and there appeared to be very little prospect of reaching an agreement. With the knowledge and approval of the Commission and of the Secretary of War and the President subsequently had, I sent a letter to the apostolic delegate and forwarded a copy to each representative of the respective estates, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 5, 1903.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: After a very full consideration of the subject, and with the concurrence of the Commission, I beg to make an offer on behalf of the Philippine Government for the so-called Friars' lands, which include, first, certain haciendas at one time owned by the Dominican order of these islands and now owned by the

Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, represented by Mr. Gutierrez; second, certain haciendas at one time owned by the Augustinian order and now owned by the Compania Agricola de Ultramar, represented by the Augustinian friar, Padre Juan; and third, the haciendas of San Juan and San Nicolas, generally known as the Imus estates, at one time owned by the Recoleto order, and now owned by ar English corporation, the British Manila Estates Company (Limited), represented by Mr. McGregor, and also an estate in Mindoro of 60,000 acres, still owned, as I am informed, by the Recoleto order. The offer I am about to make is, of course, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, but if accepted, it will doubtless receive his approval.

The members of the Commission believe that the evidence of Juan Villegas as to the value of these lands at present is just. At the conferences between your excellency, the representatives of the three corporations now holding title, and myself, there was some discussion as to whether the fall in the price of silver and the variation in the silver standard in the gold values ought not to play a large part in weighing Señor Villegas's evidence. My own strong conviction is that Señor Villegas's evidence is not in the slightest degree affected by the variation in the price of silver, for the reason that the persons who own lands and who buy and sell them in the provinces where the lands in question are situated know no other standard for the estimation of the value of lands than that of Mexican silver. It may be that indirectly the fall in the price of silver will ultimately affect the value of these lands in silver, and it is possible that some slight increase has already taken place in the value of the lands estimated in silver. But it seems clear from the evidence that the increase is not at all commensurate with the fall in silver. Nevertheless, for the purpose of reaching an agreement, we are willing to waive any such discussion by treating the value placed by Señor Villegas on the lands in Mexican as a value to be reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one. This ratio in fact did prevail when Señor Villegas began his surveys in November, 1901, but very soon changed. This is a concession which amounts to an increase in the valuation of the land over what it would be at the present rate of Mexican of a little less than 20 per cent.

I inclose herewith as Exhibit G detailed and summarized statements of the various valuations of Señor Villegas, who has examined and placed a value upon all the estates involved in this matter, except an estate of the Augustinians in Isabela of some 60,000 acres, which is almost wholly unimproved, and an estate of the Recoletos in Mindoro of about the same extent. I asked Mr. Webber, the manager of the General Tobacco Company, who knows the Isabela estate well, what value he placed upon it. He said that at one time he had offered one hundred thousand gold for it, but that the offer was declined. I asked him if he would give one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand for it in gold, and he said that he would give $200,000 for it in gold if he could obtain free admission of Chinese laborers into the islands. I said to him that that was impossible, and then he said that he would not give $150,000 for the land. The value of this land is in the statement assessed at $300,000 Mexican, which is a full price. The Mindoro estate is fixed at $600,000 Mexican, because of definite information that this estate, together with the cattle on it, was offered as late as last fall to certain gentlemen in the city of Manila for $700,000 Mexican, and that the offer was declined. At that time the gold Mexican ratio was between two-forty and two-fifty. The other valuations in the inclosed statement are taken from Señor Villegas's evidence. The total valuations in Mexican are as follows:

The Dominican lands	$5,473,799.13
The Augustinian lands	4,407,335.65
The Recoleto lands	2,205,303 33
Making a total in Mexican currency of	12,086,438.11

The civil government proposes to pay for a good title to these lands, free and unincumbered, the prices above named reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one, as follows:

For the Dominican lands	$2,736,899.57
For the Augustinian lands	2,203,667.83
For the Recoleto lands	1,102,651.67
Making a total in gold of	6,043,219.07

I have sent a copy of this letter of the representatives who were present at our conferences, Senor Gutierrez for the Dominican lands, Padre Juan for the Augustinian lands, and Mr. McGregor for the Imus estate. I have not seen any representative of the Mindoro estate, and so assume that your excellency either represents the Order of the Recoletos or will forward a copy, if you deem it wise, to the proper person.

I have so often said to your excellency and to the representatives of these estates that the motive of the Government in taking this land is purely political, and not for the purpose of profit, that perhaps it is unnecessary to repeat it. Still, as this is a formal offer, it may not be improper to state again that the civil government in making the purchase at the prices herein named, if they shall be accepted, has not the slightest idea that it will make any profit in disposing of the lands, in accordance with the act of Congress, to the tenants who now occupy it. On the contrary, the members of the Commission are confident that it will result in a pecuniary loss to the civil government. It is hoped that if the Government takes charge of the land, it will be better able to secure peaceable possession of the land and an attornment of the tenants than would private corporations, especially those in which the Spanish friars are supposed to have a large interest. What the Government proposes is to buy a lawsuit, and something more than a lawsuit, an agrarian dispute. If peaceable transfer of the title to these lands from the corporations now claiming ownership in them to the tenants in possession could be accomplished without the intervention of the civil government, the civil government would be most anxious to avoid any intervention in the matter at all. Indeed it would be to its interest to contribute by a substantial sum to this peaceable result. While we hope that ownership by the Government may accomplish good, the hope is largely based on conjecture. Certainly the purchase of these lands will mean the assumption of another very heavy burden by the Government in addition to those which it is now attempting to carry. We are convinced that it would be greatly to the advantage of the present owners of the land to accept the offer. It involves the expenditure of $6,000,000 gold, a sum which must be secured by issuing bonds to that amount under the act of Congress. The members of the Commission are unanimously of opinion that the disadvantage of any substantial increase of such a financial burden would outweigh any advantage which might accrue from the Government ownership of the lands.

In making this offer I beg to call your excellency's attention to the fact that the Secretary of War, in a telegraphic dispatch, a copy of which I transmitted to his eminence, Cardinal Rampolla, in my letter of July 15, 1902, requested that a detailed statement of the interests retained by the monastic orders in the corporate stock of the companies now claiming to own the lands be furnished to me by the Apostolic Delegate, who was to be sent to the Philippine Islands, in order that the statement might be made the basis for the proposed negotiation. The request of the Secretary was acquiesced in by Cardinal Rampolla. In February, 1903, I invited your excellency's attention to this matter and requested that the details requested be furnished. I have as yet received no formal reply. Without waiting for it, however, I have ventured to make this offer with the hope that if it is accepted further investigation and discussion may be avoided.

With the hope that your excellency will find it consistent with your views of the

situation to advise the representatives of the owners of these lands to accept this offer, I beg to subscribe myself, with great respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

Monsignor JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Staurpoli and Apostolic Delegate
to the Philippine Islands, Manila.

I received a negative answer from all of the representatives. Not discouraged, however, by circumstances that seemed most discouraging, the apostolic delegate bent his energies to bringing the parties to a settlement. After some negotiation the delegate first stated that he thought he could arrange a sale for $10,500,000 gold. I told him there was no hope of bringing about a purchase at that figure. Some months later I was advised by Mr. McGregor that if an offer was made for $8,500,000 he thought he could compass the sale. This was definitely declined. I then advised the apostolic delegate and those interested that I would recommend to the Commission and the Secretary of War an increase in the price offered, for the sake of peace, of $1,500,000, but no more. Then followed a long and protracted discussion between the parties who were to be the venders as to how this sum should be divided, and there was much difficulty in arriving at a solution—so great a difficulty, indeed, that I was informed that unless $7,770,000 was paid there was no hope of reaching an agreement. With the approval of the Secretary of War and the Commission, I replied that $7,543,000 was our ultimatum and that we would not give more than that, and this was ultimately the basis upon which the price was fixed. It turned out, upon further investigation, that the Augustinian Company and the Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar had contracted to sell the Mandaloya estate, which lay in the province of Rizal and extended from the city of Manila to the town of Pasig along the Pasig River, at a certain price, and that a strip 150 meters wide by 6 kilometers running along the river had been contracted to be sold to the railroad company for mercantile purposes. The Mandaloya estate is a poor estate, from an agricultural standpoint, and its use for mercantile purposes we were entirely willing to acquiesce in, because it would not present the difficulties concerning agricultural tenancy as the remainder of the land. The estate contains about 10,000 acres. By omitting this from the land sold and deducting the price fixed by Villegas, with 25 per cent added thereto, and making certain other reductions for parcels sold bona fide by the owners, and leaving to the Sugar Estates Development Company a tract of sugar land of 2,500 acres on the hillside of the Calamba estate, we finally closed the purchase of upward of 410,000 acres, at a price of $7,239,000 gold. Copies of the contracts of sale are hereby appended and marked Exhibit H.

It is thought that the result of these negotiations and the purchase of the lands form a most important step in the rehabilitation of the

people of the islands and the readjustment of their relations to the Roman Catholic Church, which can not but be of material benefit in a political way to the insular and provincial governments. The disposition of the lands to the tenants on contracts of sale with easy payments for a number of years entails a work of tremendous labor upon the insular government and will necessitate the organization of a separate bureau for that purpose. We can not prophesy that the adjustment will rid us entirely of the agrarian questions. There will be doubtless litigation and local centers of disturbance growing out of government landlordism; but the elimination of the friars from the question can not but tend greatly to facilitate satisfactory adjustments. During the last six months I have been in receipt of petitions from tenants in the provinces of Cavite and Laguna, where the agrarian question has been most bitter, urging the purchase of the lands, with a statement that the tenants fully understood that the lands are to be sold to them and that they are to pay for the same. The visit to Rome was watched with intense interest by the people of the islands, and had it not resulted in a purchase of the lands, my judgment is that great disappointment would have been felt. As will be seen by a statement which follows, the number of friars in the islands is rapidly diminishing from year to year, and with the adjustment of the land question and the division of the proceeds between the orders and the church and the use of the part belonging to the Roman Church for the improvement of the Philippine church, we may reasonably hope that in a decade the agrarian and political question of the friars in the Philippines will have been completely removed from among the obstacles to good government with which the Americans, in coming to the islands and assuming control thereof, were confronted.

Arrangements are being made for the floating of the bonds necessary to raise the money to pay for the lands. It is understood that the bonds may be floated at 4 per cent and that they will take the form of bonds payable after ten and before thirty years at the option of the Government. This will entail an interest charge upon the revenues of the Government of $290,000 a year in addition to the expense of administration, which will be considerable. It is not thought that the income from the islands for several years will be enough to meet the actual outgo, but with a restoration of normal conditions—speaking for myself alone—I hope that the lands will sell for as much as we have paid for them. Other members of the Commission do not think so. It is to be noted, however, that the insular government has not entered upon the purchase of these lands with a view to a profitable investment, but that it is knowingly paying a considerable sum of money merely for the purpose of ridding the administration of the government in the islands of an issue dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the people of the islands.

Following the policy which it was announced by the Vatican would be pursued, the bishops who were Spanish friars in all the dioceses of the islands have been allowed to resign and their places have been filled by American Catholic bishops. I can not state with too much emphasis the satisfaction I feel in this change. It means, in my judgment, the beginning of a new era in the islands. It is to be expected that a large part of the people of the islands will continue to be communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and it can not but have a liberalizing effect upon them that their bishops shall be Americans with the American ideas of a separation of church and state, and with the American respect for individual rights and individual liberties. The powerful influence of a Roman Catholic bishop in his diocese, exercised over the priests of his diocese, can not but be productive of good and full of cooperation in our purpose to educate these people. A comparatively small number of Spanish friars remains in the islands, and it is to be expected that the American bishops shall use them for the benefit of the Church, though it is hoped that there will be no departure from the policy of the Church announced by Cardinal Rampolla in his letter to me, in which he said that it was not the intention of the Roman Catholic authorities to send back the Spanish friars to any parishes in which the majority of the people were opposed to their coming.

I am officially informed by the apostolic delegate that in 1898 the number of friars in the islands was as follows:

Dominicans	233
Recoletos	327
Augustinians	346
Franciscans	107
Total	1,013

That, by December 1, 1902, they had been reduced as follows:

Dominicans	127
Recoletos	76
Augustinians	111
Franciscans	66
Total	380

And that, by December 1, 1903, they have been still further reduced, so that the number in the islands is as follows:

Dominicans	83
Recoletos	53
Augustinians	67
Franciscans	43
Total	246

That many of the monks are old and infirm, incapable of doing parish or any other work, and that the Dominicans have renounced before the Holy See all their former parishes and dedicate themselves exclusively to teaching.

Whatever may happen during the first few months of the coming of the American bishops, it is certain that the spirit of the American Catholic Church is so different from that of the Spanish church from a political standpoint, that the influence of the Spanish friars will gradually wane and that of the American bishops become controlling. The purchase of the friars' land, the division of the proceeds, the application of a large part thereof for the benefit of the Philippine church, the establishment of the American hierarchy here, and the gradual withdrawal of the Spanish friars, all will bring about what we so much desire—the Americanizing of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines. The attitude of the Government has been very much criticised by some American Catholic priests and bishops, and it has been charged that we have withheld from Spanish friars the protection assured to them by the treaty of Paris, and that we have been neglectful in not protecting the interests of the Roman Catholic Church when they were unjustly or unlawfully attacked by schismatics under Aglipay. These charges are wholly unfounded, as may be seen by an examination of the records taken from the executive files showing the executive decision and action with respect to religious matters, which is hereby appended as a part of this report and marked "Exhibit I." We have known that the great majority of the people of these islands were strongly opposed to the return of the Spanish friars to their parishes, and we have felt certain that if such a policy were adopted and the friars were sent back there would necessarily follow disturbances of the peace and discontent among the people; that the people would not be able to distinguish between a government which protected friars going back of their own volition and a government which sent the friars back and maintained them in their pastorates. Therefore the Government has deprecated and still deprecates the return of the friars to their parishes, and has made representations to the church authorities in these islands and to the Vatican, urging that the Spanish friars be not sent back, but when a friar has been sent back, the Government has never refused to protect him in his rights and to punish those who have violated his rights. There is the utmost religious freedom enjoyed in these islands, and no one, whether Roman Catholic, Filipino Catholic, or Protestant, is disturbed in worshipping God as he chooses. The instances in which one sect has interfered with another are comparatively few, but in every case the Government has sought to punish the offender and to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Business conditions in Manila, if the general report from American merchants can be trusted, have not been good during the year. The change in the currency from a silver to a gold standard has been in progress. The demand for Mexican silver in this business, up to the time of writing this report, in other places has been sufficiently great to drain the islands of Mexican silver, though there are indications, as this is written, that it may become profitable to import Mexican silver again. Of course the great difficulty in getting into circulation the new coinage grows out of the fact that Mexican silver is worth less than the Philippine peso, as established by act of Congress, by about 10 per cent, and everyone, business men or not, in paying his debts and making his purchases, naturally prefers to use the poorer currency when it will go as far as the more valuable, because of the ignorance of the people as to the real difference in value. The steps taken to maintain the parity, the laws passed, and the accumulation of a reserve fund, I shall not dwell upon because they will all be contained in the report of the secretary of finance and justice. It is only necessary to remark here that the advantages of the new coinage will not be apparent until some time in the future; not until January 1, 1904, can the Mexican coin be demonetized and denied a legal-tender value. The policy of the government is to purchase the Spanish-Filipino coins, of which there are some ten or twelve millions of dollars in the islands, and recoin them into Filipino pesos.

Notwithstanding the statement that business conditions in the islands have been exceedingly unfavorable, and in spite of the very depressing agricultural condition, so far as rice, corn, and other food products are concerned, the statistics as to exports and imports into the islands show a considerable improvement for the better over last year and a substantial increase in the production and exportation of hemp and copra. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the total imports were $41,072,738, but of this $8,652,648 was silver coin. The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were $27,157,087, of which exports the silver coin amounted to $2,423,200. Excluding silver coin and gold to the value of $278,248 the total merchandise imported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $32,141,842, whereas the total merchandise exported, aside from silver coin, already mentioned, and gold valued at $806,208, amounted to $23,927,679. In other words, the balance of trade against the islands last year was $8,214,163. For the year ending June 30, 1903, the total imports were $35,099,241, the silver coin in which amounted to $2,077,137, and gold valued at $50,222. The total imported merchandise, therefore, for the year ending June 30, 1903, was $32,971,882, or a gain in the entire year of $830,040. The total exports for the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to $39,668,366,

of which $6,366,106 was silver and $180,480 gold, leaving a balance of merchandise exported of $33,121,780, which makes a balance of trade in favor of the islands for the year ending June 30, 1903, of $149,898. It will be seen that there is an increase in the exports for the year ending June 30, 1903, over those of 1902, of $9,194,101. The total foreign business of the islands, excluding coin, for the year ending June 30, 1902, was $56,069,521, while the total foreign trade for the year ending July 30, 1903, was $66,093,662, or a gain of $10,024,141.

It should be borne in mind in respect to all these statements that they do not include any importations for the Army of the United States which pay no duty and are not included in the statistics. The comparative amounts of the various commodities exported during the two years are shown by the following table:

Article of export.	1902.	1903.
Hemp	$15,841,316	$21,701,575
Copra	1,001,656	4,478,029
Sugar	2,761,432	3,955,568
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	2,501,367	1,882,012
Miscellaneous	1,821,908	1,109,596
Total	28,927,679	33,121,780

The decrease in tobacco was due to increase of duties on tobacco in Australia, Java, and Japan. The business of the United States exports and imports is also shown by the following table, excluding always the United States Government importations:

	1902.	1903.
Imports from United States, excluding United States Government imports.	$4,035,243	$3,944,098
Exports to United States	7,691,743	13,863,059
Total business, exclusive of United States Government imports	11,726,986	17,807,157
Increase total business		6,080,171

The imports of rice show the depressed condition of the rice culture in the islands. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the amount of rice imported was $3,113,423; for the next fiscal year, 1901, it was $5,490,958; for the fiscal year of 1902, $6,578,481, and for the fiscal year of 1903, it was $10,061,323. It is hoped that this abnormal importation of rice will be unnecessary next year, and that the balance of trade in favor of the islands will increase.

Some reason for the complaints in respect to business conditions in the islands which come from the American merchants, may be found in certain especial circumstances with respect to the American trade in the islands that are not a legitimate cause for complaint. When the Americans first entered the islands, enterprising business men followed the army and established what were called trading companies, which naturally catered to the demand caused by the presence of the

army and the Americans that followed in its wake. The army was rapidly increased, until during the year 1900 there were in the Archipelago upward of 70,000 troops distributed through the islands in 600 posts. This presented an opportunity for the sale of liquors and other goods likely to be purchased by soldiers, which continued for two years or more. The army has now been reduced from 70,000 men to a little more than 15,000 Americans, and the number of posts has been reduced from 600 to a few more than 100. In addition to this the Commission has passed an act forbidding the sale of liquor within 2 miles of an army reservation, which it is said has much interfered with the canteen trade. The enormous profits which were reaped by the American trading companies (of which there are some half a dozen in Manila), growing out of the demand produced by the presence of 70,000 soldiers, fell off rapidly as the changes which I have indicated took place, and to this, more than any other one cause, is due the interference with large returns upon much of the American capital invested in the islands. I venture to say that the opportunities which the American merchants have had for making quick and large profits out of the American soldier has had a bad effect upon American methods of doing business and upon the attitude of most of the American merchants in these islands. It has made them feel independent of the Filipino demand for American commodities. It has lessened the necessity for effort on their part to create a demand among the Filipino people for those articles which the United States can make and ought to sell in these islands. The natural hostility of the American business men growing out of the war was not neutralized by a desire and an effort to win the patronage and good will of the Filipino.

The American business men controlled much of the advertising in the American papers, and the newspapers naturally reflected the opinions of their advertisers and subscribers in the advocacy of most unconciliatory measures to the native Filipinos and in decrying all efforts of the government to teach Filipinos how to govern by associating the more intelligent of them in the government. One of the first principles of good business success is not to antagonize unnecessarily those whose patronage you seek and must depend on for the building up of your business. The number of Americans that the American merchants or any merchants in these islands can count upon for business demands is never likely to exceed 20,000. The number of Filipinos whose trade might make a most lucrative business in these islands is 7,000,000. It would seem to be the wiser policy on the part of the American merchant to cultivate the good will of those potential patrons rather than through the press and in society and in all other ways to antagonize them, to give the impression of bitter hostility and racial prejudice toward them too deep to be overcome. Neither the German nor the English nor even the Spanish merchants have allowed

themselves to be put in this attitude. Indeed, there are a few Americans who have pursued a different policy with respect to the Filipinos, to their profit. I venture to predict that as the American business men of these islands become more conservative, as more capital comes in, the utter fatuousness of the present attitude of a majority of the American business men of to-day of these islands will become apparent. There is an immense field here for the sale of American goods.

The Filipinos are imitative, take quickly to new things, may easily be taught, as their wealth shall grow, to regard American products, which are now luxuries to them, as necessities. The sale of cotton goods is almost wholly with the English houses to-day. The handling of hemp, which is the largest export of these islands, is almost wholly confined to foreign houses. There is not the slightest reason why this business should not be done largely by Americans, especially in view of the fact that the United States is the largest purchaser of hemp in the world. It requires the investment of a very considerable capital, the construction of warehouses in the various hemp provinces, and the establishment of friendly relations with the hemp growers and buyers in each province. The American business man in the islands has really, up to this time, done very little to make or influence trade. He has kept close to the American patronage and has not extended his efforts to an expansion of trade among the Filipinos. Until this is done and more American capital is brought here for the purpose, we can not hope that the imports from the United States to the islands will be increased in very large proportion.

PROPOSED OFFICIAL INSPECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HEMP.

About the beginning of this year complaints reached the Commission that the hemp being exported from the islands was of very inferior quality and that there was fraud in its packing. The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States recommended investigation and action, suggesting that if the Manila hemp continued to be of such poor quality, purchasers and users of fiber would be driven to other fibers and countries. It was recommended that the hemp exported be officially inspected and classified and carry the mark of the Government upon it to indicate its quality. A bill was drawn providing for official inspection and classification, and it was submitted to discussion in a public session. The public discussion satisfied the Commission that little if any good could be brought about by such legislation. Everyone who came to discuss the bill was opposed to it as it was drawn. It was insisted that the only thing possible was to have an inspection which should prevent false packing, but that governmental classification would be not only impracticable but a serious obstacle to business. It further developed that so far as fraud was concerned the purchasers in America were completely protected by the ordinary

terms of purchase which enabled them to reject the hemp or to recoup at once from the price for any failure in quality. When the amended bill was drawn providing only for the inspection into the packing and for the punishment of false packing and of fraud in baling, a representative of the American hemp purchasers stated that the bill would do them no good because it was not radical enough. So far as we were able to determine, the bill which was desired by the American merchants was a bill which should forbid the exportation of hemp of poor quality, and should impose such restrictions on the method of raising and cleaning hemp as to insure the production of only good fiber at a reasonable price. The discussion showed that much poor hemp was exported for use in making paper and hats in Japan and in other countries. Because of the high prices paid for poor hemp, the faulty cleaning of hemp was much more profitable than the preparation of the finer qualities. Inferior qualities of hemp are produced by using a serrated knife in stripping the fiber. Men, women, and children can use a serrated knife for hemp cleaning, whereas the knife with the even blade requires the strength of an adult man. A law forbidding the use of a serrated knife in cleaning hemp, or preventing the export of hemp thus cleaned, would deprive many people of a means of livelihood in the islands and would savor much of paternalism; nor is a law of this kind necessary if purchasers use proper discretion in buying the quality which they desire. The object of the persons asking legislation, when analyzed, seems to be rather to secure a law which shall hold the price of good hemp down. The bill proposed has, therefore, been allowed to lie on the table, and it is unlikely that any further action will be taken in the matter. The high price of hemp always increases the production of inferior quality. This is a natural economic result; if the dealers do not desire to pay high prices for the inferior quality, their refusing to do so will soon bring up the quality of hemp. The report of the committee on the bill, consisting of General Wright, is hereto appended, and marked Exhibit J.

SUGAR.

It will be observed that the value of the sugar exports from the islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was $3,955,568, an increase of $1,194,136 over the value of the exports of sugar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. This increase was the natural result of a betterment of conditions as to tranquillity. More than that, the planters of Negros, where the increase chiefly was, had used greater efforts than the landowners of the other parts of the islands to import carabao to take the place of the carabao destroyed by the rinderpest. The increase in the exports, however, should not be taken as an evidence of prosperity in sugar production. I append a petition of the Agricultural Society of Panay and Negros, marked "Exhibit K," in

respect to the production of sugar in the Philippines, together with a statement made by the collector of customs at Iloilo, Colonel Colton, who has looked into the matter with great thoroughness, and whose opportunities for exact information are great, because Iloilo is the port through which almost all the sugar in the islands is exported. The statement of Colonel Colton is marked "Exhibit L." I also append a statement made by Governor Wright from data furnished him on the same general subject, marked "Exhibit M."

It may be deduced from these sources of information that the sugar production was first introduced into the Philippine Islands in the year 1856, and that the first official record of exportation is of the year 1859, when 5,427 tons of raw sugar were exported from Iloilo. In 1869, 7,344 tons were exported; in 1879, 47,625 tons; in 1889, 112,007 tons; in 1899, 154,462, and the largest exportation in any one year was in 1892, when 165,897 tons of sugar were exported. In 1901 the exportation fell to 34,500 tons. In the early years the sugar production was carried on by the use of wooden rolling mills worked by cattle, a process resulting in a loss of from 40 to 50 per cent of the sugar. Some of these mills are still in use, but most of them have been supplanted by steam mills which extract from 3½ to 7¼ tons of juice per day with a loss of from 20 to 40 per cent of sugar. The sugar produced is classified as follows: Class No. 1 contains 88 per cent of saccharine; No. 2 contains 85½ per cent; No. 3, 81 per cent, and damp 70 per cent. The various qualities of sugar are produced in about the following proportions: No. 1 quality, one-fourth; No. 2, three-sixteenths; No. 3 and damp, nine-sixteenths. Sugar polarizing as high as 92 per cent is produced by the old wooden mills in some localities of Panay. The expense of production was a very large percentage. Under ordinary circumstances Negros should produce 150,000 tons and Panay 50,000 tons of sugar annually on land now under cultivation. Those who have had experience in the business assert that with suitable machinery, transportation facilities and capital, the production could be doubled without extending the area of land under cultivation; that at present there are no means of transportation in Negros except for sugar brought to the market by lighters from the estates of the owners, from 5 to 14 miles, depending solely upon the condition of the roads, which is usually bad. The actual cost of producing sugar which is marketed at Iloilo, per ton, is as follows: Tilling and planting, $22; cutting and carrying to mill, milling, bagging and shipping, $18, and delivering, $6, making a total of $56 Mexican. These figures exclude material items like interest, investment, taxes, or rents, which are hard to estimate. The present selling price of sugar in the Iloilo market, based on the price in foreign markets, is about $64 Mexican per ton, which allows little or no profit on the sugar from the most favorably located estates, and is considerably less than the cost of production on the interior estates.

The following table shows the quantity and value of sugar exported through the port of Iloilo, by fiscal years, since American occupation:

Year.	Number of pounds.	Value.
1899	96,831,980	$1,873,183
1900	116,258,922	2,108,344
1901	77,089,391	1,471,281
1902	135,687,751	2,471,820
1903	226,056,798	3,649,536
Total	651,924,787	11,569,164

At first glance it would seem from the returns of 1893 that the sugar planters were subject to congratulations upon the substantial increase both as to price and quantity of their product, and the apparently improved conditions. As a matter of fact, however, owing to the increased cost of labor and the extraordinary expenditure for animals to replace those killed by the rinderpest, the planters are more deeply in debt at the close of the 1903 season than at any previous time in their history, and if it had not been for the low-ruling rate of exchange enabling buyers to pay more in Mexican currency on practically the same gold prices as last year, a large percentage of the planters would have been entirely ruined and compelled to abandon their estates. The planters have been steadily losing ground since 1899, and have only been encouraged to continue the operation of their estates by the hope each year that their products would be admitted to the markets of the United States at a much more favorable rate of duty than is now imposed. The shipments to the United States have been very small; 71,000,000 pounds of sugar were exported last year in vessels which cleared for the Delaware Breakwater "for orders." A very small proportion of this was shipped into the United States, the larger portion being carried into Canada or England, and all the sugar entering the United States, except one cargo which was allowed to enter free during the brief period when there was no import tax on imports from the Philippine Islands, resulted in a heavy loss to the shippers. The islands of Panay and Negros are among the most thickly populated, and the inhabitants and business interests depend directly or indirectly upon the sugar industry, which is at this time in an exceedingly precarious condition, and unless something is done by Congress to relieve the situation there must be a total industrial collapse in those provinces. Were there admitted to the United States three or four hundred thousand tons—and there is no likelihood that in the near future the exports of sugar from the islands to the United States will reach any such sum—it would not have any effect upon the price of sugar in the United States, but it would greatly increase the prosperity of the two important provinces named. Sugar is also raised in Pampanga, Cavite, and Laguna, but not so successfully

as in Negros and Panay. The conditions prevailing in the islands of Negros and Panay are typical of those throughout the islands. The growth of sugar in Formosa is apt to interfere very largely with the sugar trade of Japan, which already is hampered by a heavy duty.

TOBACCO.

The falling off in the production of leaf tobacco has already been alluded to, as well as the causes for the same. I can not too strongly urge the necessity for the reduction of the Dingley tariff in its application to goods imported from the Philippine Islands to 25 per cent of the rates therein imposed. I am confident that neither in the sugar market nor in the tobacco market will the effect of the amount to be introduced be materially injurious to any interest in the United States, while at the same time it will be of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the islands, and will be a most convincing argument with the people of the Archipelago to show the real interest that the people of the United States feel in the welfare of the Filipino people.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

American and foreign business men continue to complain of the difficulty in securing good labor. This question was discussed in my last annual report, and nothing has occurred since that time to change my views. I think it would be a great political mistake to admit the Chinamen freely into these islands as laborers. I am convinced that the Filipino, as conditions settle, can be made a good laborer; not so good as the American, not so good as the Chinaman, but one with whom it will be entirely possible to carry on great works of construction. We are now employing 2,500 Filipino laborers on the Benguet road, and our engineer reports that, wages considered, they are doing good work. We had an unfortunate experience in obtaining labor for this road, due to a misunderstanding with the proposed laborers, and to the fact that the men were obtained from an undesirable class in Manila and the neighboring provinces. It was fairly inferable from the facts that the persons who agreed to furnish the laborers, either intentionally or unintentionally, misled the laborers as to the terms upon which they should be employed. I append hereto, as Exhibit N, the report of the investigation made by the supervisor of fiscals concerning the failure of the first attempt to employ large numbers of laborers on the Benguet road. Since that time, however, the superintendent has been able to get Filipino laborers from all over Luzon, and, as already stated, the number is 2,500 and it is growing. The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, which is engaged in building the great Manila port works, needing in its employ from 500 to 1,000 men, has adopted the system of making the laborers comfortable and at home, and now can procure more labor than it needs, and good

labor, too. The following letters from the vice-president of the company seem to leave no doubt upon this point:

MANILA, *July 2, 1903.*

SIR: Answering your esteemed verbal inquiry as to our success with the Filipino labor, we beg leave to state as follows:

First. We believe that Filipino labor can successfully be used. We are employing about 1,000 Filipinos, which is a practical demonstration that this statement is not a theory.

Second. To successfully employ Filipino labor is, to the American employer of labor, a new business, which has to be learned. If he can not learn it he can not do business in the Philippine Islands.

Third. In general, the Filipinos have to be taught how to work. This requires a considerable proportion of intelligent high-grade American foremen and mechanics.

Fourth. The way to keep the Filipino laborer permanently in one's employ is to so arrange his surroundings that he is better off and more contented there than anywhere else. This we have attained by means of providing homes for the Filipinos and their families; also amusements, including Sunday fiestas, and schools where their children may be educated.

Fifth. We are opposed to the introduction of the Chinese. The only argument that we can see in its favor is that it may somewhat expedite the development of the resources of the islands. This temporary advantage is, we believe, overbalanced and overwhelmed by the ultimate injury to both the Americans and natives in the islands.

Sixth. We believe that the greatest need of the islands is the abolition of the Dingley tariff as far as it applies to the Philippines. We want the American market, not the Chinese laborer.

Very respectfully,

ATLANTIC, GULF AND PACIFIC COMPANY,
By H. KRUSI, *Vice-President.*

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Governor Philippine Archipelago, Manila, P. I.

MANILA, *November 12, 1903.*

SIR: Referring to your esteemed verbal request to state whether our subsequent experience with the labor situation here is in accord with our letter dated July 2, on this subject, would state that our experience since that time has confirmed us in our opinion therein advanced. We are having no difficulty whatsoever with our Filipino labor, who are doing the bulk of the work under our harbor contract.

The well-known civil engineer, Maj. C. F. Case, was recently at our quarry, and can advise you, if desired, as to the state of affairs there.

I wish to strengthen the statement made in my former letter with reference to the use of American foremen and mechanics. These men are the backbone of our organization, and a certain proportion of them are absolutely essential to the success of any enterprise requiring labor. They are required both to lead and instruct the Filipinos. They must be practical men and not afraid to work with their own hands. Our experience is that about 8 per cent of American foremen and mechanics is advisable.

We are firmly convinced that the best interests of the Philippines demand the use of Filipino and American labor, to the exclusion of the Chinese.

Very respectfully,

ATLANTIC, GULF, AND PACIFIC COMPANY,
By H. KRUSI, *Vice-President.*

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor Philippine Archipelago, Manila, P. I.

I also append the report of Captain Couden, of the United States Navy, upon the capacity of the Filipino for labor. He has charge of

the large number of laborers employed at the Cavite Navy-Yard. It is marked Exhibit O.

The new electric street railway company of Manila, which is just beginning its work of construction, has had no difficulty in securing all the labor it desires.

The Commission employed Messrs. Norton and Drew as railroad engineers to make a reconnaissance survey for trunk lines through the island of Luzon. This report has been published, but will be hereto appended, for the sake of convenience, as Exhibit P. Mr. Norton is quite discouraging in regard to the possibility of securing native labor for the construction of railroads. I think that the facts do not justify his position in this respect. The Manila and Dagupan Railway was built with native labor, and the extensions which are now being constructed under franchises granted by the Commission are being built by the same labor. It is possible that were a very general system of railroad construction begun all at once in the islands, the supply of laborers here would be found deficient. In such contingency the emergency could be met by special legislation permitting use of coolie labor for a short period; but I anticipate no such necessity.

There is more importation of Japanese labor, but it has not as yet reached any proportion likely to have an effect upon the labor market.

THE EFFECT OF LABOR ON THE INVESTMENTS OF CAPITAL.

There is no doubt that the iteration and reiteration of the deficiency in the supply of labor in the Philippine Islands have had the effect of frightening American investors of capital from coming into the islands. The Commission is strongly desirous of encouraging American capital to come here, but it should be noted that if American capital declines to come that English, Belgian, and other foreign capital is merely awaiting the franchises which are requested for railroad and other constructive enterprises, and that it will be the duty of the Commission to grant such franchises for the benefit of the islands. The owners of English capital already invested in the Manila and Dagupan Railway have accepted two franchises granted for the construction and operation of branches for that railway, and are very anxious to secure other franchises extending their railway in other directions. They are sufficiently familiar with the possibility of securing native labor and of making it available for reasonably economical construction of their works not to be frightened away from the accepting of such franchises and making such investments. A reluctance on the part of American investors will certainly lead to the acceptance of their propositions. It seems to me that this much ought to be said by way of warning American investors that when later on they shall come into the islands, and shall find foreign capital strongly intrenched in many profitable

enterprises, they will have only themselves to blame for a failure to seize the opportunity when it was offered them.

The disposition to harken to pessimistic maligners of conditions in the Philippines may prove to be, in this sense, quite costly.

RAILROAD AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION.

The political conditions in the islands are now such as to make the time ripe for a period of great construction. For the next decade railroads, canals, and steamship companies should revolutionize the interior trade of the islands, and should have a most marked effect upon the export trade. There are a number of short lines of railroads that could be constructed, and doubtless will be, without governmental aid, but there are other lines of longer and more difficult construction which should at once be begun, but which we can not expect to have begun unless there is actual governmental financial encouragement. For this reason it seems to me wise that the Commission be authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of War and the President of the United States, to enter into contracts of guaranty with railroad companies to whom a franchise for the construction of a road shall be granted by which an income of not exceeding 4 per cent, and probably not exceeding 3 per cent, shall be guaranteed on the investment, the amount of which shall be fixed in the law. This method of financial encouragement is much to be preferred to the granting of lands or other forms of governmental subsidy, and I recommend to the Commission that in its report to the Secretary of War, to be transmitted to Congress, it ask for the granting of such power. It is very possible that under the Philippine act, as now passed such power exists, but it would greatly aid in securing public confidence if this power were expressly granted.

HEALTH.

The cholera, which began in March, 1902, has continued in the islands down to the time of writing. The number of cases was something over 150,000 and the number of deaths something over 100,000. The number of deaths and cases has been very much smaller in the city of Manila than in the provinces which the disease has visited. This is due to the fact that Manila has a water supply which has been carefully guarded from pollution. There is a great need of improvement in the water supply of the smaller towns. The Commission has directed the consulting engineer to investigate the cost of a plant for driving deep or artesian wells in each province of the islands.

Few cases of plague have been found or reported this last year in Manila. An outbreak of plague occurred in Cebu, disclosing an unsanitary condition in that city that required some radical measures on the part of the board of health to remedy.

There is no bureau of government more important in the development of these islands than that which is charged with looking after the health of the inhabitants. The islands, though they contain 8,000,000 people, are sparsely settled. The natural increase by births should be far greater. The immense loss of life from infantile diseases, before the age of 6 months is reached, is one reason why the increase of population is slow. It is within the function of the health board to encourage a better hygienic treatment of young children than now prevails. The improvement of the drinking water, too, will much decrease the death rate.

In connection with the subject of health, reference should be made to the province of Benguet and to Baguio, the capital of that province. The secretary of commerce and police will refer to the work now being done in the construction of the Benquet road from Pozorrubio, through Twin Peaks, to Baguio. There have been serious engineering mistakes made in the road, and it is proving to be much more costly than was expected; but when completed its importance in the development of these islands can hardly be overestimated. One of the things essential to progress in the islands is the coming of more Americans and Europeans who shall make this their business home. If there can be brought within twelve hours' travel of Manila a place with a climate not unlike that of the Adirondacks, or of Wyoming in summer, it will add greatly to the possibility of living in Manila for ten months of the year without risk. It will take away the necessity for long vacations spent in America; will reduce the number who go invalided home, and will be a saving to the insular government of many thousands of dollars a year. It will lengthen the period during which the American soldiers who are stationed here may remain without injury to their health and will thus reduce largely the expense of transportation of troops between the islands and the United States. More than this, Filipinos of the wealthier class frequently visit Japan or China for the purpose of recuperating. People of this class are much interested in the establishment of Baguio as a summer capital, and when the road is completed a town will spring up, made up of comfortable residences, of a fine, extensive army post, and sanitariums for the relief of persons suffering from diseases prevalent in the lowlands. It is the hope of the government that the Roman Catholic Church will send American priests as it has sent American bishops to the islands, to assist in the moral elevation of the people. The fear of the effect of the climate has kept many from coming. The Roman Catholic Church authorities have announced their intention of erecting rest houses at Baguio for the purpose of the recuperation of their ministers and agents. The Methodists and Episcopalians have already secured building lots in Baguio for this purpose. It is the settled purpose of the Commission to see this improvement through, no matter

what the cost, because eventually the expenditures must redound to the benefit of the government and people of the islands. We have already stated, in the report on the public-land act, that it is proposed, under that act, which allows the organizing of town sites, to sell the public land in suitable lots at auction so that everyone interested shall have the opportunity to obtain a good lot upon which to build a suitable house.

SCHOOLS.

One of the most gratifying things to report this year is the great increase in the school attendance in all the provinces but one. This increase is seen both in the attendance of children at day schools and also in the doubled attendance at night schools by adults. Still, only about 150,000, or 10 per cent of the population of school age, are receiving public instruction. We have neither teachers nor schoolhouses enough to carry out our purpose of giving primary English education to every child of school age in the Archipelago. Our resources are not sufficient to permit the necessary expenditure. Several millions could be well expended in the erection of large, airy, and healthy schoolhouses, and the number of teachers might well be multiplied by seven. There is an intense desire throughout the islands to learn English, and when one is familiar with the number of requests for American teachers and for the establishment of schools in which English can be taught, from Aparri to Mindanao, he is justified in smiling at the utterly unfounded charge made by persons professing to have some knowledge in respect to the islands, that we are forcing the English language upon an unwilling people. Here is possibly not the place to defend the policy of a general system of common school education in the islands. I am aware that our plans for education have been the subject of considerable criticism by men whose experience in eastern countries entitles their views to great weight, on the ground that by giving education to the people we unfit them for agricultural and other manual pursuits and inspire them with a desire to succeed only as clerks and professional men. That the result of higher education upon a people unfitted by training and moral stamina to use it to good purpose may be productive of evil need not here be denied or discussed. That superficial education frequently produces discontent and brings about social disturbances may also be conceded. The condition, however, which is most productive of social disturbances is the existence of a vast mass of ignorant people easily and blindly led by the comparatively few of their superficially educated countrymen into insurrection and lawless violence without any definite knowledge or certainty as to the beneficial results therefrom. The theory upon which we justify, even on political grounds, the spread of education is that the more the mass of ignorant persons is reduced in number by diffusing among them common school education the less likely are

they to be led away by degenerate political fakirs into experiences and projects that can lead to nothing but disaster. The common school education does not unfit either the oriental or the occidental laborer for manual effort, but it does enlighten him as to a more civilized life, and does increase his wants and thus does furnish a motive for more continuous and harder labor.

The Commission has thought it wise to inaugurate the plan of sending to America each year for education an average of 100 boys and girls of high-school age for the purpose of enabling them to become teachers, lawyers, doctors, and engineers, on condition that for five years after their return they shall be subject to call by the Government for public service. One hundred boys were sent in October. Seventy-five of the appointments were allotted to the provinces in proportion to the school population and interest in the schools shown in the provinces. They were selected in each province by the division school superintendent after a conference with the provincial governor, and then 25 were selected at large by the Civil Governor. Seventy-five were required to come from the public schools. They left Manila in charge of Professor and Mrs. Sutherland. They go to southern California, and will, in groups of eight and ten, be sent to the county high schools of that State which bear a high reputation. It is thought that by June of next year Professor Sutherland, who will have general supervision of them, may be able to classify them properly and distribute them among the preparatory schools or colleges of the East. The proficiency of the students in English formed an important element in the grounds for their selection. The plan was very popular and awakened a great interest in every town in the islands. As far as possible the selections made this year were by competitive examination. Next year a more rigid system will be followed. Next year probably one-third or one-half of those selected will be girls, with a view to their education as teachers.

THE PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS.

By Act No. 514, passed on the 11th of November, 1902, for the purpose of securing, organizing, and making an exhibit of Filipino products, manufactures, art, ethnology, education, and habits of the people, it was provided that there should be a board of three members, to be appointed by the civil governor, with the consent of the Philippine Commission. The board was authorized and directed to hold a preliminary exposition of certain of the exhibits at Manila in the autumn of 1903, and to establish a permanent museum in Manila. It was authorized to secure the needed land from the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition, to expend the necessary sums in the drawing of

plans for the necessary buildings and for their construction, and for the laying out of the ground included in the tract assigned to the Philippine exhibit; to incur all necessary expenses in securing the exhibits, including the necessary advertising, in the transportation of exhibits from the point where secured in the Philippine Islands to Manila and thence to St. Louis. The board was authorized to incur in all this work obligations not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $250,000. The heads of all the bureaus of the insular government and the governor and members of the provincial boards of provinces and all municipal presidents and other officers were directed to furnish every assistance in their power to the exposition board in obtaining the exhibits. The board was directed to render a monthly report of the work done by it to the civil governor, and a quarterly account of its receipts and expenditures to the civil governor and the auditor of the islands. By another section the civil governor was authorized to appoint five honorary commissioners to visit the exposition and to report upon the same. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars gold was appropriated to meet the obligations incurred under the act. Amendments were made to the act subsequently, varying some of the powers of the commission and dispensing with the necessity for a preliminary exposition in Manila, which proved to be impracticable, and appropriating $325,000, making the total appropriation half a million dollars for the expense of the exhibit. At the same time there was obtained from the authorities of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition the use of 40 acres of land, the promise of a contribution of $200,000 to the erection of the necessary buildings at the exhibit at St. Louis, and the proceeds of concessions granted in the grounds of the exhibit. Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Dr. Gustavo Niederlein, his assistant, and Señor Pedro A. Paterno, who had had much to do with a Filipino exhibit at Madrid, were named the exposition board, and Señor Leon M. Guerrero, a Filipino of high scientific attainments, was made the secretary of the board. Doctor Niederlein came to the islands immediately upon his appointment, and with extraordinary energy has secured upward of 50,000 exhibits, which will probably be increased to 80,000. The Secretary of War has ordered a battalion of four companies of Philippine Scouts to be sent to the exposition, and the Philippine Commission has ordered two companies of constabulary and one constabulary band of 80 pieces also to visit the exposition and remain there while it is open. Among the exhibits will be several colonies of the various tribes, civilized and uncivilized, for the purpose of giving opportunity for ethnographic study of the people of the Philippines.

The work has not been without its obstacles, but it is hoped that the exhibit will be of interest to the American people and give them a

clearer idea than they now have, not only of the inhabitants of the islands, but also of their extent and the variety of their products, the work which has been done in the matter of education, their artistic tastes, and their capacity in many directions. The section directing the appointment of five honorary commissioners has not yet been amended, but it is the purpose of the Commission to increase the number to a delegation of from 30 to 50 prominent Filipino gentlemen of education and culture, who will visit the exposition and various cities of the United States at the expense of the insular treasury, with a view to bringing the two peoples nearer together and to showing the intelligent Filipinos what our country is and what our institutions mean. At the same time this delegation will be able, in the congresses at St. Louis, to represent with dignity the intellectual development of the islands and to speak with authority upon the needs of their people. It is thought that the large amount of money expended is justified by the commercial advantages to the Philippine Islands which will follow an exhibit of its products and resources, as well as the great benefit to be derived from a closer union and a better mutual understanding between the American and Filipino people. I append hereto as Exhibit Q the report of the exposition board.

THE CENSUS.

The details of the taking of the census will doubtless appear in the report of the secretary of public instruction, in whose department the bureau of the census by law is put, and the rough results of the census, so far as population is concerned, will there appear. It is sufficient to say that the census was almost wholly taken by Filipinos under the direction of General Sanger and his skilled assistants, Mr. Gannett and Mr. Olmstead, and that on the whole the machinery proved to be very satisfactory. The returns are now being compiled in Washington, but will probably not be published before October of 1904. At the end of two years from that date, if the President shall find that tranquillity prevails in the Christian Filipino provinces, it will become his duty to direct a holding of an election for selection of members for a general assembly of the Christian Filipino people, which will be a coordinate branch of a legislature to be composed of the Commission and the legislative assembly. This will doubtless prove to be a most important step in the growth and development of the Philippine people, and I have abiding confidence that the conservative elements in the Filipino people will accept this concession on the part of the Congress of the United States as a proffered test of their capacity to avoid foolish and impracticable legislative measures and of demonstrating the existence among them of that self-restraint which is indispensable to the growth of popular and effective self-government.

OPIUM.

Reports from various provinces and information from other sources have convinced the Commission that the smoking of opium is spreading among the native Filipinos. Under the Spanish régime Filipinos were under penalty of fine or imprisonment if convicted of smoking opium, but opium joints or smoking places were licensed to be used only by Chinamen. Under the tariff act now in force the tariff on opium was somewhat reduced, on the theory that a high tax on the importation of the drug increased the smuggling of it. The result is that except for the tariff there is no restriction at all on the sale of opium at present, except that town councils are required to pass ordinances suppressing opium joints.

Commissioner Moses was appointed to draft an opium bill, and on his resignation the task fell to Commissioner Smith. He drafted a bill which, in short, forbade the use of opium by Filipinos, or the sale of it to Filipinos, but provided for the granting of the monopoly for the sale of opium to Chinamen for one year to the highest bidder. The maintaining of a public place for the smoking of opium was punished by a fine, and every Chinaman was forbidden to smoke opium except on his own premises. This bill called forth considerable opposition, especially from the president of the Evangelical Union, of Manila. Doctor Stuntz, of that association, who had had a large experience in India, was especially emphatic in condemning the sale of the monopoly, which he insisted had a tendency to increase rather than to diminish the use of opium. A very extended discussion before the Commission was carried on, and communications were had with the Secretary of War upon the subject. A stenographic report of the discussion has already been forwarded to Washington.

The result was that the Commission hesitated to take action before a more thorough investigation could be made into the methods of dealing with opium smoking in oriental countries. Accordingly a law was passed, No. 800, under which a committee was to be appointed by the civil governor to visit the various oriental countries and make a report upon the methods of restricting the sale and use of opium which were in force in the East. Major Carter, surgeon, United States Army, and commissioner of health of the Philippine Islands, Dr. José Albert, a prominent Filipino physician of Manila, and the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, were appointed to make up this committee. Their report is expected in February or March, and until that time action by the Commission has been delayed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the civil-service board, which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit R," shows that the principles of the merit system are

being enforced with much rigor, that the examinations for places are increasing, especially among the Filipinos, and that the proportion of the places given to the Filipinos is becoming greater. In the next three or four years the proportion of Filipinos in the government is certain to increase rapidly. There are many places in the executive departments which can only be filled by one who knows English. The rapidity with which the Filipinos are learning English gives assurance that this cause of their exclusion will not much longer continue.

Americans responsible for the government of these islands have suffered a most humiliating experience during the past year in the numerous defalcations of Americans charged with the official duty of collecting and disbursing money. The defalcations in the islands have extended also to the clerical service of the American business firms in the islands. The practice of the government has been to appoint to positions of pecuniary trust, especially to those where the amount of money handled was large, Americans alone. They were all placed under bond in either the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, or, later, in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, or the American Surety Company of New York. The insular treasurer and the insular auditor have had great difficulty in securing examiners in sufficient number to make the examinations as frequently as the law requires, and the immunity from frequent examinations, which in future will not continue, may explain some of the defalcations. Everyone connected with the government realized as soon as the defalcations were made public the demoralizing effect that such revelations must have upon the service unless such dishonesty was promptly punished. A still more serious result was the effect upon the Filipinos, who had been advised that Americans would be honest where others had not been so careful in accounting for public money. Prosecutions were vigorously begun against all defaulting officers, and the surety companies have responded when shown their liability.

So far as is known, the only defaulting officer who has escaped trial is a deputy collector named Stewart, at Iloilo, who managed to reach the United States at a time when there was no extradition law. It is hoped that he will be apprehended and brought back. In other cases defaulting officials have reached Hongkong, Shanghai, or even Montreal before their arrest, but the insular government, sparing no effort or expense, has succeeded in bringing them to their well-deserved punishment. Two defaulters, though tried, have escaped conviction of embezzlement on the ground that others had stolen the money. In the case of one of these, three subordinates were convicted.

The question that naturally presents itself after a review of these instances of dishonesty is whether we are to expect a recurrence of them. I am glad to say that I think not. They are the natural result

of the circumstances under which selections for official positions in the beginning of this government had to be made. The mode of selection under the civil-service law could not, of course, be applied at first, because the government had to become at once a going concern. The army officers who had begun the civil government here had to be relieved, the number of officers, as civil government spread through the provinces, had to be largely increased, and the material from which selections had to be made was those men who had resigned from the Army or had been mustered out and proposed to remain in the Philippines. It was impossible in the selection of so many officers to institute a thorough investigation into their lives in the States. There were men among those who have proven since to be defaulters who changed their names with the view of avoiding the investigation which would have disclosed dishonesty in their past lives. Then, too, in the very unsettled conditions which have prevailed here, men who would not have yielded to temptation to dishonesty in the States were unable to resist it here. As was said in the first report of the Commission:

> Many leave the United States honest, but with the weakening of the restraints of home associations and with the anxious desire to make so long a trip result successfully in a pecuniary advantage, demoralization and dishonesty are much more likely to follow than at home. To avoid the dangers presented by these conditions it is necessary, first, to banish all favoritism and political considerations from the selection of civil servants and rigidly enforce the requirements of a competitive examination and a satisfactory showing by the applicant of his good moral character; second, to pay adequate salaries and to allow liberal leaves of absence adapted to preservation of health in the Tropics, thus securing that contentment with the service without which good work is not possible, and, third, to awaken an enthusiasm in the service by offering as a reward for faithful and highly efficient work a reasonable prospect of promotion to the highest position in the government.

The lack of ordinary, rational, and healthful amusements for one engaged as a provincial officer in the country itself turns the minds of not overstrong natures toward vicious pursuits and enjoyments like those of gambling and licentious association with native women. There is thus furnished a means of spending money in excess of the legitimate salaries, which soon leads on to an appropriation of the public funds. In the beginning of this government it was impossible to organize a system of inspection which should enable us to follow the private lives of our employees charged with the custody of money, but as the organization becomes better and our system of inspection becomes more thorough we are able to furnish the weaker of our employees the fear of expected inspection as a strong motive for pursuing honest ways. There follows below a short statement of the history of each of the defaulting officials in the Philippine civil service during the period July 1, 1902, to November 9, 1903:

JAMES F. BEAHAN.—Born at Boston, Mass., in 1877. Enlisted in Company A, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, May 4, 1898; discharged November 26, 1898.

Enlisted in Company F, Ninth U. S. Infantry, January 14, 1899; discharged January 31, 1900, to accept employment as clerk in the office of the chief surgeon, provost guard, Manila. Continued with the board of health, and promoted to clerk at $1,600 October 1, 1901; appointed disbursing officer April 1, 1902, at $1,800 per annum. An examination, made in October, 1902, of his accounts disclosed numerous claims for credit covering duplicated payments, besides evidence of forgery of names to a pay roll for which he had claimed credit. These fraudulent claims for credit amounted to about $4,300 Mexican currency, but there were besides many irregular vouchers and improper transactions. Mr. Beahan was tried and convicted on two charges, the first of "falsification of public documents," for which he was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment December 16, 1902. On the second charge, "misappropriation of public funds," he was given an additional sentence of twelve years imprisonment March 31, 1903. Between the time of his arrest and final conviction Mr. Beahan fled to Shanghai, China, where he was apprehended and returned. The government secured by attachment the amount of a personal deposit of $2,000 gold made by him in one of the Manila banks.

WILLIAM A. WILSON.—Born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1871. Enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, August 22, 1899; discharged March 13, 1901, as regimental commissary sergeant; temporarily employed in police department, April 1 to August 9, 1901, as clerk at $1,200 per annum; appointed to the bureau of the insular treasury as clerk at $1,200 per annum August 12, 1901, as a result of civil-service examination; transferred to office of the captain of the port at $1,600 September 12, 1901; transferred to the bureau of coast guard and transportation January 1, 1902, at $1,800; promoted to disbursing officer April 1, 1902, at $2,000. In December, 1902, he disappeared, and in the examination of his accounts which followed an actual cash shortage of $19,265.65 Mexican currency was discovered. Wilson was traced by way of Hongkong and Shanghai to Montreal, Canada, where he was arrested by United States secret service agents and returned to Manila for trial. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds" and "falsification of a public document." In the first case he received a sentence, April 13, 1903, of twelve years imprisonment, and in the second case a sentence of twelve years and one day and a fine of 1,250 pesetas, April 20, 1903. Demand was made for the full amount of the shortage upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Company of New York, joint sureties, and the claim was settled in full October 22, 1903.

MATTHEW T. E. WARD.—Appointed subinspector in the Philippines Constabulary May 1, 1902; promoted to fourth-class inspector July 1, 1902. In October, 1902, he was found short in his cash and commissary accounts to the amount of $1,266.26 Mexican currency, and was tried on the charge of "misappropriation of public funds," and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years, four months, and one day on December 4, 1902. The full amount of his shortage was paid by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia August 31, 1903. An additional shortage on account of property is still undetermined.

CHARLES J. DE WITT.—Born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876. Formerly an enlisted man in the Third U. S. Cavalry; appointed fourth-class inspector, Philippines Constabulary, at $800 per annum, September 19, 1902. In January, 1903, he was found short $10,498.83 Mexican currency in his cash, commissary, and property accounts; was tried for "misappropriation of public funds" and sentenced, February 9, 1903, to ten years' imprisonment. The amount of his shortage was paid August 15, 1903, by the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Surety Company, joint sureties.

O. G. MILNE.—Born in New York in 1881. Appointed postmaster at Tacloban, Leyte, September 1, 1902, at $1,000 per annum. In November, 1902, he claimed to have been the victim of a robbery of over $12,000 United States currency in money-

order funds from his office. His statements were not consistent. The matter was investigated by the inspectors of the bureau of posts, and upon the evidence secured Milne was arrested and convicted of "misappropriation of public funds" to the amount of $12,140.80 United States currency. He was sentenced, May 1, 1903, to imprisonment for eight years and one day. After his conviction he confessed his crime and pointed out where $9,102.50 United States currency, for which he was accountable, was concealed. This sum was recovered and a further sum of $3,000 United States currency, the full amount of his bond, was paid July 21, 1903, by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company of Philadelphia.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.—Born in Kentucky in 1873. Served as sergeant of Company D, Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and as regimental quartermaster-sergeant of the same regiment; enlisted May 3 and discharged August 31, 1898. Served in subsistence and quartermaster's departments of U. S. Army from November 1, 1898, to June 30, 1901; appointed bookkeeper in the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, July 1, 1901, at $1,500 per annum; compensation increased to $1,800 January 1, 1902. Upon examination of his accounts in May, 1903, he was found short to the extent of $1,622.42 United States currency, and $7,014.65 Mexican currency, and was tried on the charge of "misappropriation of public funds," but was convicted of permitting others to abstract public funds, and sentenced July 10, 1903, to pay a fine equal to the amount of the shortage in addition to the civil liability under his bond. Demand was made upon the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Surety Company, joint sureties, and the claim was settled in full October 22, 1903. Case pending on appeal of the government, seeking a sentence of imprisonment for years in the penitentiary.

J. VALENTINE KARELSON.—Born in New York City in 1875. Enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, May 10, 1898; discharged July 17, 1898, for disability; appointed to the position of clerk, at $900 per annum, in the Manila post-office, May 16, 1902, as a result of civil-service examination; transferred to the position of postmaster at Calamba, Laguna, January 15, 1903, at $1,000 per annum. In April, 1903, he claimed to have lost $1,000, United States currency, in transit to his depositary at Manila. Investigation showed that his claim was a false one. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds," convicted, and sentenced July 5, 1903, to imprisonment for ten years and one day, and to pay a fine of $1,000 United States currency. Demand has been made upon the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, but the matter is unadjusted.

WALTER SHULTZ.—Born at Houstonia, Mo., in 1875. Enlisted in Company H, First Territorial Infantry, July 27, 1898; mustered out February 17, 1899; reenlisted in Company H, Thirty-fourth Infantry, July 25, 1900; discharged as sergeant February 26, 1901; appointed postmaster at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, on a percentage basis, March 1, 1901; salary fixed at $1,000 per annum April 1, 1901; returned to the percentage basis October 1, 1901; reappointed postmaster at Laoag April 1, 1903, at $900 per annum; salary increased to $1,000 July 1, 1903. In July, 1903, he was found short $2,500 United States currency by Post-Office Inspector Ladd. Shultz confessed and made a full statement of his peculations. He was charged with "misappropriation of public funds," and sentenced to imprisonment for eight years and one day. The final audit of this account showed a net shortage of $2,511.97 United States currency. It appeared by the confession of the late postmaster that the sum of $809.52 United States currency was abstracted from the money-order funds prior to October 1, 1902, at which time a bond given by the Union Surety and Guaranty Company was effective. For the remainder of the shortage, $1,702.45 United States currency, the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the American Surety Company were deemed jointly liable. Demand was made upon the surety companies concerned, and the amount for which each was liable was paid October 22, 1903.

BARTLETT SINCLAIR.—Born at Lancaster, S. C., in 1864. A member of the New York bar and subsequently auditor of the State of Idaho. Most highly recom-

mended. Appointed treasurer province of Rizal September 25, 1901. In January, 1903, he was found short in his accounts in the sum of $1,410.40 United States currency. He was removed from office and charged under a Spanish statute still in force with "carelessness and negligence in office," as a result of which he permitted others to abstract public funds. The books of the late treasurer, as kept by him, showed a shortage of over $10,000 Mexican currency, while additional debits not charged, amounting to over $10,000 Mexican currency, were discovered in the examination of his office. The case against Sinclair resulted in acquittal, on the peculiar ground that he was as attentive to his duties as a man with his lack of money accounting sense could be expected to be, October 20, 1903. The loss has been paid in full by the sureties.

EMORY H. FOGERTY.—Born at Worcester, Mass., in 1874. Cadet United States Revenue-Cutter Service, 1898–1900. Appointed to the Philippine civil service from the United States as a result of civil-service examination April 21, 1902; assigned to the position of deputy treasurer, province of Rizal, under Bartlett Sinclair. Mr. Fogerty made a written confession of having appropriated to his own use a sum equivalent to $1,276 United States currency, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced April 8, 1903, to three years' imprisonment.

RICARDO GUTIERREZ.—Born in Baliuag, P. I., in 1882. Appointed clerk in the office of the treasurer, province of Rizal at $180, July 9, 1901; promoted September 15, 1901, to the position of deputy treasurer at $300 per annum. While deputy of ex-Treasurer Sinclair, was charged with misappropriation of $244.34 Mexican currency, but reimbursed the government before the date of his sentence, which was imprisonment for four months and one day.

GREGORIO DE SILVA.—Born at Pasig, P. I., in 1875. Appointed clerk in the office of the treasurer, province of Rizal, on July 15, 1901, at $180 per annum. While deputy of ex-Treasurer Sinclair, he was convicted of having appropriated $46.28 Mexican currency, but reimbursed the government before a sentence of two months' imprisonment was imposed.

FRANK DEAN TOMPKINS.—Born at Troy, N. Y., in 1870. Appointed first lieutenant, First U. S. Volunteer Infantry, June 21, 1898; honorably mustered out October 28, 1898; appointed first lieutenant, Thirty-third U. S. Volunteer Infantry, April 5, 1899; detailed as treasurer and collector of internal revenue, province of La Union, while in the military service, and appointed treasurer of the province of La Union August 15, 1901, at $2,000 per annum. An examination of the accounts of Dean Tompkins made in June, 1903, disclosed a shortage of $221.15 United States currency, and $22,744.25 Mexican currency. After the seizure of his office, July 5, 1903, by the deputy of the insular treasurer, Mr. Tompkins made cash payments on his shortage amounting to $1,129.99 United States currency and $7,061.26 Mexican currency, besides payment by personal notes given by him to various persons for salary vouchers, for which he claimed credit in his accounts, amounting to $294.50 United States currency and $1,338.74 Mexican currency. The persons who accepted these notes now state that they did so with the understanding that the province was cramped for funds or that the actual cash was not available, and that the obligation of the government to pay was not discharged by acceptance of the notes. The notes were given to provincial officers and employees after the seizure of the office, however. Nine charges were filed against ex-Treasurer Tompkins—four for "estafa," four for falsification of public documents in forging names of municipal treasurers to receipts for money for which he took credit, and one for misappropriation of public funds amounting to $221.15 United States currency and $22,744.25 Mexican currency. One of the cases for "estafa" resulted in acquittal on account of a technicality. In the next case heard, the charge being forgery, the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for seventeen years, four months, and one day. During the hearing of the third case brought to trial, that of misappropriation of public funds, the defendant fell sick, and further hearing of the case was postponed to

October 1, 1903. This case resulted in conviction, and an additional sentence of imprisonment for nine years was imposed October 15. The loss is unadjusted. The remainder of the indictments are in abeyance.

ALFRED E. WOOD.—Born at Reigate, England, in 1864. Appointed in the United States to the Philippine civil service as clerk, at $1,400 per annum, as a result of civil-service examination; assigned to the bureau of the insular purchasing agent upon arrival; resigned and appointed in the Census Bureau October 31, 1902; resigned December 5, 1902; reinstated and appointed chief clerk and deputy treasurer of the province of La Union December 15, 1902, at $1,200 per annum. As deputy to Dean Tompkins, ex-treasurer of Union province, he made certain illegal collections from municipal treasurers and embezzled the same. The amount involved is a part of the treasurer's shortage. Wood was found guilty September 10, 1903, of "estafa," and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the provincial jail.

THOMAS P. COATES.—Born in Illinois in 1880. Appointed to the position of clerk, bureau of customs, Condon, P. I., at $600, on February 20, 1900. Promoted to coast district inspector of customs, San Fernando, Union, at $1,400, on June 24, 1901. In July, 1903, he was found short in his accounts $1,990.22 Mexican currency, by Supervising Special Agent Edwards, of the customs service. Coates was charged with misappropriation of funds, and also with "estafa," in using a false and fraudulent check of Dean Tompkins to deceive the special agent. He was found guilty of the first charge September 9, 1903, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. The defendant paid the amount of his shortage in open court.

CHARLES H. OSBORN.—Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1875. Enlisted in Company B, Ninth New York Voluntary Infantry, May 2, 1898. Reenlisted in Company L, Third U. S. Infantry, July 20, 1900; discharged to accept employment as clerk in the office of the adjutant-general, Department of North Philippines, June 23, 1901; transferred to Quartermaster's Department December 21, 1901; appointed fourth-class inspector, Philippine Constabulary, June 26, 1902, at $800 per annum; assigned as supply officer at San Fernando, Union, September 30, 1902; compensation increased to $900 per annum June 1, 1903; June, 1903, he was found short $6,081.55 Mexican currency, in his disbursing and commissary accounts, and was charged with misappropriation of public funds and "estafa" in using a false and fraudulent check of Dean Tompkins for $3,000, to be used as cash during inspection of his accounts. Osborn was found guilty of misappropriation of funds and sentenced September 9 to ten years' imprisonment. Demand will be made upon his sureties without delay.

QUINTIN R. GONZALEZ.—Born at Manila, P. I., in 1870. Appointed fourth-class inspector, Philippine Constabulary, September 20, 1901, at $800 per annum; promoted to third-class inspector June 17, 1902, at $950; promoted December 18, 1902, to $1,000. He was found short in his accounts to the amount of about $1,600 Mexican currency, and is under arrest pending trial. The shortage has been made good by him.

WILLIAM G. HOLLIS.—Born at Chatham, Mass., in 1873. Enlisted in Company L, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, June 1, 1898; mustered out March 31, 1899; served as property clerk and stenographer in the Quartermaster's Department in Cuba and later in the office of the depot quartermaster, Department of Northern Luzon, from 1899 to June 30, 1901; appointed clerk, office of the insular treasurer, July 1, 1901, as a result of civil-service examination, at $1,200 per annum; salary increased July 15 to $1,400; September 1, to $1,600; October 17, to $1,800; February 1, 1902, to $2,000; appointed treasurer of Occidental Negros August 8, 1902. In June, 1903, an examination of his cash accounts showed a shortage, as of June 23, 1903, of $11,063.11 Mexican currency, with an overage of $86.71 United States currency. His trial is pending before the court of first instance of Bacolod. Demand will be made upon sureties for the amount misappropriated.

JAMES W. WALSH, Jr.—Born in North Dakota in 1876; appointed subinspector, Philippine Constabulary, at $480 per annum, February 13, 1902; promoted April 1 to

fourth-class inspector at $800; defaulted in his accounts in October, 1903. From the incomplete records in this office it appears that he is short in his disbursing account in the sum of $10,557.66 Mexican currency, and in his commissary account in the sum of $5,603.98 Philippine currency. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the shortage of more than $10,000 in his local currency account, and was given an additional sentence of ten years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of commissary stores.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON.—Appointed subinspector, Philippine Constabulary, April 26, 1902, at $480 per annum; promoted to fourth-class inspector at $800 per annum on July 1, 1902. While acting in his capacity of supply officer of constabulary it appears that he turned pirate and was killed in an attempt to escape capture. Incomplete reports at hand indicate a shortage of $8,625 Philippine currency. The defalcation in his accounts occurred in September, 1903. Demand will be made upon his sureties for the full amount involved.

For the purposes of comparison there follows a letter from the auditor showing the total number of officers in the Philippines handling money, either as receiving or disbursing officers, and the amounts handled:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
Manila, November 10, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to submit herewith lists of the collecting and disbursing officers, insular and provincial (including the city of Manila), who served during the fiscal year 1903.

It should be noted that many persons served as collecting or disbursing officers in more than one capacity, and in such cases the name appears for each capacity, as such accounts, so far as the auditor is concerned, are as separate as if rendered by different individuals.

The lists may be classified as follows:

Number of officers who received or disbursed over $2,000,000	4
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $1,000,000 and less than $2,000,000	3
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $500,000 and less than $1,000,000	10
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $100,000 and less than $500,000	31
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $75,000 and less than $100,000	22
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $50,000 and less than $75,000	29
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $40,000 and less than $50,000	15
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $20,000 and less than $40,000	80
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $10,000 and less than $20,000	81
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $5,000 and less than $10,000	84
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $1,000 and less than $5,000	185
Number of officers who received or disbursed more than $500 and less than $1,000	69
Number of officers who received or disbursed less than $500	491
Total	1,104

The treasurer of the islands, who is not included in the foregoing classification, received during the fiscal year deposits of insular funds amounting, approximately, to $15,000,000 in United States currency and $25,000,000 in Mexican currency. As depositary he received additional deposits amounting to $27,965,608 in United States currency and $24,612,902 in Mexican currency.

Respectfully,

A. L. LAWSHE, *Auditor.*

The honorable CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The percentage of defaulters thus appears to be less than 2 per cent. This is far too large, but we feel assured that next year will show a notable decrease. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the punishment of American officials for dishonesty has furnished the Filipinos a spectacle which they never enjoyed during the Spanish régime. It is not a matter of inference, but it is a matter of observation, that the prompt trial and severe punishment of American officials has inspired in the Filipinos confidence in the sense of justice of this government. The severe losses entailed on the surety companies during this year will probably necessitate an increase in the rate at which the bonds will be issued for the next year, and yet at no other time in the history of the islands, probably, is the surety business likely to be more lucrative than during the immediate future.

The revelations of dishonesty in the officials above named have not shaken, but have only strengthened our confidence in the wisdom of the merit system. The means of obtaining information concerning a man's previous character are being much improved, and the certainty of tenure produced by the merit system all tend to inspire the civil servant with an esprit de corps and convince him that the only possible course for him to pursue with a view to success is a devotion to duty and to the interests of the public and the government. The merit system excludes favoritism, and with favoritism excluded and the reasonable hope of promotion for good work present, there is a certainty of securing honest and enthusiastic civil servants.

THE COASTWISE LAWS.

Unless Congress takes some action, on July 1, 1904, the coastwise laws of the United States will apply not only to the interisland shipping trade, but also to the trade between the islands and the United States. In the present conditions nothing could be more disastrous to these islands. The effect of the laws would be to exclude from the islands and the American trade all but American bottoms. The interisland trade is as necessary to the life of the islands as the arterial system to the human body. The application of the United States coastwise laws would exclude a great majority of the ships now engaged in the trade and would inflict immense damage to the business of the islands. In 1899, by Executive order, the coastwise trade was limited to vessels bona fide owned either by a citizen of the United States,

resident in the islands, or a native inhabitant, or a resident who had become a citizen of the islands by the treaty of Paris. Even this order, if strictly enforced, would have excluded a large proportion of the available coasting vessels then engaged in the business, and the military authorities, to avoid the disaster of driving them out of the trade of the islands, winked at colorable transfers to Filipino clerks and agents in whose names certificates of protection were taken out. These vessels had been in the trade in Spanish times, and they were still needed. Any change in the existing laws should provide that vessels now having a certificate of protection should be allowed to continue in the trade. Indeed so convinced were the Commission that the interisland shipping was not extensive enough for the good of the islands that we procured an amendment to the Executive order by which, under certain restrictions, vessels under foreign flags may engage in the interisland trade. The occasion for this was a combination among the interisland shippers to keep up unreasonable rates. The amendment has had an excellent effect and rates are more reasonable, although still too high. If the present profits of the interisland trade are not sufficient to attract American capital, then certainly it would be selfish exploitation of these islands of an indefensible character to exclude vessels now in the trade and impose the heavy burden of higher freight rates in order to induce American capital to invest in coastwise vessels, and would furnish just ground for reproach against a government professing good will and doing evil. It seems to me that the best provision of law which could be adopted, so far as the interisland trade is concerned, would be to place the matter wholly in the discretion of the Commission, which, as conditions change and warrant it, could make the restrictions in favor of American and Filipino shipping greater.

With respect to the trade between these islands and the United States, I concur fully in the remarks of Collector Shuster in his annual report in which he says:

> At the present time the greater part of the freight traffic between the Philippines and New York is carried on in foreign bottoms. So far as indications go, any law which prevented the continuance of that trade in foreign bottoms until an equal tonnage of cheaply operated American freighters are actually available to take up that trade and maintain healthy rate competition, would result in a decided increase over the present rates of freight. This additional burden would fall upon the already weakened resources of these islands and such a result would be more than lamentable from every standpoint.
>
> The tonnage plying between these islands and the Pacific coast is about equal to the present freight supply and no change in the present law seems advisable so far as trans-Pacific routes are concerned.
>
> It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the present laws, so far as they permit foreign bottoms to trade between these islands and the mainland territory of the United States, be not changed for a period of at least five years from July 1, 1904, and that positive legislation to that effect be had by Congress at an early date.

THE INSULAR REVENUES.

The report of the auditor shows that the revenues of the islands for the year ending June 30, 1903, exceeded those for the year ending June 30, 1902, as follows:

Comparative statement of revenues of the Philippine Islands, fiscal years 1902 and 1903, exclusive of provincial receipts and refundable collections.

Items.	Fiscal year 1903.	Fiscal year 1902.
Customs	$9,215,551.88	$6,398,864.35
Postal	145,702.53	137,811.99
Internal	7,867.01	94,634.84
Miscellaneous:		
Ordinary	596,350.95	508,120.60
Extraordinary	567,581.97	42,571.86
City of Manila under provost-marshal (exclusive of internal revenue)		85,709.51
Total insular revenue	10,532,054.34	9,267,713.15
Increase in 1903	1,264,341.19	
City of Manila	1,542,463.83	1,113,850.07
Increase in 1903	428,613.76	
Total, including city of Manila	12,074,518.17	10,381,563.22
Increase in 1903	1,692,954.95	

In the fiscal year 1902 receipts in the city of Manila from July 1 to August 7, 1901, prior to the incorporation of the city of Manila, amounting to $82,813.43, are included in the internal revenues; and $85,709.51 was collected by the provost-marshal-general administrating the department of receipts and disbursements, making total collections in the city of Manila, under the charter and otherwise, $1,282,373.01, as against $1,542,463.83 for 1903, an increase in 1903 of $260,090.82.

Forestry taxes collected in each year are excluded, these collections being refundable to the several provinces in which the timber was cut.

The income for the year ending June 30, 1902, exclusive of the city of Manila, was $9,465,952.44, the income for the city of Manila was $1,199,559.58, and the total income was $10,665,512.02. The income for the year ending June 30, 1903, included about $560,000 of extraordinary items. These were the amount paid by the United States for the gunboats turned over to the Navy, purchased out of insular funds; and the Spanish insurgent seized funds, turned over to the insular treasury. During the year we had the extraordinary expense of taking the census, for which there was appropriated something over $694,000; and in addition to that we had appropriated $125,000 for the exposition board for the preliminary expense for the Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Added to this were the appropriations of $1,000,000 for the continuance of the harbor works in the port of Manila, $350,000 for harbor works in the city of Cebu, and $150,000 for the harbor works in the city of Iloilo. The result is that the surplus, which on June 30, 1902, amounted to $4,000,000, has been reduced to nearly $2,200,000 in round numbers. Of course the surplus was accumulated for the purpose of making permanent improvements, and its reduction by the amount required for the port works in the three cities is a reduction in accordance

with the plan of the Commission. The revenues, in spite of the conditions, have kept up, although there has been a slight falling off during the first four months of the new fiscal year, as follows: For the first four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the amount collected was $3,612,510.88; for the first four months of the year ending June 30, 1904, $3,492,729.88, or a loss of $119,781. This is exclusive of the income from the city of Manila. The tendency to the expensive conveniences and the pressure for increase in salaries in all departments and bureaus renders it most difficult to prevent expenditures from outrunning our income. We are anxious naturally to put as much money into permanent construction as possible. We have as yet, however, no general authority to borrow money to pay for permanent improvements, and the cost falls on the results of taxation. We find it wiser to pay good salaries—salaries in excess of those paid for the same service in the United States—to all who occupy responsible positions. The cost of living is so high in Manila that a salary of $7,000 here hardly goes as far as a salary of $5,000 in any of the smaller cities of the United States. I am convinced that we made a mistake in fixing the salaries for the supreme judges at $7,000, and for that of the chief justice at $7,500. The court is of so much dignity and of so much importance that we might very well have fixed the salaries of the judges at $10,000 a year, and that of the chief justice at $10,500. We are likely to lose by resignation three of the Americans who have constituted the court of seven at the end of their service of three years, and that largely because the salary offers no inducement to hold the place. This is a deplorable condition, because the value of the supreme court depends largely on the experience of its members, and if we are not to obtain the benefit of the learning and experience acquired on the bench in the Spanish civil law by our American judges we lose much.

An examination of the report of the secretary of finance and justice will show that the extraordinary expenses of the current six months provided for in the appropriations, if continued in the same proportions for the remaining six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, would absorb the surplus and leave a considerable deficit. Part of this extraordinary expense is made up by the purchase of the Oriente Hotel for an office building, at a cost of $675,000 Mexican, the appropriation of $450,000 gold for the St. Louis Exposition purposes, which includes not only the direct appropriation for expenditure by the exposition board of $375,000, but also that of $75,000 to pay the expenses of sending fifty Filipinos of education, culture, and prominence to the United States for purposes already stated. The work is proceeding so rapidly on the port works of Manila that it is probable that another heavy appropriation will have to be made to meet that expenditure. It is quite unlikely that any considerable

expenditure for public works and improvements of a permanent character can continue to be made out of the current revenue, and a deficit would be exceedingly embarrassing. Of course, if the Dingley tariff were reduced and an impetus given to business in the islands by the increased production of sugar and tobacco and their sale in the United States, the increase in the revenues would probably keep pace with the increase in the expenditures, but to meet all contingencies it seems to me that a Congressional act authorizing the issuing of bonds for permanent improvements in the islands, not exceeding $5,000,000, each issue to be approved by the Secretary of War and the President of the United States, would not be conferring upon the Commission or legislature of the islands excessive authority, and that it is really a necessary provision to prevent possible financial embarrassment.

OFFICE OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

The report of the purchasing agent, which is attached hereto as an exhibit, shows the very large amount of business done by him for the purpose of supplying the departments with needed permanent equipment and consumable supplies. His total purchases for the year ending September 30, 1903, were $2,215,275.62, exclusive of rice purchases and carabaos. Of this amount it appears that over 80 per cent has been bought through the merchants of Manila, 14 per cent bought in the United States, and the remainder in other countries. The work needed in taking charge of the shipments when they arrived and in distributing them for shipment to all parts of the Archipelago has been very heavy.

In addition to the supplies thus purchased, under special acts of the Commission, the insular purchasing agent has been charged with the duty of buying and selling rice, of which he purchased to the 1st of October $2,451,168.04 and sold $2,310,633.06, Mexican currency, having on hand at the present time rice amounting to $107,152.84 in value. He was also charged with the business of supervising the completion of the contract with Keylock & Pratt for 10,000 head of carabaos bought in Shanghai, to be delivered at the rate of 500 per month. At this date only 773 have been delivered, and they are being sold as rapidly as they can be permanently immunized against rinderpest by the bureau of government laboratories. The insular purchasing agent is also charged with the duty of maintaining and supervising a transportation department for the city of Manila. New stables are being erected for him on the San Lazaro estate, and when they are completed he will furnish all the transportation for all the insular bureaus, including the bureau of health.

The report shows the handling and shipping of $3,281,000 worth of property and the accounting for $5,021,045 of United States currency. There has been taken from the purchasing agent all obligation to pur-

chase food supplies, which are now bought directly by the commissary department of the constabulary and are furnished for sale at cost price, with 10 per cent added, to all civil employees outside the city of Manila.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

Early in the present calendar year the Secretary of War called the attention of the civil governor to the fact that the time seemed now to have arrived when a more definite form of government might be given to the parts of the Archipelago occupied by the Moros. Accordingly, a bill for the government of the Moro Province was drafted. It was submitted to General Davis, then commanding the division, and who was formerly department commander of Mindanao and Jolo, and was thus familiar with Moro conditions. Subsequently the bill as revised by General Davis was presented to the Commission, and in the Commission it received many additions and changes. It became a law on the 1st of June, 1903, but did not take effect until the 15th of July next ensuing.

The act makes the Moro Province to consist of all the islands of Mindanao and its adjacent islands, except the provinces of Misamis and Surigao, which had theretofore been established as Christian Filipino provinces under the general provincial act. The law takes away from the province of Misamis the town and district of Iligan, in which there are a great number or Moros resident, and also somewhat reduces the boundaries of the province of Surigao. The Moro Province also includes the island of Isabela de Basilan and all the islands to the south of Mindanao in the Archipelago. It embraces within the boundaries, therefore, all the Moros in the Archipelago except a small number of them resident in the south half of the island of Paragua or Palawan and possibly a few who live on the west coast of the province of Misamis, near the towns of Misamis and Oroquieta. The province is divided into five districts—the district of Zamboanga, the district of Lanao, the district of Cotabato, the district of Davao, and the district of Jolo. The executive head of the province is the provincial governor, who has as his assistants the provincial secretary, the provincial attorney, the provincial engineer, the provincial superintendent of schools, and the provincial treasurer. The officers named, with the governor, being six in number, constitute the legislative council for the province, and in case of an even division the proposition having the vote of the governor prevails. For the support of the province there are assigned all the customs receipts from the port of Jolo, the port of Zamboanga, and the new port of Bongao, making about $130,000 gold a year. Internal-revenue taxes are to be collected in towns organized under the municipal code, and such other taxes as the legislative coun-

cil may see fit to impose. The legislative council is authorized to create municipalities under the municipal code or to modify its terms to suit local conditions. It is authorized to organize a public school system and to vary the character of the schools in different districts as the special and local necessities require. It is authorized:

(*h*) To enact laws for the creation of local governments among the Moros and other non-Christian tribes, conforming as nearly as possible to the lawful customs of such peoples, and vesting in their local or tribe rulers as nearly as possible the same authority over their people as they now exercise, consistent with the act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and following as nearly as possible in the provisions of these laws any agreements heretofore made by the United States authorities with such local or tribe rulers concerning the powers and privileges which under American sovereignty they are by such agreements to enjoy: *Provided*, That they have not by their conduct and the breach of the agreements forfeited such powers and privileges.

(*i*) To enact laws investing the district governors in their respective districts, or other provincial or district officers with the power of adjusting, under the supervision of the provincial governor, all differences between sultans, dattos, and any independent local authorities, and of enforcing their decisions upon such differences.

(*j*) To enact laws which shall collect and codify the customary laws of the Moros as they now obtain and are enforced in the various parts of the Moro Province among the Moros, modifying such laws as the legislative council think best and amending them as they may be inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to provide for the printing of such codification, when completed, in English, Arabic, or the local Moro dialects as may be deemed wise. The Moro customary laws thus amended and codified shall apply in all civil and criminal actions arising between Moros. In all civil and criminal actions arising between members of the same non-Christian tribe other than Moros, unless otherwise provided by the legislative council, the customary laws of such non-Christian tribe, if consistent with the act of Congress above mentioned, and if defined and well understood, shall govern the decision of the cause arising, but if there be no well-defined customary laws, or they are in conflict with such act of Congress, then the cases shall be determined by the criminal or civil code according to the laws of the Philippine Islands until the legislative council shall make other provision. In actions, civil or criminal, arising between a Moro and a member of a non-Christian tribe, or between a Moro and a Christian Filipino, or an American or a subject or citizen of a foreign country, the criminal code and the substantive civil law of the Philippine Islands shall apply and be enforced.

(*k*) To enact laws for the organization and procedure of district courts to consider and decide civil and criminal actions arising between Moros, between members of non-Christian tribes, and between Moros and members of other non-Christian tribes. The district court shall be presided over by the secretary of the district, and the other members of the court shall be appointed by the district governor and shall vary with the race or tribe of the litigants, so that where the action arises between Moros, there shall be at least two and not more than four Moros upon the court; when it arises between members of other non-Christian tribes there may be, if practicable, upon the court members from such non-Christian tribes, and when the litigation arises between Moros and members of other non-Christian tribes there shall be at least one Moro member of the court and at least one member from the tribe of the pagan litigant: *Provided, however*, That judgments of said

courts shall not be given effect unless approved by the governor of the district in which the court is held: *And provided further*, That in case of sentence of death or imprisonment for a longer period of time than ten years, such sentence shall not be executed unless approved by the provincial governor. But the legislative council may, when it thinks proper, provide by law that civil and criminal actions arising between a Moro and a member of another non-Christian tribe shall be tried in the court of first instance or in the court of a convenient justice of the peace, according to the nature of the action and the proper and usual jurisdiction of the court of first instance or the justice of the peace. The legislative council shall prescribe a simple procedure for the district courts and require a written record of its proceedings.

(*l*) To enact laws for the abolition of slavery and the suppression of all slave hunting and slave trade.

(*m*) To regulate by statute the use, registration, and licensing of boats of Moro or pagan construction of less than 10 tons measurement, which shall be followed by collectors of customs in the Moro Province, the provisions of the customs administrative act and regulations of the insular collector of customs to the contrary notwithstanding.

It will be seen that the Commission has granted to the legislative council a very large measure of discretion in dealing with the Moros and in preserving as far as possible, consistent with the fundamental act, the customs of the Moros, the authority of the dattos, and a system of justice in which Moros should take part.

One of the serious causes of friction in the Moro land has been the application of coastwise trade regulations to small Moro craft. This is now sought to be avoided by allowing the legislative council to make proper regulations for all Moro craft under 10 tons.

The law provides for the appointment by the provincial governor, subject to the approval by the legislative council, of governors, treasurers, and other officers of the five different districts of the province. The education of the Moro Province presents such a different problem from that of the Christian Filipinos that it was deemed unwise to provide for any but a formal relation between the school system of the Moro Province and that which prevails in the rest of the archipelago, and the Moro Province is left to pay its own school expenses and to arrange such a system as shall meet and overcome the peculiar obstacles that now have to be met and overcome in the education of Moro children. The constabulary system has been extended into the Moro Province as an immediate branch of the constabulary system of the islands. It is thought that it will be entirely possible to enlist Moros and make successful and efficient military police of them under American officers; and the expense of the constabulary will be met out of the insular treasury.

By section 27 it is provided that—

Courts of first instance and justices of the peace in the Moro Province shall not have jurisdiction to try civil or criminal actions arising between Moros or arising between non-Christians, or, except as otherwise provided by the legislative council, actions arising between Moros and other non-Christians, and the existing laws of the Philippine Islands are hereby amended accordingly: *Provided, however*, That in

accordance with paragraph (*k*) of section thirteen of this act, the legislative council may by law vest jurisdiction to try cases between Moros and other non-Christians in such courts: *And provided further*, That the court of first instance shall have jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, no matter between whom arising, to take cognizance of the petition for the release of any person within its territorial jurisdiction, to issue process, to hear the evidence, and to discharge the prisoner or to remand him to custody in accordance with the provisions of the chapter on habeas corpus in the code of civil procedure.

This second proviso was adopted to enable the court of first instance to render its aid whenever called upon to free persons from slavery and thus to furnish a means of carrying out the inhibition against slavery contained in the so-called Philippine act of Congress, reenacted in paragraph (*l*) of section 14 above quoted.

All laws passed by the legislative council take effect at the time fixed by the legislative council, subject to amendment or annulment by the Commission. Provision is made in the act for the appointment of military officers to fill the civil positions by the act created and for the payment to them of an amount equal to 20 per cent of their salaries as military officers in lieu of their allowances for quarters, forage, and other things.

The first governor of the province appointed is Major-General Leonard Wood, the military commander of the department of Mindanao and Jolo. This union of the civil and the military power in one head seems to be admirably adapted to successful administration in the Moro Province, although it would be of very doubtful efficacy in the whole of the Philippine Islands. The Moro is himself a soldier and recognizes with reluctance any other authority than that which is clothed with immediate control of military forces. The appointments of the other executive officers of the provinces were made at the same time and the legislative council began its work. I inclose herewith the copies of its acts passed down to the time of rendering this report and submitted to the Commission and approved by it, as Exhibit S.

The present conditions in the Moro Province are not as satisfactory as they might be. The campaigns of General Baldwin and Captain Pershing in and about the Lake Lanao district have resulted in subduing the wild Moros of that district so that there is no organized armed resistance to the sovereignty of the United States. The predatory habits of the Moro remain, however, and from time to time reports come of the robbery or killing of American soldiers by marauding bands of Moros whose identity it is difficult to establish. Still the questions presented are not of real difficulty and involve only patience and firmness in their solution. The Lake Lanao country is a beautiful country, and the Moros who inhabit it seem to be fairly good agriculturists. The Moros of Zamboanga and of the valley of the Rio Grande del Mindanao are pacified and make no trouble in accepting the régime under the new Moro law. In Jolo, however, we have a condition that needs thorough and drastic treatment. The Bates treaty may have been very useful

in staying the hand of the Moros and reducing the necessity for the use of United States troops in the Sulu Archipelago at a time when they were needed badly in other parts of the Philippines, but the power and immunity recognized in that treaty as belonging to the Sultan of Jolo have not resulted in good government for the Moros themselves, but have brought about a condition of chaos and petty wars, of murder and rapine, and intriguing conspiracies of one datto against another and of dattos against the Sultan which the good of everybody requires us to put an end to. It is a condition precedent to the continuance upon the United States of the binding effect of the Bates treaty that the Sultan and the signing dattos should be powers capable of subduing lawlessness within their respective jurisdictions. Either the power or the will has been lacking, and the necessity arises for teaching them severe lessons of obedience to the government and the sense of obligation to maintain law and order between local dattos. The establishment of courts partly native will doubtless assist materially in settling many questions that now have to be settled by the sword. The problem in dealing with the Moros is not very different from that which Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Frank Swettenham have had to solve in dealing with the Malays in the Malay Peninsula. To-day the Malay in the Straits Settlements is most peaceable and law-abiding. The time was in that peninsula when every Malay went armed. To-day every Moro is armed with his kris, and if he has a gun, with a gun. Ultimately the government must compel the Moros to give up their arms and to trust to the peace authorities to preserve their rights. A judicious preservation of the authority of local dattos, and making them responsible for the preservation of order among their people, will doubtless work well here, but their absolute subordination to the sovereignty of the United States, which was not made as clear by the Bates treaty when translated into their language as it might have been, is a sine qua non to the maintenance of good government. The Moro does not understand popular government and does not desire it, and he is not likely to desire it until he is changed by education and the introduction of civilized life in his neighborhood.

The Sultan of Jolo and the dattos under him, with whom General Bates entered into an agreement, have not complied with the terms of that agreement in maintaining order among those who acknowledge in a perfunctory way allegiance to them. They have not punished wrong-doers and their whole system of government seems to be one solely for the exaction of taxes. The Sultan of Jolo is a gambler and an intriguer, with not a spark of courage or patriotic and paternal interest in his people. So far as the Bates agreement could be regarded as a contract of the Executive of the United States Government, it has long ceased to be of binding force, because the Sultan long ago forfeited all his rights under it by his violation of the rights he assumed. When General Wood was appointed governor of the Moro Province, with

the knowledge which both of us had of the necessity for the abrogation of the Bates treaty and the gross violation of his obligations under it by the Sultan, we agreed that it would be well for him to accumulate the data showing in how many instances the Sultan had failed when called upon by the United States authorities to preserve order among his people, with a view to formal action in notifying him of the abrogation of the treaty. I append the report of General Wood as Exhibit T upon this phase of the Moro question, and concur fully in his recommendation that for the causes shown by him in the exhibits which accompany his report that the Sultan and the signing dattos be advised of the abrogation of the Bates treaty and that the same is no longer binding on the United States or the insular government and will not be respected.

Among the laws which the legislative council of the Moro Province has enacted will be found one denouncing kidnapping of persons with a view to making them slaves, and the detention of persons in slavery. General Wood has examined the question, as have other members of the legislative council, and has reached the conclusion that the announcement of the policy of the United States upon this question may as well be radical in the beginning. General Wood advises me orally that the proclamation of the passage of the act in the river valley above Cotabato has been received with acquiescence by the dattos. It will probably give more trouble in Jolo. The fact is, however, that the military question in dealing with the Moros is a simple one, and is not at all as difficult as that which confronted the army in the Christian Filipino provinces. The Moros do not fight a guerilla warfare. They retreat to their forts and bid defiance to the foe, and thus expose themselves to an attack by modern artillery and other modern methods of overcoming insufficient fortifications. They are easily whipped, and though the whipping may have to be repeated once or twice, its effect ultimately is very salutary. Force seems to be the only method of reaching them in the first instance, and is the only preparation for the beginning of civilized restraints among them. It is probable that the government is itself subject to criticism for delay in giving to the Moro region something definite in the form of a government, but the vim and interest with which the government of the Moro Province has been launched give every assurance of a satisfactory result. A continuance of the conditions which the exhibits submitted by General Wood, and hereto appended, show to exist in Jolo, Siassi, and other islands of the Sulu Archipelago would certainly be a disgrace to the United States Government and to the insular government which is made responsible by the Philippine act for the maintenance of law and order among the people. It is thought that another year will bring an improvement in conditions so great that even the Moros themselves will understand the advantage of it.

THE CHRISTIAN FILIPINO PROVINCES.

A severe agricultural depression in the provinces, together with the interference with tax collections by the cholera, has caused a number of the provinces to run behind in the matter of their income, and has required the insular government to lend money to them. The amount of money loaned is shown in the following list:

List of loans to provinces during the period September 1, 1902, to October 31, 1903.

Province.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Abra		₱12,550.00
Albay	₱25,000.00	
Antique		12,250.00
Batangas	2,000.00	62,250.00
Capiz	15,000.00	
Cavite		50,000.00
Mindoro		6,500.00
Misamis	5,000.00	
Nueva Ecija	15,000.00	15,300.00
Paragua		13,350.00
Rizal		2,600.00
Samar		31,000.00
Union		15,960.00
Total	62,000.00	221,760.00
Appropriated moneys undrawn October 31, 1903:		
For loan to—		
Occidental Negros	2,000.00	
Zambales	5,000.00	
Iloilo		50,000.00

List of repayments by provinces during the period September 1, 1902, to October 31, 1903, of loans made by the insular government during that period and prior thereto.

Province.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
Albay	$2,500.00	
Bohol	2,500.00	
Batangas	2,500.00	
Bulacan	5,000.00	
Ilocos Norte		₱6,500.00
Ilocos Sur	2,500.00	
Marinduque		6,500.00
Misamis	2,500.00	
Nueva Ecija		7,050.00
Pampanga	2,500.00	
Sorsogon	2,500.00	
Total	22,500.00	20,050.00

In a number of the provinces it has been deemed wise to cut down the cost of officers by consolidating the offices of treasurer and supervisor, usually filled by Americans, into the office of treasurer-supervisor. This was possible in provinces where there is very little money for improvements, because in such provinces the supervisors of roads and improvements have few duties to perform. The supervisors who were released from office were provided for in the office of the consulting engineer to the Commission, who was greatly in need of engineers for the purpose of carrying on insular road construction, in which the Commission is now engaged.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In the spring the Commission passed a resolution adopting the policy of a reduction of the number of municipalities in each province. The municipalities also had run behind in their incomes without reducing their expenditures, and it became perfectly evident that many of them were not able to maintain decent government with the tax-producing capacity which they had shown. The Filipino members of the Commission during the last six months have visited all the Christian provinces, and, after a conference with the provincial boards and with the municipal presidentes called in convention, have made report to the Commission in favor of a union of municipalities and a reduction in number. The Commission adopted their report and enacted the necessary laws. The reduction is shown in the following table:

Province.	Municipalities.		Province.	Municipalities.	
	Former number.	Present number.		Former number.	Present number.
Abra	12	12	Leyte	51	34
Albay	27	27	Masbate	17	13
Ambos Camarines	43	35	Misamis	24	10
Antique	21	11	Negros Occidental	34	21
Bataan	12	8	Negros Oriental	24	14
Batangas	22	15	Nueva Ecija	23	15
Bohol	35	32	Pampanga	23	16
Bulacan	25	13	Pangasinan	37	25
Cagayan	33	22	Rizal	32	16
Capiz	34	22	Romblon	11	6
Cavite	23	11	Samar	43	25
Cebu	57	41	Sorsogon	15	16
Ilocos Norte	15	10	Surigao	34	29
Ilocos Sur	24	14	Tarlac	17	9
Iloilo	51	17	Tayabas	31	27
Isabela	15	11	Zambales	25	15
La Laguna	30	19			
La Union	15	12	Total	1,035	623

The above list shows a total reduction of 412 municipalities. The provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Mindoro, Moro, Nueva Vizcaya and Paragua are not included above, as they have special organization, independent and apart from the municipal code.

In doing this work the Commission has had to run counter to local prejudice. It is hard to convince municipal officials enjoying office that the public good requires any measure which will in effect prevent their continuing to hold office, and there is much local pride likely to be hurt. It is confidently expected, however, that the fusion of the municipalities thus effected will very greatly increase the efficiency of the municipal governments by reducing expenses and furnishing a much larger revenue in each town. The work has been very well done by the Filipino members and the Commission is greatly indebted to them for the time and trouble spent in solving a difficult problem. Municipal treasurers now selected by the council have not proven to be efficient officers. By law the council of a municipality is obliged to devote a certain part of the income of the town to schools, but in

too many instances it has developed that, in the anxiety to secure his own salary, the presidente has induced the council and the municipal treasurer to appropriate from what are properly school funds to pay the salaries of municipal officials. The office of municipal treasurer has therefore been classified as part of the classified line service and provision made for appointment to it by the provincial board. The municipal treasurer will also act as deputy provincial treasurer. Thus a large body of persons will be led to prepare themselves for civil service examinations for the office of municipal treasurer. Their experience will fit them for promotion to the office of provincial treasurer, which will hereafter be filled largely from such material. The difficulty about using Filipinos for provincial treasurers heretofore has been that the duties of the office are so difficult that Filipinos, with a knowledge of Spanish only, and without any familiarty with the auditing methods of the auditor's bureau and its requirements, are unable to perform them. This change can not but strengthen municipal governments and at the same time bring into use for higher office trained Filipino material.

The truth is that the municipal governments have not been as satisfactory in their operations as could be wished. By the misuse of the school fund already referred to, the native school-teachers have been compelled to go without their salaries. The municipal police have also gone unpaid and in many instances had not been made efficient because they were used as the personal servants of the municipal presidentes. It is hoped that the increase of the resources of the towns by the fusion of municipalities may accomplish some reform in these matters and the coming of better times in agricultural and business way may also assist. In order to make the municipal police a more efficient body, a law was passed by the Commission, No. 781, the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. The civil governor, or the provincial governor with the approval of the civil governor, is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to place the municipal police of the respective municipalities of any province under the control of the senior inspector of constabulary on duty in the province at the time. The senior inspector in such case is hereby authorized and empowered, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to control and direct the movements of the municipal police, and, with the approval of the provincial governor, to discharge any member of the police force and substitute a fit and suitable resident of the municipality in his place. It shall be the duty of the senior inspector when thus placed in charge of the municipal police of a province to see that they are properly uniformed, drilled and disciplined. When thus vested with authority over the municipal police he shall see that all lawful orders of the provincial governor, municipal president, and others in authority are executed as provided by the municipal code, and amendments thereof, and shall further see that all proper arrests are made for violations of law of municipal ordinances, and in case of emergencies is authorized, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to unite the forces of the various municipalities of the province in suppressing ladronism or brigandage or other grave violations of the law which threaten the peace of the entire community; and he may also unite the constabulary forces

under his command with the municipal forces in the execution of his authority for this purpose.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the provincial board of each and every province to prescribe a suitable uniform for the municipal police of each and every municipality, with a proper insignia to indicate the municipality to which the police belong. Authority is also hereby given the provincial board of each province to fix the number of police which is required to be maintained by each and every municipality of the province. In the event that the provincial board shall find that any municipality is unable properly to uniform and maintain the number of policemen fixed by the provincial board, the latter is authorized to vote necessary aid for the maintenance of such police out of provincial funds. In the event the provincial board should not have provincial funds adequate for this purpose it may apply to the Commission for aid in this behalf.

This system had been adoped in the province of La Union before the passage of the law and had worked well, and it was the success in Union that suggested the passage of a general law on the subject. It has not been adopted in many provinces, but where adopted it has accomplished good results.

Outside of the city of Manila, the two great commercial centers of the islands are Iloilo and Cebu. Under the Spanish régime the town of Iloilo did not have more than 10,000 inhabitants, and the town of Cebu did not exceed in population 15,000. There were, however, in the immediate neighborhood of the towns, which were really part of the commercial centers, three or four towns which ought to have been included for purposes of economy in government. By the acts already referred to, Iloilo has had annexed to it the towns of Molo, Jaro, La Paz, and another, which will now make a city of from forty to fifty thousand. The same thing is true of the town of Cebu, which, being united with San Nicolas, a town separated by a small creek from Cebu, and containing 15,000 inhabitants, and other towns in the neighborhood, will also have a population of about 50,000. It will probably be necessary to provide special charters for these two cities, because the municipal code is adapted rather to country municipalities than to cities of a metropolitan size. The improvements in both cities which are badly needed are a water supply and a sewer system. It is quite probable that the power to issue bonds already given in the Philippine act for municipalities would be sufficient if the restriction contained in the act requiring the consent of Congress were removed. It is not understood why it was thought necessary to insert a provision of law requiring the consent of Congress to the issuing of bonds. Certainly with the consent of Congress, without such a provision, bonds might be issued, and it is thought that the requirement of Congressional consent was an error in the drafting of the Congressional legislation. In any event, it is exceedingly awkward and unduly limiting the power of the Commission, to require that where within the narrow limitations contained in the law, the Commission desires to issue bonds for a small amount to aid municipalities, it should be required to apply to Congress for its consent. It is respectfully recommended to the Commis-

sion that Congress be urged to repeal the particular provision of the Philippine act requiring the specific consent of Congress to the issue of bonds for the benefit of any municipality in the Archipelago, where such issue shall not exceed the percentage of taxable value now imposed as a limit by the law.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The secretary of finance and justice will comment upon the general subject of the administration of justice in these islands. It is enough for me to say, that so far as the courts of first instance and the other superior courts are concerned, it is very satisfactory, and is doing much to tranquilize the islands, and teach the people what real justice is. Indeed, it is not too much to say that crime in the islands is punished with more speed and certainty than in many parts of the United States.

With respect to the justices of the peace, however, this is not true, and some new system must be devised. The justice of the peace and an auxiliary justice are now appointed for every town. They do not receive salaries, and are dependent for compensation upon fees. It is difficult to secure good men. The amount of business of any one town is ordinarily so little that the office is not lucrative at all unless it is made the center of petty litigation by local pettifoggers, or, as the Spanish term is, "picapleitos," and in that case the office is an unmixed evil. For this reason the Commission will doubtless feel called upon to change the system within the coming year. There are several remedies recommended, but in my judgment the best one is that of dividing the province into comparatively large districts, and appointing a justice of the peace for each district with a living salary. This will dignify the office, will secure the best man in the district, and will give a much better character to the administration of justice in what ought to be the people's court.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

The report of the city of Manila is a very interesting one, and shows the progress which has been made in the material welfare of the city. The two great improvements which are needed are the addition to the water supply and the construction of sewers. Plans and specifications have been prepared for the water supply, which, if the plans are carried out, will be brought by gravity directly from a dam constructed between two marble cliffs, shutting off and securing enough water to remove all danger of a scarcity of water during the dry season. The plans for a sewerage system are being rapidly prepared, and it is expected that they will be ready for submission by the first of January. The Commission has engaged the services of an expert engineer of high repute, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, of Brookline, Mass., who will visit the islands in January and preside over a board of engineers which will consider the feasibility of the plans for the

increase in the water supply and the construction of sewers. The change in the source of the water supply will remove great danger of contagion from cholera and other epidemic diseases. So far as we are able to obtain estimates from the engineers making the plans, it would seem that the cost of construction of the sewers and the new water plant will fall within the four millions allowed by law.

It ought to be urged upon Congress, in my judgment, that the bonds issued for the improvement of Manila should be as exempt from taxation as the bonds to be issued for the purchase of the friars' land. They are only exempt from Federal taxation in the United States and taxation in the Philippine Islands. The friars' lands bonds are made exempt from State, county, and municipal taxation in the United States, which enables us to sell bonds of that sort at a very much lower rate of interest. It is thought that it will injure no one if the city bonds of Manila are given as wide exemption.

Manila has increased in houses during the last year, as will be seen from the following table:

Building operations in the city of Manila, P. I., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month and year.	Applications made.	Permits paid.	Issued gratis.	Receipts.	
				United States currency.	Mexican currency.
1902.					
July	257	207	22	$427.90	.....
August	257	196	15	343.90	.....
September	320	314	9	546.39	$69.00
October	331	269	29	413.31	10.00
November	360	304	22	708.38	.....
December	348	324	15	600.07	.....
1903.					
January	426	362	.....	203.59	1,644.89
February	451	374	.....	160.92	1,301.68
March	554	487	.....	251.86	1,286.08
April	469	450	.....	325.81	1,327.40
May	801	523	116	201.36	1,320.80
June	1,119	669	367	279.56	1,277.25
Total	5,698	4,479	595	4,480.45	8,237.05

Month and year.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New buildings.		Repairs.		New buildings.		Repairs.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1902.								
July	49	$154,870	40	$10,955	80	$7,060	53	$1,780
August	40	128,205	48	24,915	76	6,355	37	750
September	39	256,585	58	23,065	102	10,220	43	905
October	48	135,236	50	12,586	166	13,705	22	925
November	116	269,210	29	10,340	120	10,789	45	2,190
December	123	97,015	25	6,390	122	11,014	40	1,775
1903.								
January	100	246,025	44	28,995	172	15,140	32	1,545
February	67	150,240	38	5,280	180	14,116	43	1,855
March	72	122,585	42	5,965	278	25,243	71	2,442
April	66	85,360	51	12,020	227	18,408	81	2,790
May	80	147,410	48	15,310	306	22,905	108	4,285
June	78	145,180	46	20,950	418	34,625	132	5,130
Total	873	1,946,871	519	171,741	2,242	189,580	702	26,322

During the year about 150 buildings were condemned and ordered removed.

Much has been done in the way of repairs to streets, widening streets, and giving the city a modern cleaning every day. Of course the absence of the sewerage system entails very heavy expense in the introduction of the pail system, and there is an immense amount of work to be done before it can be called a really modern city. I venture to say, however, that there is no city better policed than Manila. It is singularly free from crimes of violence, and one feels quite secure at any time of day or night in any part of the city.

The falling off of the population of the city of Manila between 1900 and 1903 from 260,000 to 221,000, as shown by two censuses, is not inexplicable. In 1900 there was much disturbance through the country, and the insurrection had not ceased in many parts. The effect of the insurrection upon those who were wealthy or who had money enough to come into Manila was very marked, and they fled to Manila as a place of refuge. As soon, however, as conditions became more tranquil they went to the country, so that the reduction in the population of Manila is a significant evidence of the tranquillity of the provinces. The introduction and maintenance of a modern fire system and a metropolitan and native police force, and of an effective street-cleaning gang are all shown in the report of the city, hereto appended and marked Exhibit U. There is considerable doubt as to what ought to be done about taking down the walls of the walled city of Manila, and how the open spaces in the city ought to be improved. Major-General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, wrote a long application to the Secretary of War, in which he asked for the reservation by the President for military purposes of a great many pieces of land in the city. This application has been vigorously resisted and attacked by the advisory board of Manila, by the municipal board, and by mass meetings of prominent citizens. The Commission has passed a resolution, inviting the Secretary of War to make a contract with a landscape architect of eminence in the United States, empowering him to visit Manila and make a sketch of the improvements needed with a view to art and utility, and until this report is made it is hoped that the President will make no permanent reservation for military purposes. There are in the city itself and in the environs of the city great opportunities for beautifying the landscape, and it is hoped that we may be able in time to make the city of Manila the handsomest city in the Orient. Improvements are expensive, however, and must be accordingly slow. Manila is interlaced with what are called esteros, small creeks or arms of the sea that are useful for navigation and that are now made the vehicle for much of the deleterious sewage of the town. The rise and fall of the tide assists in carrying off the sewage, but the fall of the tide exposes the mud and filth of the bottom to the

sun in such a way as probably to produce illness. The ultimate hope of the introduction of the sewerage system into the city is that the esteros not useful for navigation may be filled, and that those which are useful for navigation may be, as the term is, canalized—that is, dredged out and have their banks walled so that the coming and going of the tides shall only cleanse the water without exposing the filthy bottom. A comprehensive sewer system would take much away from the esteros and would leave them to discharge only the useful function of cheap interurban transportation.

I am glad to call attention to the fact that since our last report on March 3, the bids for a franchise for an electric street railway were opened; and that Mr. Charles Swift, of Detroit, Mich., and his associates made a bid which the Commission and the municipal board thought it wise to accept, for the construction of a first-class, standard-grade electric street-car line, which will gridiron the city and furnish the much-needed cheap transportation from the absence of which Manila has always suffered. A copy of the charter which was granted under a law of the Commission and by a vote of the municipal board is hereto appended and marked Exhibit V. The term of the charter is fifty years. The restrictions in it are those which usually obtain in charters of modern street railways in the United States. The company has the right to run two classes of cars, first and second class, the terms of the charter covering rate of fares being as follows:

The fare charged by the grantee shall not exceed six cents in money of the United States on a first-class car, or five cents in money of the United States on a second-class car, for one continuous ride from one point to another on the railway system of the grantee within the city limits as now or hereafter established, whether it be necessary to transfer the passenger from one car or line of the grantee to another during said ride or not: *Provided always*, That where a change of cars is necessary there shall be established by the grantee a method of transfers not unreasonably burdensome in its restrictions to the transferred passengers; and in case of a failure to comply with the foregoing requirement as to transfers it may be enforced upon application of the municipal board by mandamus to the proper court of first instance or the supreme court: *And provided further*, That on lines running outside of the city limits an additional fare or fares may be charged at the rate of five cents in money of the United States on first-class cars, or three cents in money of the United States on second-class cars, for each two miles or fraction thereof beyond the then city limits: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall for four years from the date hereof accept local currency in lieu of money of the United States in payment for any ride or fare at the ratio of two cents local currency for one cent in money of the United States, until such time as there shall be established for these islands a gold-standard coinage and money thereunder shall be made legal tender, after which time the fares to be charged shall be the equivalent of those stated above in money of the United States: *And provided further*, That pending the adoption of the gold standard, if the official ratio existing between the money of the United States and local currency shall exceed two dollars and forty cents of local currency for one dollar of money of the United States, then and in that case the grantee may require from the passengers the payment for fares of sufficient local currency to be the equivalent of the fares above fixed in money of the United States at the official ratio: *And provided further*, That at any time after

twenty-five years from the date hereof, upon due notice from the city of Manila to the grantee, the fares charged by the grantee may be readjusted on a reasonable basis by three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the city, one by the grantee, and the third to be selected by the two so chosen if they can agree, but if not, then to be selected by the chief executive of the islands. The award of the majority of such arbitrators shall be final.

There is also a provision for sale of 20 first-class tickets for a dollar and of six second-class tickets for 25 cents.

The contract required that construction should be begun in six months, and a formal breaking of ground was made in September. The material for the construction has been distributed all over the city, and the real work of construction has begun this month, it having been delayed because of the rainy season and a fear that the continued fall of rain would only subject the people of the city to the inconvenience of obstructed streets without real progress. The municipal board assures the Commission that the street cars will be running about Thanksgiving Day of next year. Such good interurban transportation as this will afford will reduce the cost of living in Manila certainly 25 per cent for all persons enjoying salaries of less than $2,500, for it is almost impossible now to live in Manila without maintaining some sort of a conveyance. It is hoped that the company will deem it wise to reduce below the bid the fare to be charged second class, for it is quite certain that a reduction will vastly increase the patronage. The oriental people are very fond of riding in rapidly moving cars.

THE PORT WORKS.

The port works of Manila are progressing with all convenient speed, as shown by the report of the officer in charge, hereto attached and marked Exhibit W. The dredging of the 30-foot harbor by a monster hydraulic dredge and the filling in of 168 acres in front of the city running out into the bay goes on rapidly. The dredge delivers 25,000 cubic yards a day and works with great regularity. The breakwater which is to protect the harbor from the southwest monsoon has been filled in to a depth of 30 feet, so that it is visible at high water. There will be no finer harbor in the Orient than Manila will have when this great work is accomplished. Two millions of dollars have already been appropriated and it will probably cost two millions more, perhaps three millions, before everything connected with the port is completed, including wharves and suitable warehouses. However, the government will have 160 acres of most valuable warehouse property which it may sell and which will go far toward recouping itself for the expense. The tonnage of the shipping coming into this harbor has increased so much that the wisdom of the engineers and of the Commission in enlarging the harbor beyond the projected lines of the Spanish engineers and Government has already been vindicated. Little

or no progress has been made with respect to the Cebu and Iloilo harbor improvements, because no one has been willing to contract for the work. The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, engaged in the Manila improvement, is not yet able to take up another work and there is no one else, apparently, who has plant enough in the vicinity to make the undertaking of such contracts for dredging profitable. It is quite probable that the government will have to undertake the contracts by its own engineers and workmen.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

The work which has been done by the executive bureau, which has not inaptly been called a clearing house for all the bureaus of the government, fairly gauges the size and importance of the government work which has been done in the Philippines. The report of Mr. Fergusson, the executive secretary, who is the efficient head of the executive bureau, which is annexed hereto and marked Exhibit X, shows clearly the earnest work done by government clerks and completely refutes the suggestion that their places are sinecures. Their fidelity and earnestness are largely due to the consciousness that steady application will bring promotion, and no fear or favor will be shown in giving it. I invite especial attention to the report of the recorder of the Commission, which is appended to the report of the executive secretary, and which probably gives a better idea of the labors of the Commission than any more general statement could. It is not too much to say that the executive bureau is organized with the utmost efficiency and dispatches an immense amount of work. I am glad to say that the number of Filipinos employed during the present year in the bureau has increased 150 per cent over previous years, and that the Filipinos are displaying an adaptability and capacity for work which justifies the prophecy that in ten years the expense of carrying on the government will be largely decreased by the fact that Filipinos can be had to do the work as well as Americans in many positions, and at very considerably less salaries, because the supply of such clerks will be far greater than of American clerks, and because in their own country they are able to live on much less. I append as Exhibit Y the executive orders and proclamations from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

The PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

EXHIBIT A.

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 64.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 31, 1903.

The following regulations will govern the sale and distribution of rice furnished under the appropriation by Congress for the relief of the people of the Philippine Islands:

Before rice is furnished to any province its provincial board will submit to the civil governor an estimate of the quantity of rice which can be used to advantage in a given period and a statement of the conditions in the province which make the distribution of rice desirable.

All rice furnished by the civil government will be consigned to the supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer of the province to which it is shipped. At the time of shipment the insular purchasing agent will forward to the insular auditor a copy of the notice of shipment, together with a statement of the price at which the rice is to be sold, which shall include cost of transportation and handling, but shall exclude duty, if any. The expense of storing and subsequent handling of the rice shall be at the expense of the province, except when the civil governor shall order otherwise.

All rice shall be receipted for to the insular purchasing agent by the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer to whom consigned, and shall be taken up by the latter officer who shall be accountable on his official bond for the same and render accounts therefor to the insular auditor as hereinafter provided.

Where the rice is used for public works a full report of its issue and distribution shall be made to the civil governor, in addition to the account which is required by the Auditor, with a definite statement of the public improvement upon which it has been used, the number of days of labor, and the amount of material secured.

No rice shall be distributed gratuitously, except in limited quantities to deserving persons unable to work, and upon the recommendation and order of the provincial board, approved by the civil governor, to whom will be made a statement of the peculiar circumstances calling for such action.

In cases where rice is sold, the proceeds of the sales will be deposited in the provincial treasury. The money so received shall be placed to the credit of a "Congressional relief fund," and thereafter may be disbursed as other funds, on the order of the provincial board, for public works, and accounted for in the usual manner to the auditor, full report thereon being made to the civil governor.

The accounts of the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer to the insular auditor will be rendered on a regular property return, Auditor's Form 700, monthly instead of quarterly, supported as follows:

(*a*) In the case of direct sales, by proper abstracts, showing date of sale, name of purchaser, quantity sold, with price and total amount received. This abstract should be certified as correct by the person in charge of the sales and by the supervisor, and be accompanied by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount deposited in the provincial treasury.

Sales to commercial firms will not be allowed except upon advance approval of the civil governor.

(*b*) In the case of the issue of rice in payment of labor performed, the regular labor pay roll, Provincial Form 57, will be used, modified so as to show in the columns marked "Rate of pay" and "Amount paid," certain fixed units of measure in rice instead of money. The certificates at the bottom of the roll should also be modified by substituting the words "issue" and "issued," respectively, for "payment" and "paid." The money value of the rice so issued in payment for labor will be computed and stated on the pay roll, and the amount represented by such money value of such pay rolls will be taken up by the provincial treasurer in his revenue account as receipts from rice sales and placed to the credit of the aforesaid

"Congressional relief fund." Credit will be taken for the same amount as a disbursement for labor on public works, the voucher being the pay rolls received from the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer. The latter officer will drop the rice so disposed of on his returns, supporting the same by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount represented by the pay rolls, and taken up by the latter, as in the case of sales made in the regular way.

(*c*) In case of gratuitous distribution ordered by the provincial board and approved by the civil governor, the same abstract will be used as in the case of sales, modified to show gratuitous distribution instead of sale, certified as correct by the officer making the distribution, which distribution will be witnessed by two disinterested, reputable citizens, whose certificate that they were present and witnessed the issue must appear on the abstract.

In order to facilitate the operation of this order throughout the province, the provincial supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer shall have power to designate in writing any municipal officer as his deputy for the purpose of this issue, who shall serve without additional compensation.

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

[No. 797.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in money of the United States, from the fund of three million dollars appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon resolutions of the Philippine Commission.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of the fund of three million dollars appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor for such purposes and in such manner as may from time to time be authorized by resolutions of the Philippine Commission, and in carrying out the intent of the Congress of the United States in appropriating the fund aforesaid.

SEC. 2. The sum of money by this act appropriated shall be withdrawn from the insular treasury by requisitions in favor of the disbursing officer of the executive bureau or of the insular purchasing agent, as the civil governor may direct, in such allotments as may from time to time be necessary, and shall be accounted for as provided by law.

SEC. 3. The resolutions of the Philippine Commission upon which the funds herein appropriated shall be expended shall be printed and published in quarterly volumes.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, July 10, 1903.

[No. 738.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in money of the United States, for preliminary expenses in the purchase of draft cattle for the relief of agricultural conditions in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of the three million dollars voted by the Congress of the United States for the relief of agricultural depression in the Philippine Islands and now on deposit in the depository of the Philippine government in the city of New York to the credit of the insular treasury, for the preliminary expenses of the insular purchasing agent and other agents of the insular government in visiting the ports and countries where draft cattle may be purchased, in paying agents for the procuring of such cattle, in securing the necessary immunization against rinderpest of the cattle purchased, in paying the purchase price for same, in chartering the

necessary transportation for their importation into the Philippine Islands, and for all other expenses incident to their purchase and delivery in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. The sum of money by this act appropriated shall be expended by the insular purchasing agent, and accounted for by him as provided by law.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 8, 1903.

[No. 817.]

AN ACT declaring that the presence of locusts in various provinces of the islands so threatens the food supply for the coming year as to present a public emergency requiring radical action, and authorizing and providing for the appointment of a board in each province with full powers to call upon all able-bodied inhabitants thereof to take united action to suppress the pest, and for other purposes.

Whereas the presence of locusts in various provinces of the Philippine Archipelago so threatens the entire food supply of the islands for the coming year, and presents such an emergency and danger to the welfare of the whole people as to require prompt and radical action for its suppression: Therefore,

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Under the presidency of the provincial governor a board is hereby created in each province for the purpose of suppressing the locust pest, such board to be made up of the members of the provincial board and three agriculturalists to be appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission, and to be known as the locust board. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the locust board without additional compensation. It shall be the duty of the locust board to enforce the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. In every province in which a plague of locusts is threatened or exists every able-bodied inhabitant, subject to such regulations and limitations as the board constituted under this act may adopt, is hereby declared to be liable to service in suppressing the locust pest. The board is hereby empowered to issue regulations directing the conduct of the persons summoned for the purposes of this act and to control their operations, either directly or through the municipal officers of the various municipalities who are hereby, in respect to the scope of this act, made subordinates of the board hereby constituted. The regulations of the board may require that the inhabitants shall work en masse or in such force and in such manner as may be deemed by the board most efficacious to the end in view, or the board may require that each inhabitant subject to this act shall collect a given quantity of locusts, fixing the amount thereof in "gantas" or "cavanes." It is hereby declared to be the intent of this act to give the board hereby constituted full discretion in the manner of suppressing the locust pest.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of municipal councilors, and of all other municipal officers, upon the appearance of locusts within their respective barrios to bring the fact at once to the attention of the municipal president, whose duty it shall be to take the necessary steps prescribed by the regulations of the board hereby constituted, and to bring the fact to the notice of the board through the provincial governor.

SEC. 4. Where any persons summoned under this act to the public service herein required shall, by reason of their poverty, be unable to support themselves with food during their service, the board hereby constituted may authorize the municipality to furnish them with sufficient rice from the store of rice sent to the province by the civil governor and paid for from the "congressional relief fund," reporting at once to the civil governor, and by telegram where possible, the amount needed for such purpose.

SEC. 5. Every person liable under this act to the lawful orders of the board hereby constituted who shall fail to comply with the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the municipal president, in accordance with the regulations to be provided by the board: *Provided, however*, That the penalty shall not exceed in any case ten dollars fine or ten days' imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 6. The moneys accruing from fines for violations of this act shall constitute a special fund to be deposited with the municipal treasurer of the municipality in

which such violation occurs for the purpose of being applied by him in payment for the hoppers or "loctones" turned over to him by such persons as have already fulfilled the requirements of the obligation imposed upon them by virtue of the provisions of section two of this act. The price to be paid for this purpose shall also be determined and fixed in the regulations to be adopted by the board constituted under this act.

SEC. 7. The board constituted by this act is hereby authorized to purchase the number of galvanized-iron sheets considered indispensable in the suppression of the locusts by the method of destroying them in trenches, reporting the amount needed at once by telegram to the civil governor, who is hereby authorized to expend such amount as in his discretion is needed for the purchase of such galvanized-iron sheets. The provincial supervisor or supervisor-treasurer of the province is required to take up such galvanized-iron sheets upon his property return and to duly account for the same.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 3, 1903.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Philippine Commission did, on the twelfth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, pass the following act:

"AN ACT to provide against the danger of famine in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

"*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

"SECTION 1. To provide against the danger of famine, due to the short crop for the coming year in rice and other food stuffs usually produced in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago, it shall be the duty of all municipal presidents to call meetings of the people of their respective municipalities, to notify them of the impending danger of famine, and to urge them at once to take steps to secure the necessary seed and to plant quick-growing crops of corn, camotes, rice, or other food plants, whichever may furnish the most abundant crop in the particular locality, sufficient in quantity to produce the requisite food for the people of the municipality for the coming year.

"SEC. 2. Any municipal president is authorized to allot to the citizens of his municipality such public land as there may be within the boundaries of the municipality at present unoccupied, for the planting of the seed and the raising of the crops provided for in this act.

"SEC. 3. The crops planted and gathered under this act shall belong to the persons planting and gathering the same, even though they be planted upon the public land; and no rent for the public land thus used shall be chargeable against the persons so using same.

"SEC. 4. In cases where it is impossible in the municipality or province to secure the proper seed, the municipal council shall call upon the provincial board to procure the needed seed through the insular purchasing agent. The provincial board shall purchase the needed seed from the general funds of the province, and shall sell the same to the presidents of the municipalities whose councils have called for seed. The seed furnished by a provincial board to any municipality shall be receipted for by the municipal president and paid for out of the municipal funds by order of the municipal council. The seed shall then be sold to the residents of the municipality at the cost price thereof. If any person having land of his own, or tilling the public land, shall be known to be unable to pay for the seed, the municipal president may furnish him the seed without receiving the price thereof, in which case he shall collect an amount equal to the value of the seed furnished from the new crop, and shall sell the same and reimburse the municipal treasury with the proceeds.

"SEC. 5. Each municipal president shall keep a record of the amount of seed furnished to the inhabitants of his municipality and the number of hectares planted by each inhabitant in accordance with the requirements of this act, and it shall be his further duty to make monthly reports of his proceedings under this act to the provincial governor.

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor to see that the municipal presidents discharge their duties under this act, and if they fail to do so to suspend them and bring them before the provincial board to answer to the charges of noncompliance therewith.

"The provincial governor shall make monthly reports of the proceedings of the municipal presidents and his own proceedings under this act to the civil governor.

"SEC. 7. Any municipal president receiving seed from the provincial board under section four of this act who shall appropriate it to his own use or shall fail to distribute it in accordance with the terms of this act, or who shall knowingly permit or connive at the use of the seed for any other purpose than planting a new crop as in this act provided, shall be held to be guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the civil governor to issue a proclamation to the governors of the provinces, reciting the terms of this act and directing them to order the municipal presidents in accordance herewith to call the people of their respective municipalities together and secure the action required by this act.

"SEC. 9. The said proclamation of the civil governor shall be printed in English and Spanish and in the principal dialects of the islands, and shall be forwarded to the various provincial governors to be by them distributed among the municipalities of their respective provinces.

"SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of 'An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws,' passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

"SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on its passage."

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby direct all provincial governors to order the municipal presidents to call the people of their respective municipalities together and secure the action required by the provisions of the act just quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

[SEAL.] WM. H. TAFT.

By the civil governor:

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[No. 517.]

AN ACT to provide against the danger of famine in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. To provide against the danger of famine, due to the short crop for the coming year in rice and other food stuffs usually produced in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago, it shall be the duty of all municipal presidents to call meetings of the people of their respective municipalities, to notify them of the impending danger of famine, and to urge them at once to take steps to secure the necessary seed and to plant quick-growing crops of corn, camotes, rice, or other food plants, whichever may furnish the most abundant crop in the particular locality, sufficient in quantity to produce the requisite food for the people of the municipality for the coming year.

SEC. 2. Any municipal president is authorized to allot to the citizens of his municipality such public land as there may be within the boundaries of the municipality at present unoccupied, for the planting of the seed and the raising of the crops provided for in this act.

SEC. 3. The crops planted and gathered under this act shall belong to the persons planting and gathering the same, even though they be planted upon the public land, and no rent for the public land thus used shall be chargeable against the persons so using same.

SEC. 4. In cases where it is impossible in the municipality or province to secure the proper seed, the municipal council shall call upon the provincial board to procure the needed seed through the insular purchasing agent. The provincial board shall

purchase the needed seed from the general funds of the province, and shall sell the same to the presidents of the municipalities whose councils have called for seed. The seed furnished by a provincial board to any municipality shall be receipted for by the municipal president and paid for out of the municipal funds by order of the municipal council. The seed shall then be sold to the residents of the municipality at the cost price thereof. If any person having land of his own, or tilling the public land, shall be known to be unable to pay for the seed, the municipal president may furnish him the seed without receiving the price thereof, in which case he shall collect an amount equal to the value of the seed furnished from the new crop, and shall sell the same and reimburse the municipal treasury with the proceeds.

SEC. 5. Each municipal president shall keep a record of the amount of seed furnished to the inhabitants of his municipality and the number of hectares planted by each inhabitant in accordance with the requirements of this act, and it shall be his further duty to make monthly reports of his proceedings under this act to the provincial governor.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor to see that the municipal presidents discharge their duties under this act, and if they fail to do so to suspend them and bring them before the provincial board to answer to the charges of noncompliance therewith.

The provincial governor shall make monthly reports of the proceedings of the municipal presidents and his own proceedings under this act to the civil governor.

SEC. 7. Any municipal president receiving seed from the provincial board under section four of this act who shall appropriate it to his own use or shall fail to distribute it in accordance with the terms of this act, or who shall knowingly permit or connive at the use of the seed for any other purpose than planting a new crop as in this act provided, shall be held to be guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the civil governor to issue a proclamation to the governors of the provinces, reciting the terms of this act and directing them to order the municipal presidents in accordance herewith to call the people of their respective municipalities together and secure the action required by this act.

SEC. 9. The said proclamation of the civil governor shall be printed in English and Spanish and in the principal dialects of the islands, and shall be forwarded to the various provincial governors, to be by them distributed among the municipalities of their respective provinces.

SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 12, 1902.

[No. 495.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of two million dollars, local currency, for expenses in connection with the purchase and distribution of rice to inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in provinces suffering from scarcity of food, and for other purposes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of two million dollars, local currency, is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, for expenses in the purchase and distribution of rice for the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in provinces suffering from lack of food.

SEC. 2. The purchase of rice shall be made by the insular purchasing agent in such quantities and at such prices and times as the civil governor may direct. The rice so purchased shall be distributed in such manner and sold at such prices and in such localities as the civil governor may direct; but no sale shall be made except for cash nor at a price less than the actual cost thereof, including all expenses in connection with the distribution and sale of the same, such as transportation, shrinkage, storage, and customs duties.

SEC. 3. The amounts received from the sale of such rice shall be deposited in the insular treasury as soon as the same are received.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of

the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 4, 1902.

[No. 828.]

AN ACT authorizing the insular purchasing agent and provincial boards to sell carabao and other draft animals purchased out of the congressional relief fund by the insular government for the purpose of restocking the islands with draft animals and replacing draft animals destroyed by disease or other causes.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All carabao and other draft animals purchased by the insular government out of the congressional relief fund shall be branded by the insular purchasing agent with the government brand and a consecutive number, of which proper entry and account shall be kept by said insular purchasing agent, together with the name of the vessel on which the animals were shipped to the islands, the number under which they were shipped, the date of their arrival in the Philippines, and their final disposition under proper regulations to be prescribed in executive orders by the civil governor.

SEC. 2. The insular purchasing agent may consign to provincial boards for sale upon proper requisition such number of said carabao or other draft animals as may be required by the board and authorized by resolution of the Commission.

SEC. 3. The insular purchasing agent and provincial boards to which consignments of carabao and other draft animals may be made in accordance with section two of this act are hereby authorized to sell such animals at public auction or in such other manner as may be authorized by resolution of the Commission to farmers and other persons requiring and needing them to perform work or labor on the property of the buyers or on property leased, hired, or occupied by them, or in or about a business owned, managed, or conducted by them. In case of the sale of cattle under this act a certificate of purchase of the cattle, with the proper descriptions, shall be issued to such purchaser of such cattle by the insular purchasing agent or the provincial treasurer for the provincial board, in the form and containing details to be set forth in regulations of the civil governor to accord, so far as may be, with certificates of purchase required by law for private sales of carabao: *Provided, however,* That no stamp for such sale shall be required.

SEC. 4. Where practicable, reasonable notice of all sales of carabao and other draft animals shall be given by the insular purchasing agent or the provincial board, as the case may be, and if at the time and place of sale more than one purchaser is present the privilege of choice shall be put up at auction and awarded to the person bidding the highest sum therefor, in addition to the minimum price for each carabao purchased, which minimum price is hereby fixed at seventy pesos, Philippines currency, for cash sales, and ninety-three pesos, Philippines currency, for part cash and part credit sales as hereafter defined, or the equivalent of these prices in Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency at the official rate.

SEC. 5. All animals provided to be sold by this act shall be sold either for cash or one-third cash, one-third in one year from date of sale, and one-third in two years from date of sale, without interest, or upon such other terms as may be fixed by resolution of the Commission: *Provided,* That all deferred payments shall be secured by pledge, mortgage, or personal guaranty satisfactory to the provincial board or the insular purchasing agent, as the case may be: *And provided further,* That any part of the purchase money unpaid shall constitute a preferred lien on the animals sold, in favor of the insular government as against all persons whomsoever: *And provided further,* That where a purchaser on credit shall desire to anticipate the second installment by payment of the entire price in one year he shall be allowed to satisfy the debt by a total payment of eighty-one pesos, Philippines currency, instead of ninety-three pesos, as above provided.

SEC. 6. The insular purchasing agent shall keep a true and correct account of all sales made by him under the terms of this act, together with the consecutive numbers and brands of the animals sold, the name, address, business, or occupation of the purchaser, the full price for which sold, the cash paid, the amount due and security given (in case of credit sales), and make true report thereof to the insular auditor.

SEC. 7. The provincial treasurer shall keep a true account of all sales of animals made by the provincial board under the terms of this act, together with the consecutive numbers and brands of the animals sold, the name, address, business, or occupation of the purchaser, the full price for which sold, the cash paid, the amount due and the security given (in case of credit sales), and make a true report thereof to the insular auditor and to the insular purchasing agent.

SEC. 8. No animal purchased under the terms of this act for which the full price has not been paid and a certificate given therefor shall be sold, transferred, or pledged without the permission of the provincial board making the sale by resolution or of the insular purchasing agent in writing, which resolution or written permission shall contain the name of the first purchaser and of the vendee, transferree, or pledgee and his business and address and a description of the animal with its brands, and shall be recorded in the books of the provincial treasurer and of the insular purchasing agent. In case the permission is given by the insular purchasing agent, he shall forward a copy thereof to the insular auditor and to the provincial treasurer of the province where the animal was originally sold, and when the permission is granted by a provincial board a copy of the resolution shall be forwarded by the provincial treasurer to the insular purchasing agent and the insular auditor. A purchaser or his agent violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred Philippine pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment as to the court may seem just.

SEC. 9. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted August 7, 1903.

[No. 786.]

AN ACT appropriating the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States, for expenses in connection with the purchase, sale, and distribution of rice to inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in the discretion of the civil governor.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States, is hereby appropriated out of the fund of three million dollars appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, for expenditure in the purchase of rice for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands opportunity to purchase rice at reasonable prices and for the purpose of distributing rice gratuitously to those people who are suffering from lack of food and unable to pay for the same.

SEC. 2. The purchase of rice, authorized by section one hereof, shall be made by the insular purchasing agent in such manner and quantities and at such prices and times as the civil governor may direct. The rice so purchased shall be distributed by sale at such prices and in such localities as the civil governor may direct, or shall be paid for by work on roads or other public improvements, or shall be distributed in emergencies gratuitously to starving people upon order of the civil governor: *Provided, however*, That it is the declared policy of the Commission to distribute rice gratuitously only in cases of sudden emergencies and in all other cases of destitution to furnish rice in consideration of work done for the public. Where distribution of rice, either by sale or gratuitously, is made under the provisions of this act for the inhabitants of any province, such rice shall be sent to the provincial supervisor of such province, by him to be distributed under the orders of the provincial board and the civil governor.

SEC. 3. When any of the rice purchased under this act shall be sold by a provincial supervisor or supervisor-treasurer, as the case may be, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the provincial treasury upon order of the supervisor. The provincial treasurer or provincial supervisor-treasurer shall then account to the insular treasurer for all moneys thus received and remit the same to the insular treasurer upon order of the insular auditor. When the rice shall be sold directly by the insular purchasing agent, the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the insular treasury forthwith upon order of the auditor. When the rice is distributed for work done or gratuitously, the supervisor shall keep careful account of the rice thus distributed and make report thereof to the insular auditor, including a statement of the work done for the rice distributed, with copy of the receipts received by him from the beneficiaries or from

the presidents or other municipal officers, through whom such distribution is made. The accounting by the insular purchasing agent and the provincial supervisors and treasurers under this act shall be in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the insular auditor.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted June 1, 1903.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION CONCERNING RICE.

Excerpt from minutes of July 23, 1903.

Be it resolved, That under act No. 797 the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the auditor to draw a warrant on the insular treasury in favor of the provincial treasurer of Albay for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, United States currency, the same to be deposited in the provincial treasury of Albay and to be disbursed upon the order of the provincial board of Albay for public improvements in such a manner as to furnish labor to the people of the province who shall be in necessitous circumstances; the disbursement of the funds to be made by the provincial treasurer in accordance with law, subject to the same accounting to the auditor as provided for the disbursement of other provincial funds. The provincial treasurer is also required to make a full report of the expenditure of this fund to the civil governor to enable the civil governor, as required by the act of Congress, to report to Congress the disposition of the money. The provincial board of Albay is authorized to purchase rice with this fund and to use the rice in the payment of labor in so far as it may be wise. The provincial board of Albay may also authorize in limited quantities the use of rice purchased to relieve the wants of the indigent poor unable to earn money by labor, but the amount thus expended can only be expended by approval of the provincial board concurred in by the civil governor.

Excerpt from minutes of August 5, 1903.

On motion,

Resolved, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by act No. 797 from the Congressional relief fund, a sum equivalent at the authorized rate of exchange to $130.81, Mexican currency, to pay the expenses of transportation on one hundred and twenty-five sacks of rice furnished to the provincial government of Abra for the relief of the inhabitants of that province.

Excerpt from minutes of August 29, 1903.

On motion,

Resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund by act No. 797 and made available for expenditure under his direction, upon authorization by the Commission, the sum of two thousand dollars, Philippines currency, to be used for the purpose of paying the charges of transportation on five hundred piculs of rice from San Fernando, in the province of La Unión to Baguio, in the province of Benguet, which rice is to be used for the feeding of laborers engaged on public improvements, and for other purposes, as directed by the civil governor.

Excerpt from minutes of September 24, 1903.

On motion,

Resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the funds appropriated under act No. 797 of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, United States currency, in the purchase of rice and the payment of transportation and other charges incident to its distribution among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of relieving famine and distress therein, said funds having been withdrawn from the insular treasury by accountable warrant No. 3716, issued from the insular purchasing agent's requisition, dated August 12, 1903.

Excerpt from minutes of October 1, 1903.

On motion,

Resolved, That the action of the insular purchasing agent in chartering the schooner Kodiak at thirty dollars, United States currency, per day, for a period not to exceed six months, to be used in the transportation of carabao, rice, coal, and other government property between ports of the archipelago, for the purpose of relieving distress among the inhabitants thereof, be, and is hereby, approved by the Commission; and

Be it further resolved, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by act No. 797, out of the Congressional relief fund, a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars, United States currency, for the payment of the charter fee of said schooner during such period as the same may be in use by the insular purchasing agent.

Excerpt from minutes of October 2, 1903.

On motion of the president,

Resolved, That for the purpose of using the rice in the suppression of the locust pest, in the construction and repair of roads and bridges and other public works, and for the sale of rice in order to prevent the excessive prices in parts of the archipelago where such prices are reported, the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to purchase two shiploads of rice; one from Messrs. Castle Brothers, Wolf and Son, Saigon white rice No. 2, at six pesos and two centavos, Philippines currency, per picul, duty paid, said shipload containing between twenty-eight thousand and thirty-two thousand piculs; and the second shipload from Messrs. Holliday, Wise and Company, Rangoon white rice No. 2, at six dollars and nineteen cents, Mexican currency, per picul, duty paid, said shipload containing between twenty-eight thousand and thirty-two thousand piculs; and that the civil governor is further authorized to distribute the rice bought in the various provinces in accordance with the methods now provided by law for the purposes above recited.

Be it further resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the moneys appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by act No. 797 a sufficient sum to meet the expenditures authorized herein; these resolutions being adopted in accordance with section two of said act No. 797.

Excerpt from minutes of October 22, 1903.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the funds appropriated under act No. 797 of the sum of $88,858.75, United States currency, in payment of 29,521.18 piculs of Saigon No. 2 rice purchased from Castle Brothers, Wolf and Sons at 6.02 pesos per picul, such rice being required for the purpose of relieving famine and distress within the Philippine Islands.

Excerpt from minutes of November 6, 1903.

On motion,

Resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the funds appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by act No. 797 of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, United States currency, in the purchase of rice and the payment of transportation and other charges incident to its distribution among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of relieving famine and distress therein.

EXHIBIT B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 15, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the bureau of the insular purchasing agent for the year commencing October 1, 1902, and ending September 30, 1903.

In order to show an aggregate of the business, as shown in the detailed statements attached hereto, I have reduced the amount shown as local currency, under the head of "Purchase of supplies," to United States currency at the present legal rate:

Purchase of supplies (not including rice or carabao).

Total purchases, this office	$1,456,065.16
Transferred to United States	326,026.00
Contracts awarded, not fully completed	433,184.46
Total purchases	2,215,275.62

Of this amount purchases have been made as follows:

Manila merchants	$1,785,660.52
United States	327,782.31
Japan	34,437.56
China	27,449.67
Australia	12,474.31
Germany	14,152.84
England	10,732.68
Italy	148.00
France	2,345.81
British East Indies	91.92
Total	2,215,275.62

It will be seen from the above that but about 14 per cent of all the purchases have been made in the United States, and but a little over 4 per cent in all other countries, and that over 80 per cent of the entire purchase of supplies have been made through the merchants of Manila.

The two buyers of this bureau have issued during this period 11,840 orders, making an average of 38 orders placed in the local markets each working day of the year.

Seven thousand and forty-four requisitions were received from the various bureaus and provinces, calling for 48,590 different items—an item consisting of any quantity of articles; thus, 150 tons hay or 2,000,000 slate pencils being considered as one item.

The local receiving and shipping offices received and delivered during the year 50,941,122 articles. The foreign and provincial shipping office received 394,050 packages, weighing 62,446,224 pounds, or 1,244,522 cubic feet, making 31,223 tons, and shipped 271,889 packages, weighing 44,156,465 pounds, or 749,065 cubic feet, weighing 22,403 tons, making a total of 53,626 tons handled.

There were 11,459 letters received and 8,594 written and 621 free entries issued

Under the provisions of Acts Nos. 495, 786, and 797 of the Philippine Commission this bureau, in addition to the regular purchase of supplies, has purchased rice amounting to $2,451,168.04 local currency, and has sold rice to the amount of $2,310,633.06; having on hand at the present time rice amounting to $107,152.84. A full and detailed statement of all rice transactions is attached hereto.

Under an act of the Commission a part of the Congressional relief fund was set aside to be used for the purchase of carabao for the purpose of restocking the Philippine Islands by the sale of carabao to the provinces depleted by rhinderpest. A contract for 10,000 head of these animals has been entered into by this bureau with Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, of Shanghai, in deliveries of 500 per month. Up to the present but 773 have been delivered under the contract, and these are being sold as rapidly as they are permanently immunized against rhinderpest by the bureau of government laboratories.

The demands on the transportation department of this bureau are rapidly increasing, and there is now in use in that department 18 American horses, 18 Australian horses, 34 mules, 158 native horses, 80 carromatas, 13 carratelas, 15 escort wagons, 7 trucks, 3 delivery wagons, 5 quilez, 1 calesa.

Plans have been drawn for new stables, and when completed the work of this department can be carried on in a more satisfactory manner.

The total amount of money received from all sources and accounted for by this bureau, as shown by the attached statements of the disbursing officer, aggregate $3,221,803.71 United States currency and $3,988,108.36 local currency, showing a balance on hand of $65,281.21 United States currency. There is also stock on hand in regular supplies amounting to $571,319.64 Philippine pesos.

The disbursements and collections of this amount entailed 2,539 separate settlements, carried on 3,948 vouchers, covering approximately 15,000 invoices, as audited and checked against 12,908 purchase orders; the issuing of 11,719 invoices in quadruplicate; 718 settlements with provinces, covering 2,193 vouchers, and the settlement of 2,500 bills of lading.

In rendering this report, showing as it does the purchasing, handling, and shipping of $3,281,000.85 worth of property and the accounting of $5,021,045.09 United States currency, I desire to express my appreciation of the able assistance rendered the chief of this bureau by Mr. Gus Johnson, chief clerk; Mr. W. W. Garver, disbursing officer; Mr. F. H. Garrett, chief of property division; Mr. H. J. Black and J. N. Weir, local buyers; Mr. S. J. Epperly, chief record division; Mr. George Raetzell, chief property returns, and their assistants. They have worked many hours overtime in order to help in meeting the demands made on this bureau.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEWART,
Assistant ana Acting Insular Purchasing Agent.

EXHIBIT A.

Summary of receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Date.	From whom received.	Purchase of supplies.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Act 495.	Act 786.	Act 797.	Total.
1902.								*U. S. currency.*
Oct. 1	Balance on hand, local currency, at 2.40	$11,228.43	$987.84	$1,809.09				$13,975.36
14	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, warrant No. 2011	25,000.00						24,000.00
22	A. S. Watson & Co., refund	.01						.01
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							
22	Warrant No. 2033	70,000.00						70,000.00
30	Warrant No. 2087		10,600.00	1,000.00				11,600.00
Nov. 11	Warrant No. 2132				354,000.00			354,000.00
15	Warrant No. 2145		2,000.00					2,000.00
15	Warrant No. 2146				100,000.00			100,000.00
25	Warrant No. 2189				120,000.00			120,000.00
25	Warrant No. 2188	100,000.00						100,000.00
28	Warrant No. 2195		7,200.00	1,500.00				8,700.00
Dec. 8	Warrant No. 2256	50,000.00						50,000.00
9	Warrant No. 2276	40,000.00						40,000.00
10	Warrant No. 2277				57,692.31			57,692.31
10	Warrant No. 2278				57,692.31			57,692.31
13	Warrant No. 2297		1,500.00					1,500.00
23	Warrant No. 2353				19,280.77			19,280.77
24	Warrant No. 2381	65,000.00		1,000.00				66,000.00
29	Warrant No. 2395		7,800.71					7,800.71
1903.								
Jan. 18	F. M. Lautenschlager, refund	3.19						3.19
16	Jose P. Yutivo, refund	29.91						29.91
16	Ralli Bros., refund				.85			.85
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							
19	Warrant No. 2470		1,000.00					1,000.00
26	Warrant No. 2487	60,000.00						60,000.00
26	Warrant No. 2488		1,000.00					1,000.00
29	Warrant No. 2522	50,000.00						50,000.00
29	Warrant No. 2536		11,500.00	1,500.00				13,000.00
Feb. 14	Warrant No. 2704	60,000.00						60,000.00
26	Warrant No. 2737	100,000.00						100,000.00
27	Warrant No. 2777		11,575.00	2,500.00				14,075.00
28	Warrant No. 2739				7,518.80			7,518.80
Mar. 10	Warrant No. 2828	50,000.00						50,000.00
13	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, refund	2.06						2.06
18	C. O. officer, Division Philippines, refund	.41						.41

Summary of receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

Date.		Purchase of supplies.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Act 495.	Act 786.	Act 797.	Total.
	From whom received—Continued.							
1903.	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							*U. S. currency.*
Mar. 20	Warrant No. 2925	$60,000.00						$60,000.00
28	Warrant No. 2958	40,000.00	$11,575.00	$1,000.00				52,575.00
Apr. 8	Warrant No. 3012	50,000.00						50,000.00
17	Warrant No. 3048	60,000.00	3,000.00		3,240.38			66,240.38
27	Warrant No. 3120	65,000.00	11,575.00	3,000.00				79,575.00
May 14	Warrant No. 3221	75,000.00	1,000.00					76,000.00
29	Warrant No. 3269	20,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00				34,000.00
June 11	Warrant No. 3344					$100,000.00		100,000.00
15	Bureau of Public Instruction, refund	1,086.23						1,086.23
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							
19	Warrant No. 3367	60,000.00						60,000.00
30	Warrant No. 3445	80,000.00	6,235.00	3,000.00	5,561.22			94,796.22
30	Insular purchasing agent, refund		84.81	42.51				127.32
30	E. C. McCullough & Co. refund				163.27			163.27
July 13	A. W. B. Frederick, refund		38.00					38.00
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							
13	Warrant No. 3481	34.78	11,676.72					11,711.50
13	Warrant No. 3501		535.00					535.00
25	Warrant No. 3528						15,000.00	15,000.00
25	Warrant No. 3529				2,000.00			2,000.00
25	Warrant No. 3530					100,000.00		100,000.00
25	Warrant No. 3531	35,000.00						35,000.00
30	Warrant No. 3563		16,754.00					16,754.00
30	Holliday, Wise & Co, refund				443.48			443.48
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:							
Aug. 10	Warrant No. 3643			5,000.00				5,000.00
11	Warrant No. 3650	80,000.00						80,000.00
28	Warrant No. 3716						100,000.00	
28	Warrant No. 3778						1,000.00	1,000.00
29	Warrant No. 3779		16,754.00					16,754.00
29	Warrant No. 3780	60,000.00						60,000.00
Sept. 15	Warrant No. 3834						24,516.94	24,516.94
18	Warrant No. 3848	80,000.00						80,000.00
22	Warrant No. 3877					50,000.00		50,000.00
30	Warrant No. 3927	50,000.00						50,000.00
30	Warrant No. 3935		11,676.72					11,676.72
30	Warrant No. 3934			3,500.00				3,500.00
30	Warrant No. 3936					3,068.77		3,068.77
30	Warrant No. 3999						9,480.95	9,480.95
	Total receipts	1,497,335.02	158,017.80	26,851.60	727,543.39	253,068.77	149,997.89	2,812,814.47

	For what disbursed.							Local currency.
1902.								
Oct. 31	Disbursements, October	$218,316.53	$27,882.70	$2,744.44				$248,943.67
Nov. 7	Disbursements, November 1 to 7	20,621.66	229.84					20,851.50
20	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, receipt No. 7678	12,155.95	214.28	4,057.36				16,427.50
30	Disbursements, November 8 to 30	200,708.70	28,507.43	2,918.55	451,035.84			678,160.52
Dec. 16	J. G. Jester, disbursing officer, Washington, transfer	130,000.00						130,000.00
31	Disbursements, December	166,161.01	21,249.01	3,267.52	518,831.66			709,509.20
1903.								
Jan. 22	J. G. Jester, transfer	3,265.00						3,265.00
22	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, refund				3,265.00			3,265.00
26	J. G. Jester, transfer	133,000.00						133,000.00
31	Disbursements, January	190,456.51	36,064.94	2,680.90	748,690.52			977,892.87
Feb. 28	Disbursements, February	365,029.86	29,876.23	3,057.01	59,797.68			457,760.78
Mar. 25	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, refund	1.07						1.07
31	Disbursements, March	550,007.52	35,854.20	5,479.60	7,827.90			599,169.22
Apr. 30	Disbursements, April	316,185.79	35,212.99	2,058.97	6,279.23			359,736.78
May 31	Disbursements, May	304,097.49	36,408.03	5,808.85	5,895.40			352,204.77
June 30	E. G. Shields, transfer			1,300.00				1,300.00
30	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, receipt No. 11414	2,538.75						2,538.75
30	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, receipt No. 11438	3,483.65						3,483.65
30	Disbursements, June	401,793.12	36,121.54	10,827.65	8,435.10	237,481.51		694,658.92
July 15	Disbursements, supplemental, fiscal year 1902	155.71						155.71
15	Deposited, treasurer, Philippine Islands	22,049.91	3,542.83	2,350.11	3,233.80	7,518.49		38,695.14
	Total disbursements	3,040,023.23	286,159.02	46,545.96	1,813,292.13	245,000.00		5,431,020.34
								U. S. currency.
	Reduced to United States currency at the rates at which withdrawn				725,099.91	100,000.00		825,099.91
	Reduced to United States currency at the rates at which withdrawn	1,190,642.62	112,298.08	18,351.60				1,321,292.30
1902.								
Oct. 31	Disbursements, October, United States currency	1,170.40						1,170.40
Nov. 7	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, receipt No. 7678	437.15						437.15
1903.								
July 31	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, receipt No. 800				443.48			443.48
31	Disbursements, July	33,379.14	14,080.62			64,078.87	2,439.73	113,973.36
Aug. 31	Disbursements, August	110,246.16	14,098.69	4,289.75	1,080.51	1,710.01	42,901.91	174,227.03
Sept. 26	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, refund	5,000.00						5,000.00
30	Disbursements, September	122,855.33	13,963.57	3,642.85	135.87	87,284.89	78,007.62	305,889.63
30	Balance on hand	33,604.22	3,576.84	617.90	883.62		26,648.63	65,281.21
	Total	1,497,335.02	158,017.80	26,851.60	727,543.39	258,068.77	149,997.89	2,812,814.47

Disbursing officer's statement for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[United States currency.]

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1902 (Inclosure A)	$13,975.36
Sundry refunds (Inclosure A)	4,913.40
From treasurer Philippine Islands, sundry warrants	2,793,925.71
	2,812,814.47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Loss in exchange (Inclosure A)	7.78
Transfers to officers (Inclosure A)	101,806.00
Purchase of supplies (Inclosure B)	1,340,580.10
Purchase of rice, act 495 (Inclosure C)	723,640.37
Purchase of rice, act 786 (Inclosure D)	250,000.00
Purchase of rice, act 797 (Inclosure D)	81,820.82
Purchase of carabao, act 797 (Inclosure D)	41,528.44
Contingent expenses (Inclosure B)	23,125.24
Salaries and wages	152,907.80
Deposits with treasurer Philippine Islands	32,116.71
Balance on hand September 30, 1903	65,281.21
Total	2,812,814.47

Statement of departmental sales for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Name.	United States currency.	Local currency.
Attorney-general	$8,401.92	$3,247.61
Auditor, Philippine Islands	1,089.71	1,688.22
Ayuntamiento building	501.84	373.23
Benguet road	22,944.23	16,587.49
Magalan Baguio road	294.84	398.75
Benguet improvement	1,558.34	214.24
Bilibid prison	37,927.53	102,304.60
Board of health	25,592.90	66,151.69
Bureau of agriculture	25,201.89	20,920.84
Bureau of architecture	85,120.13	181,449.50
Bureau of archives	401.57	24.61
Bureau of patents and copyright	154.69	142.70
Bureau of ethnology and natural history	456.53	1,140.15
Bureau of forestry	6,972.32	6,098.10
Government laboratories	22,651.61	41,971.65
Bureau of mines	525.98	53.36
Bureau of non-Christian tribes	2,016.23	1,437.86
Bureau of public land	855.97	21.17
Bureau of public printing	30,007.87	11,756.28
Bureau of public instruction	48,872.25	211,147.46
Captain of the port	80.85	80.52
City assessor and collector	2,151.93	4,139.06
City attorney	645.28	14,693.83
Engineer in charge Calbayog pier	186.74	4,539.94
City engineer	154,924.97	212,458.65
Civil hospital	10,450.65	11,508.53
Civil hospital at Baguio	1,564.28	6,051.44
Civil-service board	1,010.05	730.30
Collector of customs	37,087.03	26,864.65
Court of first instance, Manila	1,011.68	713.14
Court of first instance, Zamboanga	6.60	----------
Court of first instance, Jolo	107.32	----------
Department of city schools	583.83	2,753.07
Secretary of finance and justice	----------	1.43
Secretary of interior	6.13	6.16
Secretary of public instruction	----------	35.77
Department of streets, parks, etc	----------	15,844.11
Bureau of posts	4,054.54	524.48
Executive bureau	6,268.19	819.23
Fire department	100,736.13	9,637.61
Government farm, San Ramon	27.94	86.78
Insular cold storage and ice plant	74,235.95	80,635.02
Intendencia building	486.41	860.14
Municipal board	1,471.91	2,289.54
Municipal court, Pasig	59.70	407.28
City municipal court	72.51	----------
Municipal court, south of Pasig	7.34	37.82
Philippines Constabulary	6,467.95	4,820.10
Ordnance department, Philippines Constabulary	510.54	----------
Prosecuting attorney	545.96	1,027.16
Police department	50,232.04	8,369.15
Quarantine officer	4,454.52	8,929.81
San Lazaro Hospital	30.09	131.10
Sheriff of Manila	690.16	904.69

Statement of departmental sales for year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

Name.	United States currency.	Local currency.
Chief signal officer		$4.41
Supreme court	$8,215.14	643.35
Treasurer, Philippine Islands	2,653.20	5,528.87
U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey	2,170.43	7,284.98
U. S. Philippine Commission	743.95	920.13
Weather Bureau	429.63	4,458.51
Mail system	16,680.84	8,793.81
Collector of internal revenue	256.32	87.07
Bureau coast guard and transportation	151,230.63	217,468.13
Court of customs appeals	101.08	1,131.99
Insular purchasing agent	49,759.72	45,891.87
Trades School, Manila		4,798.73
Bureau of engineering	5,596.69	2,784.43
Census bureau	2,509.28	4,194.61
Potenciana building	192.66	180.75
Official Gazette	672.98	241.86
Exposition board	11,628.55	15,325.15
Court of land registration	1,755.94	242.32
Carabao corral	1,259.98	38.03
Opium commission	58.93	
Register of deeds	304.05	21.55
Malacañang	446.99	1,248.60
Total	988,384.71	1,407,714.38

Statement of outstandings from the fiscal year 1902.

[United States currency.]

Name.	Amount.	Name.	Amount.
Attorney-general	$838.19	Province of Pangasinan	$13.75
Philippines Constabulary	729.26	Province of Abra	824.21
Province of Capiz	1,551.23	Province of Masbate	1,933.86
Insular cold storage and ice plant	2,636.56	District Commander Pollock	17.53
Supreme court	754.98	Province of Tayabas	3.30
Police department	4,103.44	Judge sixth judicial district	98.45
Province of Albay	143.00		14,899.82
Province of Cebu	1,252.06		

Statement of sales for the year ending September 30, 1903.

	United States currency.	Local currency.
Supplies to departments, Exhibit A	$988,384.71	$1,407,714.38
Supplies to provinces, Exhibit B	174,149.40	147,742.06
Rice, act 495, Exhibit C		1,085,532.79
Rice, act 495, Exhibit D		482,110.12
Rice, acts 786 and 797, Exhibit E		735,618.42
Galvanized iron, act 797, Exhibit F	5,282.27	9,628.60
Carabao, act 797	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous sales, etc	10.21	820.66
Total	1,169,326.59	3,869,167.03

Memorandum of accounts outstanding for the year ending September 30, 1903.

	United States currency.	Local currency.
Account sales of rice, act 495		$48,351.02
Account sales of supplies to provinces	$54,852.83	56,813.60
Account sales to sundry provinces and departments, fiscal year 1902	14,899.82	
Total	69,752.65	105,164.62

Cashier's statement for the year ending September 30, 1903.

	United States currency.	Local currency.		United States currency.	Local currency.
October 1, 1902, cash on hand	$3,630.50	$51,810.74	By sundry deposits with treasurer Philippine Islands	$408,989.24	$3,988,108.86
Receipts from sales of supplies	403,848.53	2,898,794.99			
Receipts from sales of rice, act 495		1,037,182.47			
Receipts from sales of carabao, act 797	1,500.00				
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	10.21	820.66			
Total	408,989.24	3,988,108.86	Total	408,989.24	3,988,108.86

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of provincial sales and indebtedness for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Name.	Sales.		Outstandings.	
	United States currency.	Local currency.	United States currency.	Local currency.
Province of Abra	$309.65	$251.98	$309.65	$391.19
Province of Antique	515.62	340.37	502.13	276.87
Province of Ambos Camarines	3,675.68	3,994.09	1,534.91	286.11
Province of Albay	7,605.80	2,974.18	5,262.43	1,041.82
Province of Bataan	162.04	112.36	126.99	101.54
Province of Batangas	1,171.50	1,363.03	9.87	
Province of Benguet	136.41	120.98		69.85
Province of Bohol	3,260.05	2,779.90	1,710.32	1,788.45
Province of Bulacan	6,973.26	6,611.82	2,483.86	434.60
Province of Capiz	877.43	1,057.46	828.78	3,111.40
Province of Cagayan	1,039.19	1,586.87	493.34	
Province of Cavite	2,427.76	2,612.28	612.21	1,012.85
Province of Cebu	2,503.10	2,968.25	1,144.83	2,385.90
District Commander, Basilan	214.46	851.02	54.62	179.69
Province of Iloilo	2,037.29	4,136.92	2,003.34	5,095.68
District Commander, Pollock	159.79	16.12	159.79	16.12
Province of Ilocos Sur	4,001.07	1,246.26	468.35	110.62
Province of Ilocos Norte	1,649.27	1,028.75	1,022.11	989.00
Province of Isabela	188.82	17.79	159.49	
Province of La Union	5,817.60	5,411.80	5,763.15	11,844.05
Province of Lepanto-Bontoc	1,464.86	1,599.86	582.26	35.81
Province of Leyte	7,309.28	577.39	1,580.24	28.82
Province of Laguna	1,718.80	965.58	194.26	318.56
Philippine Constabulary, commissary officer	3,037.38		3,037.38	
Province of Masbate	75.73		75.73	545.42
Lieut. W. C. Hannum	484.50	99.69		
Province of Marinduque	168.99	7.98		
Province of Misamis	824.56	2,378.43	394.91	1,192.21
Province of Mindoro	8,520.07	7,381.27	8,520.07	6,508.93
Province of Nueva Ecija	1,109.03	88.00	168.23	
Province of Nueva Viscaya	754.33	356.91	411.99	241.71
Province of Occidental Negros	2,262.07	321.64	672.83	164.45
Lieut. W. A. Mitchell	112.90	1,945.43	112.05	1,945.43
Lieutenant Ryan	12.10			
Lieutenant Rand	23.66	158.58	5.23	
Province of Oriental Negros	1,176.46	591.67	247.60	121.55
Province of Pangasinan	5,310.76	2,494.89	1,674.32	166.16
Province of Pampanga	2,474.36	3,215.62	768.82	54.91
Province of Rombion	615.76	378.41	306.09	79.20
Province of Rizal	923.46	2,812.27	669.92	1,309.86
Province of Surigao	90.30	117.23		
Province of Samar	1,753.90	5,449.05	344.57	
Lieut. C. O. Sherill	32.10	2,936.05	32.10	2,936.05
Province of Sorsogon	14,286.09	30,170.28	5,183.07	7,174.09
Province of Tarlac	3,656.53	9,725.89	1,383.63	1,593.50
Province of Tayabas	8,469.51	5,518.39	1,941.46	1,702.31
Province of Zambales	135.24	127.17	132.05	74.04
Province of Paragua	2,694.30	2,129.24	708.61	375.98
Postmaster, Cebu		2.71		
Postmaster, Calamba	1.42	2.71		
Postmaster, San Isidro	1.42			
Postmaster, Calbayog	1.42			
Capt. J. B. Barnes	52.03	203.59		
Capt. D. H. Boughton	258.50	550.00		

Statement of provincial sales and indebtedness for the year ending September 30, 1903—Con.

Name.	Sales.		Outstandings.	
	United States currency.	Local currency.	United States currency.	Local currency.
Warner, Barnes & Co		$8.86		
Collector of Customs, Jolo	$11.88	355.85		
Post-office, Manila	652.38	274.08		
Manila Railway Co. (Limited)	33,127.68			
Improvement of the port	22,370.24			
Lieut. Earl C. Brown	253.00			
Chief quartermaster, Manila	1,894.88		$2.75	
Capt. J. J. Morrow	683.77	5,436.68	186.44	$855.89
Depot quartermaster, Iloilo	1,875.29		875.29	
Engineer officer, Mindanao	30.12			
Engineer in charge Jolo pier	70.47	262.66	2.51	147.11
Engineer in charge Iligan wharf	35.75	965.91	35.75	54.78
Engineer in charge Calbayog pier	2.50	11.98	2.50	11.98
Postmaster, Dagupan	1.42			
Postmaster, Laguna	1.42			
Total	174,149.40	147,742.06	54,852.83	56,813.60

Statement of purchases paid for and bureau equipment and expense for the year ending September 30, 1903.

	Local currency.	United States currency.
Purchase of supplies:		
Coal	$415,006.60	$51,783.06
Lumber	280,147.66	20,876.13
Hardware	413,208.98	49,433.88
Office supplies	138,325.91	19,688.53
Office furniture	77,108.67	12,515.09
Typewriters	57,130.55	4,097.50
Animals	150,709.53	2,725.78
Forage	182,026.51	18,124.24
Vehicles	18,798.10	1,667.41
Harness	12,808.30	3,540.18
Machinery	50,621.74	16,098.02
Paints and oils	83,749.89	9,914.90
Cement and lime	78,007.46	8,190.77
Freight	51,561.07	3,710.79
Clothing and materials	19,370.91	1,798.58
Commissary supplies	108,416.64	7,020.74
Medical supplies	76,681.95	3,202.42
Miscellaneous	574,674.04	33,313.10
	2,733,354.51	267,651.02
Purchase of rice:		
Act 495	1,806,798.33	1,266.38
Act 786	237,481.51	153,068.77
Act 797		181,820.82
	2,044,274.84	336,155.97
Purchase of carabao:		
Act 797		41,528.43
Bureau equipment and expense:		
Repairs to transportation	196.57	
Rent of offices, etc	35,267.00	7,606.52
Incidental	3,374.92	175.58
	38,838.49	7,782.10
Salaries and wages	286,159.02	42,142.88
Total disbursements	5,102,626.86	695,260.40

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, showing to whom (individuals or firms) payments have been made.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
H. W. Peabody & Co		$49,199.96	$18,304.94
E. C. McCullough & Co		107,949.17	26,064.24
Frank L. Strong		80,950.79	13,266.40
A. S. Watson & Co		2,177.41	390.56
San Nicholas Iron Works		28,462.74	3,849.81
Manuel Earnshaw & Co		19,802.76	626.43
M. Garchitoreno		3,639.76	
John T. Pickett		19,125.82	7,020.26
Bazar Velasco		35,460.90	9,267.91
Boie & Schadenberg		5,623.71	
Erlanger & Galinger		31,443.52	4,704.68
A. Grossman		7,436.16	1,506.18
Manila Railway Co. (Limited)		1,059.81	
Standard Oil Co. of New York		16,837.25	5,199.48
American Drug Co		2,007.75	876.79
Pacific Oriental Trading Co		31,139.70	199,446.06
Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant		11,378.45	163.76
Philippine Gaslight Co		6,350.19	2,215.00
Mariano Uy Chaco		130,790.11	73,020.79
Squires & Bingham		2,828.82	969.02
Warlomont Hos		2,207.29	861.75
Henry D. Woolfe		649.96	387.80
American Bazar		1,474.25	
Compañia Maritima		38,969.62	2,887.79
Carmen & Co		681.96	13.83
Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons		96,651.60	18,240.96
Ynchausti & Co		22,688.89	9,707.93
Shewan, Tomes & Co		44,408.99	6,553.71
Holliday, Wise & Co		436,829.44	282,758.18
Philippine Lumber and Development Co		6,216.81	
Frank S. Bourns		32,726.94	16,035.33
Civil Supply Store		5,789.22	
R. V. R. Penelosa		2,727.25	
American Hardware and Plumbing Co		72,011.72	5,748.48
Wm. Wesley & Sons		1,860.69	376.12
Philippine Transportation and Construction Co		37,672.41	
Suca. de R. Bren		228.60	108.48
American Book and News Co		5,744.04	2,354.63
Cameron & McLaughlin		12,512.75	9,987.02
Manila Navigation Co		42,955.39	17,968.97
Bilibid Prison		972.38	
Zee Tai On		12,664.18	5,703.65
Stahl & Rumcke		8,042.26	1,749.18
H. S. Townsend		289.04	37.00
B. W. Cadwallader & Co		21,619.62	6,143.56
Pedro Blanc		3,904.95	23,726.44
W. T. Nolting		390.93	18.40
C. N. Ferrier		281.00	
M. Fuster & Co		2,908.95	41.00
C. Fressel & Co		2,275.00	
Macondry & Van Buskirk		727.34	
Warner Barnes & Co		120,098.04	
Marcaida & Co		2,978.12	
Luis R. Yangco		13,743.54	
A. F. Allen		8,437.22	2,415.22
Macondray & Co		27,454.50	
A. Roensch & Co		3,494.59	92.50
Calder & Co		287,177.24	22,483.42
Bazar Siglo XX		909.93	1,027.94
C. E. Lemunyon		911.22	
Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co.		1,629.92	60.90
F. W. Horne		19,397.02	
A. Richter & Co		1,277.12	
American Commercial Co		11,720.72	357.50
Botica Santa Cruz		1,744.18	605.20
José Q. Ho		3,182.20	
Michael, Gaspar, Grant Co		1,489.10	690.58
Viuda de Tan Auco		1,513.12	
North American Trading Co		1,050.31	603.60
Smith Bell & Co		15,968.00	8,083.58
Viuda y Sucesora de Zobel		308.90	
Sociedad de los Telefonos de Manila		33.00	72.00
Suiliong & Co		143,489.70	
A. J. Gies		13,622.90	1,442.00
Cull & Maddy		986.73	30.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		587,274.81	1,062.62
M. A. Clarke		4,491.02	338.00
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army	$1,170.40	45,574.42	88.66
Pedro P. Roxas		17,808.04	271.74
Kwong Wah Hing & Co		182.19	
California-Manila Lumber Commercial Co		55,653.56	17,201.14

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
Ralli Bros		$734,287.13	
T. R. Yangco		5,027.85	
Sy Chui Chin		734.00	
Manila Grocery Co		191.60	$127.87
United States Subsistence Department		1,744.50	528.00
D. Antonio		8,813.67	
Ker & Co		3,890.20	
Smith & Reed		156.50	50.00
A. J. Coffee Co		201,103.68	
Chong Lee & Co		3,395.55	
R. Balasabas		900.00	
Chief signal officer		246.09	
H. S. Jones		305.50	
S. D. Martinez		4,198.79	292.82
Herran y Garris		220.46	
M. Goldsborough		171.10	
F. M. Kendall		129.29	
Lack & Davis		6,612.10	4,769.38
Rich & Rosenberg		1,325.00	12,180.00
Quartermaster's Department, Philippine Constabulary		551.44	
J. R. Edgar		401.63	
J. F. Humphreys		51.00	
G. W. Hollis		70.00	
J. C. Raymond		612.00	
Constantain, Cerres & Co		1,338.75	
McLeod & Co		3,907.84	
B. F. Taylor		5,707.50	
José Flameno y Hermano		1,690.00	
Martinez & Co		85.00	
D. W. Riley & Co		6,796.40	
J. Kernan		1,428.00	
H. R. Spencer		891.19	1,407.07
John Lysaught & Co		475.00	7,385.76
United States Trading Co		1,560.00	866.00
McGrath & Brower		30.88	
S. W. Ferry		28,690.92	
J. C. Ryan		857.50	
Helen M. Green		171.50	
F. W. Nash		5,224.06	
C. H. Lamb		267.70	
Compañía Navier Mercantil Filipina		188.90	
Tan Dico		1,326.00	
C. A. Clark		1,135.28	
E. W. MacDaniel		250.00	
José Flameno		14,003.00	3,940.96
R. V. Dell		588.00	
D. H. Ward		200.00	
F. Moffatt		147.00	
Dorr & Co		250.00	
K. Tomada & Co		17,194.69	
J. W. Grey		675.00	
J. B. Thomas & Co		796.25	129.73
G. Ocampo		1,975.00	3,377.06
J. Hoffmann		2,198.95	
A. Siebrand Sigart		1,537.30	783.07
Gutirrez Hermanos		187.33	187.32
H. S. Crocker & Co		13,458.57	
Sunico y Hermanos		8,453.34	1,398.47
Electrical Construction Co		46.30	
R. Ong Pin		1,627.40	608.80
Martinez y Guzman		359.32	
Mitsu Busan Kaisha		86,470.01	8,960.70
M. Barreto		633.00	
E. Herbert		2,262.92	
Chofre & Co		22.00	
Yu Biao Santua		366.12	
Ricardo Flores		9,192.00	800.00
M. Moreno		793.99	
Hidalgo & Co		203.85	
Gomez & Co		40.00	13.05
Gee Hi		488.75	78.26
M. C. Santiago		148.23	
Si Giang		245.98	
Kwong Ong Long & Co		937.07	
C. Alkan		2,273.14	1,690.00
F. R. Button		18,225.15	800.50
Union Truck Co		16,816.48	
M. Silvestre		116.00	
American Sheet and Metal Works		880.49	144.88
German & Co		30,255.27	
Compañía General de Tabaco de Filipinas		643.55	
Eastern Electric Co		169.68	

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		$5,397.69	$41.58
United States Shoe Co		1,981.67	280.00
Levy Hermanos		372.50	
American Carriage Works		268.80	
P. A. Pearson		2,193.70	744.00
Tan Chico		963.00	40.00
Libreria de Colon		176.70	
J. Parsons		2,306.36	1,412.54
Kwong Mow Cong		412.10	125.22
Wasamull Asamull & Co		12.60	
Vacuum Oil Co		15,323.96	366.46
United States Philippine Commission		2.00	
R. A. Santos		2,251.00	
J. Rodrigues		6.00	
Johnson, Martin & Co		40.00	
R. Pazos		4,161.96	
Newhall & Fenner		70.13	
H. L. Higgins		409.99	
C. K. Zorn		186.25	
M. Tagawa & Co		754.96	
W. W. Richards		471.10	
F. O. Roberts		539.35	380.00
Sundry persons		5,400.20	2,543.28
J. Geronimo		36.14	
E. Krauss & Co		507.36	
A. Bertran de Lis		61,256.00	
Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co		76.80	
C. F. Lanman		13.00	8.09
Behn, Meyer & Co		3.00	
Michael & Gaspar		518.70	
W. Ahern & Co		682.50	
D. Mann		420.00	
Manila Sheet Metal Works		6,841.90	1,117.88
V. Delecano		200.00	
Chua Leong		320.00	
F. Gutierrez & Co		2,035.73	110.33
B. Villamalla		48.00	
M. K. Newman & Co		3,588.67	10.00
T. De Los Reyes		223.34	
J. Cobarrubias		50.55	
Heacock & Freer		501.79	
L. Y. Limpanco		82.20	
United States Sail, Tent and Awning Co		196.00	
E. Spitz		936.00	274.20
P. Hernandez		14.00	
D. Enfransia		4.80	
El Jockey		105.81	
Yick Fat		6.30	
La Rosario		1,535.80	
F. Burton		325.00	
T. J. Wolf		165.00	
J. Arrila		991.67	
J. Hewitt		220.00	
Rueda Hos		8.00	
J. P. Yutico		354.96	
Yu Chui Co		12.50	
Armstrong & Mackay		332.84	72.96
Dan Fingco		160.00	
Viuda de E. Boca		202.00	
F. Reyes		87.30	
Lizarraga Hos		615.70	
Talabarceria Progreso		37.50	
M. Kraus		433.31	
Go Angco		50.00	
E. F. Ongcapin		241,775.00	
J. R. Edgar Co		1,202.65	
E. de Mercaida		4,321.45	2,078.43
D. Bodero		10.42	
Lyon & Wolfson		280.00	
A. Bryan		756.38	283.62
J. R. Martin, U. S. N		1,917.50	
C. Martin		4.00	
L. S. Bliss		638.94	
H. B. Matthews		226.16	
F. A. Gantz		15.60	
Z. K. Miller		650.44	
Bally Paper Mills Co		98.88	
H. St. John Jackson		18.20	
M. J. Ferguson		68.12	
J. Vil Bouchewitch		10.40	
A. W. Faber		17,627.98	
Juan Hing		1,095.95	

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
Editor A. G. Bulletin		$3.28	
C. Findlay		45.80	
Meyer & Muller		2,302.73	
North Borneo Trading Co		4.20	
C. Gerhardt		8,201.36	
A. Challamel		15.80	
G. Urrutia		818.06	
Manila American		451.41	
A. Van Haast		117.00	
N. W. McAllen		10.00	
B. Ignacio		1,358.83	$2,498.30
Findlay & Co		89,554.12	
Bulletin Publishing Co		68.20	
Ong Chong Co		200.00	
W. E. Sherman		2,129.95	
L. K. Graves		650.00	
H. King		559.39	
S. M. Ganz		200.00	
José de Leon		150.00	
A. T. Hall		2,106.00	
Bio Barreto		65.00	
Fr. Francisco Alvarez		520.00	
E. K. Reader		130.00	
Ong U. Co		300.00	
E. G. Shields		394.47	
H. Agarra		30.00	
T. Joseph		1,750.00	
G. F. Whitton		585.00	
M. Escino		600.00	
Luneta Livery Stables		200.00	
T. R. Yangco		385.00	
C. Purcell		2,761.75	
D. Hardie		333.50	
M. Rodiguez		7.50	
C. Garcia		64.50	12.18
W. S. Beebe		101.40	
A. Villan		5.00	
P. Ishmael		5.00	
Chu Jain		6.60	
Roman Cimiento		2.40	
L. Battaro		200.00	
T. Coborrubias		5,578.66	
E. Davies		536.18	
N. Obispo		60.00	
W. G. Hagle		830.00	
Carl Zeiss		1,923.71	
C. A. Kahlbaurn		10,313.74	
Andreaux & Co		86.59	
L. Boehimer & Co		460.17	
S. M. Lautenschlager		1,338.50	
A. Luniere & ses Fils		34.43	
F. H. Schule		754.00	
Cox Seed Co		433.46	
Dammonn & Co		340.85	
A. Herran		96.20	
M. V. Ong Ongco		48.00	
H. J. Andrews & Co		4,171.84	
U. Gallino		77.76	
J. A. Johnson		25.00	
Chas. Esplin, jr		35.65	
J. D. Cooley		325.00	
Dulan & Co		802.72	1,002.18
Chas. J. Gaupp & Co		88.66	
A. Fortich & Co		596.70	
E. Brammer		608.08	
M. Pelicer		300.00	
E. Enagelista		480.00	
Moreno y Ca		6,494.00	
M. Henry		2.45	
U. Batanante		1,193.67	
Yap Coa Fuion		141.30	
Wright & Kahn		692.99	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		273.13	
Janarmal Tejoomal & Co		45.00	
Via Oluis		37.77	
Sol Berliner		288.00	
Kwong Hop Sang		46.86	
Massager y Ca		26.50	
M. Genato		30.00	
J. N. Wolfson		392.50	
P. Canuel		250.00	
C. Aguino		10.00	

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
H. Finkel		$399.42	
M. Angelberg		200.00	
D. Banadero		250.00	
G. Scheenegraus		1,858.75	
Johns Hopkins University		253.11	
G. E. Stechert		1,143.34	
West Publishing Co		324.59	
Bankroft Whitney Co		866.89	
Simmons Hardware Co		850.10	
A. Blumenthal		218.65	
Van Heim & Berger		2,715.55	
C. E. Helves		10,495.03	
G. Hayward		199.50	
Chas. Yarneberg		10,578.40	$212.60
Executive bureau		1.00	
Chee Kim Leong		59.85	498.00
T. T. Collins		1,732.75	690.00
Manila Publishing Co		66.50	
Ho. Chanco		85.25	
Keylock & Pratt		592.00	77,488.38
Yap Chuan		34.00	
Singer Manufacturing Co		212.40	459.80
Sing Wang Hing		25.00	
Yu Chun Quait		162.00	
J. F. Ramirez		62.50	
Olsaga & Co		88.00	
L. Manuel		80.00	
L. Claro		955.43	
Juan Mumme		400.00	
E. de la Rama		106.48	
A. Ortiz		142.65	
Horrick Food Co		183.14	
E. Rodiguez		10.00	
Yu Chanco		250.00	
Manila Tug and Lightering Co		469.50	
El Sport		235.56	
S. Shigematsu		6,103.23	18,766.68
Alexander & Pans		135.00	
Union Fabrica de Filipina		80.00	
W. H. Taft		720.20	
E. Thompson & Co		6,046.91	
Kienkongciek		117.30	
Rockwood Pottery Co		7.10	
American Steam Laundry Co		447.30	
Pasig Iron Works		3,887.75	
W. G. Skidmore		15.00	
E. W. Ladd		188.00	
K. F. Koehler's Antiquarium		3,508.79	3,659.83
E. H. Hunter & Co		7,719.30	
Bur. of Veirtas		45.50	
D. Moranan		175.00	
E. Parsons		200.00	
D. C. Ingco		20.67	
A. Erickson		731.07	
H. Fleischer		5.00	7.37
J. W. Fenwick		49.00	221.56
D. Salvacion		375.00	
Miles Hyul		148.87	
Allen G. Baker		69.83	
A. G. Tracy		450.00	
Primetico Mudina		330.00	
City assessor and collector		2.40	
J. Boardman, jr		1,232.58	
F. Kraus		120.00	
J. Reyes		36.00	
F. Kinura		36.00	
M. A. Hermanez		30.00	
C. D. Rhodes		1,040.00	
C. Hock		40.00	
H. Santos		250.00	
Yu Chuan		980.00	
Mrs. W. F. Taft		41.75	
J. Sober		80.00	105.50
Treasurer, Nueva Ecija		283.53	
A. H. Higley		4.20	
F. Danielson		140.00	
R. Perez		69.70	
Manila Pilots' Association		126.72	
Portifo & Co		15.00	
A. Montz		180.00	
R. Jaconson		97.20	
W. Frahem		262.80	
F. Llanes		2.40	

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
E. H. Cole		$6.87	
Oliver & Trill		1,654.76	$1,121.00
Suy Chong		13.00	
Co Chanco		96.00	
Frank de Tomo		17.65	
Tan Tan		778.05	58.33
Chan Hon Fon		38.45	
Ysidro Almeydo		116.50	
F. R. Miller		100.00	
C. Pedilo		20.00	
P. G. Son		408.00	
J. T. Sebree		446.25	
Kay Beng Chang		340.00	
Nam Sing		652.00	1,263.65
C. Heinszen & Co		26.00	570.47
C. Lindoyro		12.00	
J. Landhal		15.00	
A. Garcia		263.75	
P. Rosario		21.50	13.04
J. N. Neill		483.50	
T. Cody		56.25	
G. Costello		18.00	
M. Montanes		143.55	
H. Montes		160.00	
A. Barrios y Garcia		280.00	
Borree & Hamilton		90.44	
T. E. Samson		25.10	
J. A. Comdohr		28.35	
Dy Sing Sia		190.00	
Jose Dy Chuan Ling		132.00	
T. Nenwirth		300.00	
Chino Tan Cana et al		333.00	
J. F. Dostal		162.04	
Castle Bros		5.00	
F. Ulmann & Co		29.84	
W. N. Swarthout		122.54	
Dy Ang Co		100.00	
Michael, Gaspar & Co		122.50	
J. Alemanero		40.00	
Vda. Soler y J. Ria		9.00	
M. de Castro		40.00	
M. Reyes		8.00	
T. Clements		8.50	
E. Bulos		10.00	
A. Rullo		10.00	
D. Maglabang		8.50	
R. Fidel		10.00	
P. Trinidad & Co		3.40	
La Democratica		8.00	
A. de Aribar		21.56	
J. N. Wolfson		588.00	60.00
Geo. Gilchrist		49.00	80.00
D. Ty Angco		50.00	
Kelley & Wolf		9.75	
Thacker, Spink & Co		6.75	10.43
F. Imperial		21.00	
H. Nevaro		3.00	
M. S. Reyes		110.00	
Ong Laico		65.00	
Wong Hing Chong		66.00	
C. B. Weltner		10.00	
Photo and Typewriter Supply Co		29.16	9.60
Sexto Francisco		40.00	
J. W. Collins		18.38	
J. S. Santiago		176.00	
Cornelo y Bauermann		4.90	
American Optical Co		13.47	
A. C. Monks		16.00	
Manila Times		27.93	
J. R. Calder Smith		34.30	48.00
Francisco Barrios		3.00	543.40
y de Altonoga			36.00
H. Diralan			70.43
E. H. Behr			42.00
J. L. Barrett			6.09
F. W. Carpenter			86.47
Carpenter, Fortich & Harris			284.60
E. Chase			140.00
E. de la Cruz			100.44
H. E. Deputy			90.00
Donaldson, Sims & Co			8,322.36
La Electricista			528.59
F. Fanlo			315.00

Statement of disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

To whom paid.	United States currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.
S. Farrell			$246.00
J. M. Flemister			900.00
S. Garcia			5.00
F. E. Green			2,075.40
F. W. Greer			61.04
H. L. Hankison			250.00
H. L. Heath			174.78
Hoskyn & Co			4.21
E. T. Hitch			20.00
Lib. de R. Bren			93.22
Lo Alay			114.78
P. Martel			22.46
Metropolitan Livery Stable and Horse Market			150.00
Meyer, Wilson & Co			928.88
M. Modesto			332.00
Moses Chin Poan			608.70
F. Mountz			44.78
R. Murga			116.09
J. H. Nelson			42.00
C. W. O'Brien			1,700.00
Padern y Moreno & Co			1,198.87
Pasteur Institute			33.38
T. E. Prendergast			106.74
C. H. Pennyfather			52.17
V. Perez			2.00
Philippine Lumber and Commercial Co			310.00
J. Porcuna			27.30
A. J. Roberts			120.00
Santiago Hospital			869.56
F. Sanz			9.39
M. Sison			82.17
Sociedad Metropolitaño de la Siene			4,568.60
W. F. Stevenson & Co			64,761.80
B. F. Sturtevant Co			1,447.20
Jose Tan Sunco			11.30
Union Grocery Store			7.50
Van Buskirk, Crook & Co			9.00
M. Vicente			2.00
W. Watson & Sons			744.37
W. L. Whitcomb			2,510.90
H. F. Wilson			13.20
Medical supply department, U. S. Army			1,538.32
Grant & Co			116.10
La Fayette Cole		$41.04	----------
G. Y. Taylor		7.00	----------
Total	$1,170.40	4,816,472.84	1,108,894.28

EXHIBIT C.

Disbursing officer's statement of famine relief fund, act 495, for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[Local currency.]

		Rice.		Total.
		Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	
	From whom received.			
1903.	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:			
Nov. 11	Warrant No. 2182			$870,840.00
15	Warrant No. 2146			250,000.00
25	Warrant No. 2189			300,000.00
Dec. 10	Warrant No. 2277			150,000.00
10	Warrant No. 2278			150,000.00
23	Warrant No. 2353			50,000.00
Jan. 16	Ralli Bros., refund			2.13
	Treasurer, Philippine Islands:			
Feb. 28	Warrant No. 2739			20,000.00
Apr. 17	Warrant No. 3048			8,425.00
June 30	Warrant No. 3445			13,625.00
30	E. C. McCullough & Co., refund			400.00
July 25	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, warrant No. 3529			4,600.00
	Total receipts, all sources			1,817,892.13

Disbursing officer's statement of famine relief fund, act 495, for the year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

			Rice.		Total.
			Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	
		To whom paid.			
1903.					
Nov.	14	Suiliong & Co., 21,000 piculs of rice	$143,220.00		$143,220.00
	14	Suiliong & Co., 262 rice mats		$65.50	65.50
	26	E. F. Ongcapin, on account	137,000.00		137,000.00
	26	Clarke & Co., 29,605.59 piculs of rice	170,232.14		170,232.14
	30	E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co., sundry telegrams		284.20	284.20
	30	Leon F. Bliss, foreman		113.10	113.10
	30	H. B. Matthews, foreman		15.60	15.60
	30	Frank A. Gantz, foreman		15.60	15.60
	30	Talmon K. Miller, foreman		89.70	89.70
Dec.	2	C. Findlay, reimbursement for sundry telegrams		45.80	45.80
	2	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		3,100.00	3,100.00
	4	Clarke & Co., on account	122,572.80		122,572.80
	5	E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co., sundry telegrams		294.92	294.92
	5	N. W. McAllen, foreman		10.00	10.00
	10	Ong Chunanco, 300 rice mats		75.00	75.00
	10	Clarke & Co., balance on 45,312.96 piculs of rice	149,304.96		149,304.96
	10	W. E. Sherman, lighterage		525.00	525.00
	10	....do		829.50	829.50
	10	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		2,042.88	2,042.88
	11	Hamilton King, consul fees and telegrams		559.39	559.39
	16	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		2,488.40	2,488.40
	17	Denis Frères, 29,131.35 piculs of rice—part	144,316.74		144,316.74
	18	Ong U. Co., 300 rice mats		75.00	75.00
	19	E. F. Ongcapin, on account	75,000.00		75,000.00
	19	Warner Barnes & Co., freight for account of Denis Frères	7,237.94		7,237.94
	26	Ong U. Co., 600 rice mats		150.00	150.00
	26	Ong U. Co., 300 rice mats		75.00	75.00
	26	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		5,016.75	5,016.75
	27	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		3,359.58	3,359.58
	31	Leon F. Bliss, foreman		382.20	382.20
	31	W. S. Beebe, foreman		101.40	101.40
	31	Antonio Villar, watchman		5.00	5.00
	31	J. N. Neill, foreman		288.60	288.60
	31	Pedro Ishmael, watchman		5.00	5.00
	31	Z. K. Miller, foreman		399.44	399.44
	31	Chin Jaine, candles		6.60	6.60
	31	H. B. Matthews, foreman		113.10	113.10
	31	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		450.66	450.66
Jan.	5	E. Davies, foreman		353.78	353.78
	5	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		1,018.95	1,018.95
	6	Ralli Bros., 100,000 sacks rice	734,237.13		734,237.13
	8	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		7,027.00	7,027.00
	13	M. F. Ong Ongco, 300 rice sacks		48.00	48.00
	15	H. D. Andrews & Co., rent of warehouse		823.34	823.34
	27	Suiliong & Co., 600 rice sacks		165.00	165.00
	31	E. Davies, foreman		182.40	182.40
	31	L. F. Bliss, foreman		143.64	143.64
	31	H. B. Matthews, foreman		97.46	97.46
	31	Z. K. Miller, foreman		161.30	161.30
	31	J. N. Neill, foreman		141.35	141.35
	31	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., freight		3,372.67	3,372.67
	31	W. E. Sherman, lighterage		85.50	85.50
	31	Sundry persons, labor		598.50	598.50
	31	Do		12.00	12.00
	31	Do		222.50	222.50
	31	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, refund			3,265.00
Feb.	3	E. F. Ongcapin, balance on 35,000 piculs of rice	28,875.00		28,875.00
	3	H. J. Andrews & Co., rent of warehouse		1,330.00	1,330.00
	10	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		1,064.00	1,064.00
	10	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		5,366.70	5,366.70
	11	G. Schneegans, United States consul, Saigon, balance on account Denis Frères	18,587.50		18,587.50
	12	E. C. McCullough & Co., rent of warehouse		573.33	573.33
	12	Smith, Bell & Co., demurrage		1,428.57	1,428.57
	12	Holliday, Wise & Co., insurance		7,680.00	7,680.00
	16	Chas. Yarneberg, freight		1,064.00	1,064.00
	18	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		2,566.26	2,566.26
	18	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		59.85	59.85
	19	Chas. Yarneberg, freight		1,822.10	1,822.10
	28	Sundry persons, labor		159.50	159.50

Disbursing officer's statement of famine relief fund, act 495, for the year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

		Rice.		Total.
		Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	
	To whom paid—Continued.			
1903.				
Feb. 28	Philippine Transportation and Construction Co., lighterage		$432.00	$432.00
28	E. E. A. & C. Telegram Co., sundry telegrams		34.47	34.47
28	E. C. McCullough & Co., rent of warehouse		400.00	400.00
28	Compañia Maritima, charter steamship Heim		4,950.00	4,950.00
28	Mariano Uy Chaco, sack twine and needles		4.65	4.65
28	Sundry persons, labor		128.50	128.50
Mar. 4	H. J. Andrews & Co., rent of warehouse		1,330.00	1,330.00
5	E. F. Ongcapin, insurance and housing		250.00	250.00
7	Tan Tan, loading rice		132.40	132.40
9	W. E. Sherman, lighterage		192.80	192.80
11	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		1,064.00	1,064.00
14	Sundry persons, labor		111.00	111.00
18	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		2,508.38	2,508.38
18	Henry Fleischer, checker on steamship Heim		4.00	4.00
18	Sundry persons, labor, steamship Heim		11.25	11.25
19	Horace L. Higgins, freight		402.27	402.27
24	John Boardman, jr., freight		1,232.58	1,232.58
25	J. Reyes, hire of cascos		12.00	12.00
26	Ong Chuanco, 300 rice mats		75.00	75.00
26	Ynchausti & Co., towing steamship Kodiak		48.45	48.45
26	F. Danielson, loading rice		65.00	65.00
27	Manila Pilots' Association, pilotage		74.82	74.82
31	Manila Navigation Co., lighterage		115.05	115.05
31	Reider Jacobsen, services as checker		3.00	3.00
31	Fernando Llanes, services as checker		2.40	2.40
31	Nils Hyul, services as checker		6.00	6.00
31	Sundry persons, labor		187.50	187.50
Apr. 8	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		1,020.00	1,020.00
11	H. J. Andrews & Co., rent of warehouse		510.00	510.00
11	Tan Tan, loading rice		184.80	184.80
16	.....do		20.00	20.00
25	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		2,460.14	2,460.14
25	Manila Navigation Co., lighterage		44.60	44.60
27	Tan Tan, loading rice		113.65	113.65
27	Ong Chuanco, 200 rice mats		50.00	50.00
27	E. C. McCullough & Co., rent of warehouse		800.00	800.00
29	Tan Tan, loading rice		101.30	101.30
29	H. R. Spencer, freight		891.19	891.19
29	J. N. Neill, foreman		53.55	53.55
29	Sundry persons, labor		30.00	30.00
May 5	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		1,000.00	1,000.00
13	Smith Bell & Co., hire of lorcha		250.00	250.00
25	Tan Tan, loading rice		129.90	129.90
26	Michael & Gaspar, tow		30.00	30.00
27	Manila Navigation Co., lighterage		903.56	903.56
28	Chas. A. Clark, freight		1,135.28	1,135.28
28	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		2,363.66	2,363.66
29	Calixto Garcia, labor		7.00	7.00
29	T. Clements, labor		8.50	8.50
29	Eduardo Bulos, labor		10.00	10.00
29	Alberto Rullo, labor		10.00	10.00
29	B. Maglabang, labor		8.50	8.50
29	Sundry persons, labor		29.00	29.00
29	Rafael Fidel, labor		10.00	10.00
June 2	E. C. McCullough & Co., rent of warehouse		400.00	400.00
6	T. Cobarrubias, rent of warehouse		980.00	980.00
13	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		4,363.66	4,363.66
16	Endres Herbert, freight		1,155.18	1,155.18
24	Armstrong & McKay, freight		249.38	249.38
27	Frank S. Bourns, freight		925.75	925.75
29	E. C. McCullough & Co., rent of warehouse			400.00
29	Manila Navigation Co., freight		661.25	
30	F. Danielson, lighterage		75.00	75.00
30	Sundry persons, labor		42.00	42.00
30	.....do		192.00	192.00
30	.....do		889.35	889.35
30	J. W. Collins, foreman		18.38	18.38
30	Lizarraga Hermanos, freight		78.00	78.00
30	E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co., sundry telegrams		5.15	5.15
30	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, refund			3,283.80
Aug. 14	Compañia Maritima, freight		2,370.18	2,370.18
Sept. 15	Pedro P. Roxas, rent of warehouse		312.50	312.50
	Total	$1,713,855.46	96,220.55	1,815,974.81
	Balance on hand, Sept. 30			1,917.32
				1,817,892.13

Statement of famine rice, Act 495, sold by the insular purchasing agent (to be accounted for by him), for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[Local currency.]

Date.	To whom sold.	Unit.	Quantity sold.	Price per unit.	Amount.	Collected.	Balance.
1903.							
Jan. 7	José Q. Ho	Sacks, damaged	1,941	$3.70	$7,181.70	$7,181.70	.....
8	Z. F. Tinco	do	695	5.60	3,892.00	3,892.00	.....
20	Philippines Constabulary.	Pounds	100,800	.045	4,536.00	4,536.00	.....
Feb. 21	do	do	161,280	.045	7,257.60	7,257.60	.....
Mar. 23	Armstrong & Mackay.	Sacks	5,700	6.00	34,200.00	34,200.00	.....
	E. F. Ongcapin	Piculs	12,469	6.20	77,307.80	77,307.80	.....
	McLeod & Co	do	10,089 11/16	6.375	64,000.46	64,000.46	.....
	Florente Ternate	Sacks	500	6.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
	Smith Bell & Co	do	500	6.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
	Ty Sue	do	1,500	6.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....
	Chau Bundo	Piculs, sweepings	782.12	5.50	4,301.66	4,301.66	.....
	do	Sacks, Calcutta	190	6.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	.....
	do	Piculs, Saigon	137.63	6.50	894.60	894.60	.....
Apr. 2	F. S. Bourns	Piculs	8,128	5.00	40,640.00	40,640.00	.....
3	Tu Teco	Piculs, sweepings	71.52	6.70	479.19	479.19	.....
	E. F. Ongcapin	Piculs	15,000.306	6.375	95,626.94	90,000.00	$5,626.94
	Co. Jico	do	6,370 1/4	6.375	40,614.66	38,000.00	2,614.66
	McLeod & Co	do	12,177	6.375	77,633.09	77,633.09	.....
	do	Sacks	10	6.00	60.00	60.00	.....
	Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas.	Piculs	17,084.31	6.375	108,593.73	106,000.00	2,593.73
	Chan Bundo	do	65.38	7.06	460.93	460.93	.....
	Frank S. Bourns	do	25,310.25	5.00	126,551.25	126,551.25	.....
	M. Linyap	do	1,000	6.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
	Frank S. Bourns	Piculs, Calcutta	23,053.83	5.00	115,269.40	115,269.40	.....
13	Philippines Constabulary.	Pounds, Siam	107,520	.0475	5,107.20	.....	5,107.20
30	do	do	196,224	.0475	9,320.64	.....	9,320.64
May 11	do	do	27,776	.0475	1,219.36	.....	1,219.36
15	Frank S. Bourns	Piculs, Calcutta	12,230.11	5.00	61,150.55	61,150.55	.....
June 2	do	do	23,562.4	5.00	117,812.00	117,812.00	.....
2	Florente Ternate	Lot of sweepings	1	.....	595.56	595.56	.....
Aug. 2	A. S. Reich	Piculs, sweepings	15 1/4 1/4	.....	66.61	66.61	.....
18	Frank S. Bourns	Piculs, Calcutta	6,791.67	5.00	33,957.85	33,957.85	.....
18	Chan Bundo	Piculs	785.84	(a)	2,794.22	2,794.22	.....
Apr. 30	Maraquina fire sufferers.	do	182.10	6.75	1,229.17	.....	1,229.17
	I. P. A. stock	Piculs, white	3,134.25	6.50	20,372.62	.....	20,372.62
	do	Sacks	44	6.00	266.00	.....	266.00
	Total				1,085,582.79	1,037,182.47	48,350.32

a Auction sale.

EXHIBIT D.

Statement of famine rice, Act 495, transferred to provinces for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[Local currency.]

	To whom transferred.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
1902.		*Piculs.*		
Dec. 20	Treasurer, Sorsogon	819.85	$6.50	$5,329.03
24	Do	7,768.93	6.50	50,498.05
19	Treasurer, Mindoro	660.80	7.00	4,625.60
11	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	1,803.67	6.50	11,723.86
1903.				
Jan. 30	Do	2,531.00	6.50	16,451.50
22	Governor, Tayabas	2,413.65	6.50	13,688.73
22	Do	450.00	6.50	2,925.00
22	Do	2,020.11	6.50	13,130.72
Feb. 14	Captain Boughton, Batangas	2,157.02	6.10	13,157.82
20	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	2,555.55	6.50	16,611.07
20	Captain Boughton, Batangas	1,000.00	6.10	6,100.00
21	Treasurer, Sorsogon	813.87	6.50	5,290.16
Mar. 1	Treasurer, Zambales	505.03	7.00	3,535.21
4	Captain Boughton, Batangas	1,005.53	6.45	6,485.67
5	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	3,092.70	6.75	20,875.72
6	Governor, Samar	2,299.99	6.75	15,524.93
23	C. O. Salamague	251.38	6.75	1,696.81
23	Treasurer, Sorsogon	2,108.36	6.75	14,231.43
23	Supervisor, La Union	1,621.82	6.50	10,541.83
Apr. 2	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	2,546.26	6.75	17,187.25
3	Do	3,243.63	6.75	21,894.50
23	Treasurer, Sorsogon	5,676.36	6.75	38,315.43
28	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	3,265.80	7.00	23,000.60
May 1	Treasurer, Tayabas	2,432.72	7.00	17,029.04
4	Supervisor, Oriental Negros	2,687.35	7.00	18,811.45
8	Supervisor, Abra	202.73	6.75	1,368.43
7	Treasurer, Occidental Negros	5,303.35	6.75	35,797.61
16	Supervisor, La Union	2,249.46	6.50	14,621.49
18	Treasurer, Sorsogon	1,621.82	7.00	11,352.74
21	Governor, Tayabas	486.54	7.00	3,405.78
21	Do	5,676.36	7.65	43,424.15
June 26	Supervisor, Cebu	496.93	7.00	3,478.51
	Total	71,788.57	.....	492,110.12

Disbursing officer's statement of Congressional relief fund, acts 786 and 797, for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[United States currency.]

Date.		Rice.		Carabao.		Totals.
		Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	
	From whom received.					
1903.	Treasurer, Philippine Islands, accountable warrant:					
June 11	No. 3344					$100,000.00
July 25	No. 3528					15,000.00
25	No. 3530					100,000.00
Aug. 23	No. 3716					100,000.00
28	No. 3778					1,000.00
Sept. 15	No. 3834					24,516.94
22	No. 3877					50,000.00
30	No. 3936					8,068.77
30	No. 3939					9,480.95
	Total					408,066.66
	For what disbursed.					
June 13	Holliday, Wise & Co., 26,597 piculs rice	$63,290.01				63,290.01
13	Holliday, Wise & Co., lightering rice		$988.16			988.16
30	Holliday, Wise & Co., part payment on 23,207.08 piculs rice	32,658.06				32,658.06
July 15	Treasurer Philippine Islands, refund, act 786	8,068.77				8,068.77
25	Holliday, Wise & Co., balance on 23,207 piculs rice	23,284.15				23,284.15
28	Tan Tan, handling rice		29.16			29.16
31	Holliday, Wise & Co., 15,044 piculs rice	39,572.26				39,572.26
31	Holliday, Wise & Co., lightering rice		909.04			909.04
31	Keylock & Pratt, 75 carabao			$2,394.73		2,394.73
31	A. J. Roberts, handling carabao				$45.00	45.00
31	Sundry persons, labor, handling rice		143.75			143.75
31	Do		17.50			17.50
31	Do		168.00			168.00
Aug. 5	Lack & Davis, pasturing carabao				362.75	362.75
5	Lack & Davis, lightering carabao				182.00	182.00
6	Epifania de la Cruz, loading rice		50.22			50.22
10	Manila Navigation Co., lightering rice		385.44			385.44
17	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		24.51			24.51
17	Manila Navigation Co., lightering rice		181.50			181.50
18	Keylock & Pratt, 74 carabao			2,601.56		2,601.56
19	Holliday, Wise & Co., insurance on rice		366.65			366.65
19	Holliday, Wise & Co., 15,055.15 piculs rice	39,601.60				39,601.60
22	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		14.34			14.34
22	Manila Navigation Co., lightering rice		351.08			351.08

Disbursing officer's statement of Congressional relief fund, acts 786 and 797, for the year ending September 30, 1903—Continued.

Date.		Rice.		Carabao.		Totals.
		Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	Purchases.	Contingent expenses.	
	For what disbursed—Continued.					
1903.						
Aug. 25	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		$28.26			$28.26
31	Ellsworth Chase, foreman, carabao corral				$70.00	70.00
31	Thos. C. Prendergast, registration clerk, carabao				24.50	24.50
31	Sundry persons, labor, handling rice		168.00			168.00
31	Sundry persons, labor, handling carabao				59.50	59.50
31	Sundry persons, labor, handling rice		140.00			140.00
Sept. 3	Lack & Davis, lightering carabao				159.65	159.65
3	Lack & Davis, feeding carabao				1,378.75	1,378.75
3	Lack & Davis, lightering carabao				48.26	48.26
5	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		48.04			48.04
5	Fred Mountz, labor—rice		5.00			5.00
7	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		15.00			15.00
8	Thos. C. Prendergast, traveling expenses, carabao				2.17	2 17
8	Keylock & Pratt, 845 carabao			$24,516.94		24,516.94
7	E. E. A. and C. Telegraph Co., telegram—rice		.50			.50
7	H. L. Heath, freight on rice		86.95			86.95
10	Manila Navigation Co., lightering rice		480.04			480.04
11	Lack & Davis, lightering carabao				90.78	90.78
11	Chim Kim Leong, loading rice		45.00			45.00
12	Manila Navigation Co., lightering rice		1,606.66			1,606.66
16	Holliday, Wise & Co., 10,026 piculs of rice	$30,337.36				30,337.36
16	Chee Kim Leong, loading rice		23.88			23.88
16	H. R. Spencer, freight on rice		703.54			703.54
23	Pacific Oriental Trading Co., 15,886.91 piculs of rice	47,898.90				47,898.90
24	Keylock & Pratt, 265 carabao			9,230.95		9,230.95
26	Bazar de Velasco, 2 carabao carts				62.00	62.00
29	P. O. Trading Co., 15,892.72 piculs of rice	47,914.58				47,914.58
30	J. H. Nelson, foreman		21.00			21.00
30	A. J. Roberts, foreman		15.00			15.00
30	Sundry persons, services—rice and carabao		302.68		272.21	574.89
30	Thos. C. Prendergast, traveling expenses				26.68	26.68
	Total purchases	327,570.69	7,318.90	88,744.18	2,784.25	376,418.02
	Total expenditures					26,648.64
30	**Balance on hand**					403,066.66

EXHIBIT E.

Statement of rice distribution under provisions of Acts 786 and 797, Congressional relief fund, for the year ending September 30, 1903.

[Local currency.]

1903.	To whom transferred.	Piculs.	Price.	Value.
June 19	Governor, Benguet	494.80	$6.50	$3,212.96
	Supervisor:			
22	Occidental Negros	4,943.75	6.75	33,370.31
July 1	Union	988.75	6.50	6,416.87
13	Samar	1,997.94	6.85	13,685.89
13	Bulacan	1,997.94	6.50	12,986.61
13	Oriental Negros	2,996.91	6.85	20,528.83
21	Capiz	1,198.76	6.90	8,271.44
21	Bulacan	2,996.91	6.50	19,479.91
21	Capiz	799.18	6.90	5,514.34
23	Pampanga	4,994.78	6.60	32,965.55
23	Tayabas	2,497.43	6.75	16,857.65
28	Tayabas	2,497.43	6.75	16,857.65
Aug. 4	Iloilo	4,994.85	6.75	33,715.24
4	Mindoro	998.97	6.75	6,743.05
12	Antique	500.66	6.75	3,379.45
12	Cavite	1,973.58	6.50	12,827.94
12	Sorsogon	3,999.95	6.75	26,999.66
12	Cebu	4,480.97	6.75	30,246.54
12	Tayabas	501.84	6.90	3,462.70
14	Batangas	1,000.00	6.75	6,750.00
14	Ilocos Norte	2,000.00	6.85	13,700.00
14	Abra	1,000.00	6.85	6,850.00
19	Tayabas	500.00	6.90	3,450.00
19	Ilocos Sur	1,000.00	6.8225	6,822.50
19	Ilocos Norte	700.00	6.8225	4,775.75
19	Misamis	500.00	7.10	3,550.00
19	Batangas	1,000.00	6.75	6,750.00
27	Batangas	2,000.00	6.75	13,500.00
27	Masbate	1,000.00	6.75	6,750.00
27	Oriental Negros	4,000.00	6.85	27,400.00
27	Pangasinan	100.00	6.75	675.00
27	Nueva Ecija	1,000.00	6.58	6,580.00
27	Batangas	2,000.00	6.75	13,500.00
27	Ambos Camarines	1,000.00	7.00	7,000.00
27	Occidental Negros	4,000.00	6.75	27,000.00
27	Zambales	400.00	7.10	2,840.00
27	Ilocos Norte	109.75	6.50	715.17
28	Benguet road	70.31	6.50	457.02
28	Government farm, Zamboanga	1,000.00	7.10	7,100.00
	Supervisor:			
Sept. 8	Cavite	1,000.00	6.55	6,550.00
8	Capiz	1,000.00	6.90	6,900.00
8	Mindoro	2,000.00	6.75	13,500.00
8	Lepanto-Bontoc	110.00	6.70	737.00
8	Union	1,000.00	6.75	6,750.00
8	Ilocos Norte	1,000.00	6.85	6,850.00
8	Ilocos Sur	1,000.00	6.85	6,850.00
8	Tarlac	988.35	6.70	6,621.94
19	Tayabas	983.10	8.00	7,864.80
19	Tayabas	981.25	7.50	7,349.37
19	Tarlac	2,979.56	7.50	22,346.70
19	Zambales	1,559.50	7.40	11,540.30
19	Surigao	33.70	7.40	249.38
19	Abra	987.00	7.60	7,501.20
19	Ilocos Norte	2,467.50	7.60	18,753.00
19	Misamis	2,988.75	7.85	23,461.69
26	Occidental Negros	3,978.65	7.50	29,839.87
26	Iloilo	2,491.66	7.50	18,687.45
26	Antique	746.90	7.50	5,601.75
26	Capiz	991.91	7.25	7,191.35
26	Laguna	313.60	7.50	2,352.00
26	Cavite	991.77	7.50	7,438.28
30	Cebu	4,965.68	7.45	36,994.32
	Total	105,798.79	.....	735,618.42

EXHIBIT F.

Statement of distribution of corrugated iron under the provisions of Acts 786 and 797, Congressional relief fund, for the year ending September 30, 1903.

1903.	To whom issued.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	
				United States currency.	Local currency.
	Supervisor:	*Pounds.*			
Aug. 19	Ilocos Sur	12,387.5	$0.034	$421.18	
19	Cavite	3,238	.0322	104.10	
19	Batangas	6,825	.034	232.05	
27	Occidental Negros	48,385	.0337	1,630.57	
27	Pampanga	16,800	.0332	557.76	
27	Tayabas	3,412.5	.0332	113.29	
27	Oriental Negros	11,375	.0342	389.02	
27	Pangasinan	3,238	.0332	107.33	
27	Nueva Ecija	28,000	.0332	929.60	
27	Zambales	2,800	.0362	101.36	
Sept. 8	Tayabas	3,412.5	.0332	113.30	
8	Capiz	11,850	.092		$1,090.20
8	Bataan	2,600	.083		215.80
8	Union	10,750	.083		892.25
8	Abra	11,200	.083		929.60
8	Northern Viscaya	14,000	.085		1,190.00
8	Cagayan	2,150	.085		182.75
19	Samar	8,750	.0762		182.75
19	Tayabas	3,412.5	.0353	120.46	
26	Ilollo	32,250	.083		2,676.75
26	Antique	10,750	.083		892.25
26	Bulacan	10,750	.083		892.25
26	Cagayan	10,750	.043	462.25	
	Total	258,326		5,282.27	9,628.60

EXHIBIT C.

REPORT OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT AS TO CARABAO TO NOVEMBER 20, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 13, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to report that under Act No. 828 and under resolution of the Philippine Commission under date of August 7 I have sold the following described carabao:

MALVINO DE JESUS, AGRICULTURIST, GUAGUA, PAMPANGA.

Sex.	C. G. No.	Shippers' No.	Approximate age.	Transfer certificate No.	Value.
			Years.		
Female	96	384	7	1	$100.00
Do	97	334	7	2	100.00

RICARDO VELEZ CORRALES, AGRICULTURIST, GUAGUA, PAMPANGA.

Male	74	367	7	3	$70.00
Do	81	98	9	4	70.00
Do	90	296	7	5	70.00
Do	99	375	6	6	70.00
Female	100	368	9	7	70.00
Do	101	103	10	8	70.00
Do	116	336	8	9	70.00
Male	126	43	8	10	70.00
Female	127	256	7	11	70.00
Male	132	56	8	12	70.00
Do	133	361	8	13	70.00
Female	134	218	8	14	70.00
Male	136	341	9	15	70.00
Female	141	133	7	16	70.00
Male	142	338	8	17	70.00
Female	146	381	10	18	70.00

JOSÉ DE JESUS, AGRICULTURIST, POROC, PAMPANGA.

Male	137	198	7	19	$70.00
Do	78	285	8	20	70.00
Do	145	352	10	21	70.00
Do	138	566	7	22	70.00
Female	168	580	6	23	70.00

FRANCISCO DE GUITERRES, AGRICULTURIST, POROC, PAMPANGA.

Male	150	(a)	8	24	$70.00
Do	162	609	8	25	70.00
Female	164	574	6	26	70.00
Male	163	(a)	8	27	70.00

[a] Lost.

The above sales were for cash, the first two at $100 being selected by the buyer, and the balance being taken as turned out by this bureau. Transfer certificates have been issued in each case, and will be accounted for to the auditor.

In selling the above carabao I find that purchasers prefer a large percentage of females, and would recommend that, if possible, the contractor send at least 50 per cent females.

Very respectfully,

M. L. STEWART,
Assistant Insular Purchasing Agent.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON SALE OF CARABAO,
Manila, P. I.

(Through executive secretary.)

General statement carabao, November 20, 1903.

		Shanghai currency.
Purchased under old contract	649, at $75	$48,675
Dying at Shanghai after inoculation, old contract	435, at $40	17,400
Purchased under new contract	721, at $79	56,979
Total	1,805	123,054
Actually received and accepted	1,370	
Total amount paid		123,054

Which amounted to, at time of payment, at the current rate of exchange, $118,805.45, Philippine currency.

Disposition:		
By transfer—		
Rizal Province		105
Bataan Province		230
Laguna Province		51
Occidental Negros		20
Zamboanga		33
		441
By sale		91
23, at $100	$2,300	
68, at $70	7,060	
	9,360	
Dead, after acceptance		429
On hand:		
Santa Mesa	370	
Pasay	29	
		399
In charge Lack & Davis		7
Missing		3
		1,370

EXHIBIT D.

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTUAL EXPENDITURES UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
Manila, December 1, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of recent date, I have the honor to submit herewith a special report covering operations under the Congressional relief fund to this date since the same was made available to the insular government.

The original appropriation by Congress was of the sum of $3,000,000, United States currency, entered on the books of the auditor as ₱6,000,000.

The first appropriation made from this relief fund was by Act No. 738 of the sum of ₱200,000, or $100,000 United States currency, "for the preliminary expenses of the insular purchasing agent and other agents of the insular government in visiting the ports and countries where draft cattle may be purchased, in paying the purchase price of same, in chartering the necessary transportation for their importation into the Philippine Islands, and for all other expenses incident to their purchase and delivery in the Philippine Islands." This appropriation was fully withdrawn April 27, 1903, by warrant No. 3060, payable to the insular purchasing agent. The sum of ₱196,239.02 was recently repaid to the insular treasury, leaving the net withdrawals but ₱3,760.98 which substantially represents the expense of the acting insular purchasing agent while in China making the preliminary contracts as contemplated.

By Act 750 of the Commission, an appropriation of an indefinite sum was made to reimburse the insular purchasing agent for food supplies and tents issued under authority of the Commission for the relief of the inhabitants of the town of Mariquina who were rendered homeless by a fire in that town on April 26, 1903. The insular purchasing agent's claim for reimbursement under this act has not been settled.

The next appropriation from the Congressional relief fund was of the equivalent of ₱500,000, by Act No. 786, "for expenditure in the purchase of rice for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands opportunity to purchase rice at reasonable rates and for the purpose of distributing rice gratuitously to those people who are suffering from lack of food and unable to pay for the same." This act provided that the purchase of rice should be made by the insular purchasing agent in such manner and quantities and at such prices and times as the civil governor might direct, and the law further provided that the rice should be distributed in such localities as the civil governor might direct or applied to payment for work on roads or other public improvements, in addition to gratuitous distribution to starving people upon the order of the civil governor. Act No. 786 was amended by Act No. 814, and in order to carry out the provisions of Act No. 786, as amended by Act No. 814, executive order No. 64 was issued, as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 64.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 31, 1903.

The following regulations will govern the sale and distribution of rice furnished under the appropriation by Congress for the relief of the people of the Philippine Islands:

Before rice is furnished to any province its provincial board will submit to the civil governor an estimate of the quantity of rice which can be used to advantage in a given period and a statement of the conditions in the province which make the distribution of rice desirable.

All rice furnished by the civil government will be consigned to the supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer of the province to which it is shipped. At the time of shipment the insular purchasing agent will forward to the insular auditor a copy of the notice of shipment, together with a statement of the price at which the rice is to be

sold, which shall include cost of transportation and handling, but shall exclude duty, if any. The expense of storing and subsequent handling of the rice shall be at the expense of the province, except when the civil governor shall order otherwise.

All rice shall be receipted for to the insular purchasing agent by the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer to whom consigned, and shall be taken up by the latter officer, who shall be accountable on his official bond for the same, and render accounts therefor to the insular auditor as hereinafter provided.

Where the rice is used for public works a full report of its issue and distribution shall be made to the civil governor, in addition to the account which is required by the auditor, with a definite statement of the public improvement upon which it has been used, the number of days of labor, and the amount of material secured.

No rice shall be distributed gratuitously, except in limited quantities, to deserving persons unable to work, and upon the recommendation and order of the provincial board, approved by the civil governor, to whom will be made a statement of the peculiar circumstances calling for such action.

In cases where rice is sold, the proceeds of the sales will be deposited in the provincial treasury. The money so received shall be placed to the credit of a "Congressional relief fund," and thereafter may be disbursed as other funds on the order of the provincial board, for public works, and accounted for in the usual manner to the auditor, full report thereon being made to the civil governor.

The accounts of the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer to the insular auditor will be rendered on a regular property return, auditor's Form 700, monthly instead of quarterly, supported as follows:

(*a*) In the case of direct sales, by proper abstracts, showing date of sale, name of purchaser, quantity sold, with price and total amount received. This abstract should be certified as correct by the person in charge of the sales and by the supervisor, and be accompanied by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount deposited in the provincial treasury.

Sales to commercial firms will not be allowed except upon advance approval of the civil governor.

(*b*) In the case of the issue of rice in payment of labor performed, the regular labor pay roll, provincial Form 57, will be used, modified so as to show in the columns marked "Rate of pay" and "Amount paid," certain fixed units of measure in rice instead of money. The certificates at the bottom of the roll should also be modified by substituting the words "issue" and "issued," respectively, for "payment" and "paid." The money value of the rice so issued in payment for labor will be computed and stated on the pay roll, and the amount represented by such money value of such pay rolls will be taken up by the provincial treasurer in his revenue account as receipts from rice sales and placed to the credit of the aforesaid "Congressional relief fund." Credit will be taken for the same amount as a disbursement for labor on public works, the voucher being the pay rolls received from the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer. The latter officer will drop the rice so disposed of on his returns, supporting the same by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount represented by the pay rolls, and taken up by the latter, as in the case of sales made in the regular way.

(*c*) In case of gratuitous distribution ordered by the provincial board and approved by the civil governor the same abstract will be used as in the case of sales, modified to show gratuitous distribution instead of sale, certified as correct by the officer making the distribution, which distribution will be witnessed by two disinterested, reputable citizens, whose certificate that they were present and witnessed the issue must appear on the abstract.

In order to facilitate the operation of this order throughout the province, the provincial supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer shall have power to designate in writing any municipal officer as his deputy for the purpose of this issue, who shall serve without additional compensation.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

Withdrawals have been made to date from the funds appropriated by act No. 786, as follows:

June 10, warrant No. 3344	₱200,000
July 22, warrant No. 3530	200,000
Sept. 22, warrant No. 3877	100,000
Total	500,000

A repayment of ₱6,137.54 was made to this appropriation and again withdrawn, leaving the net withdrawals at the full amount appropriated.

It is not practicable at this time to state the actual expenditures under these various subappropriations, but the same will be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

Act No. 795 appropriated from the Congressional relief fund the sum of ₱3,000 for certain contingent expenses of the Government laboratories for reimbursement to that bureau for expense incurred in immunizing and caring for draft animals, and this appropriation was withdrawn July 11, 1903, by warrant No. 3471, in the sum of ₱3,000. There has been repaid to this appropriation the sum of ₱1,853.87, leaving the net withdrawals for the purpose named ₱1,146.13.

Act No. 797 made an appropriation from the Congressional relief fund of $500,000, equivalent to ₱1,000,000, "for expenditure, under the direction of the civil governor, for such purposes and in such manner as might from time to time be authorized by resolutions of the Philippine Commission and in carrying out the intent of the Congress of the United States in appropriating the fund aforesaid." The withdrawals under these resolutions are of such recent date that accounts of the expenditures made have not been rendered with sufficient completeness to permit of any statement at this time of the actual disbursements thereunder.

July 22, 1903, by warrant No. 3528, the sum of ₱30,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Philippine Commission, dated July 10:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the insular purchasing agent be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to provide transportation for all carabaos to be sold in the provinces and to make requisition for the expenses of such transportation in accordance with act numbered seven hundred and ninety-seven, these expenses of transportation to include also the lighterage of cattle from ships in Manila Bay, or wherever the ships bringing the cattle from foreign countries are anchored, to the shore; and also the expenses of the maintenance of the cattle, including the rent of suitable places for yarding the same pending their transportation to the provinces where they are to be sold; and also the expenses of branding the cattle with the Government brand, the same to bear consecutive numbers and series; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That the insular purchasing agent be, and he is hereby, directed to keep a careful and separate account of the cattle purchased and of the expenses connected with the purchase, distribution, care, and sale of the cattle and of the proceeds received therefrom; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the insular purchasing agent."

On July 25, by warrant No. 1539, the sum of ₱50,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Philippine Commission, dated July 23:

"Whereas one hundred thousand dollars in Mexican currency was collected by forced contributions to the insurgents during the insurrection from the inhabitants of the province of Albay at a time prior to American occupation of that province; and

"Whereas there is much evidence to show that this one hundred thousand dollars was embraced in a draft which was subsequently seized by the United States Government, and the proceeds of the draft turned into the insular treasury; and

"Whereas the conditions in the province of Albay are such as to require the institution of public works with a view to furnishing labor to the people thereof; and

"Whereas, although the facts enumerated above do not form the basis of any legal claim for the return of the money referred to from the insular treasury to the people of the province of Albay, the circumstances nevertheless present an equitable basis for action in the discretion of the Commission in this regard in view of the present needs of the province;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That under act No. 797 the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the auditor to draw a warrant on the insular treasury in favor of the provincial treasurer of Albay for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars United States currency, the same to be deposited in the provincial treasury of Albay and to be disbursed upon the order of the provincial board of Albay for public improvements in such a manner as to furnish labor to the people of the province who shall be in necessitous circumstances; the disbursement of the funds to be made by the provincial treasurer in accordance with law, subject to the same accounting to the auditor as provided for the disbursement of other provincial funds. The provincial treasurer is also required to make a full report of the expenditure of this fund to the civil governor to enable the civil governor, as required by the act of Congress, to report to Congress the disposition of the money. The provincial board of Albay is authorized to purchase rice with this fund and to use the rice in payment of labor in so far as it may be wise. The provincial board of Albay may also authorize in limited quantities the use of the rice purchased to relieve the wants of the indigent poor unable to earn money by labor, but the amount thus expended can

only be expended by approval of the provincial board, concurred in by the civil governor."

Only July 30, by warrant No. 3609, the sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Philippine Commission, dated July 27:

"Whereas, the employment of additional veterinarians and inoculators by the board of health for the Philippine Islands for the purpose of combating the spread of disease among draft cattle in the islands is considered by the Commission to be a proper charge against the three million dollar relief fund voted by the Congress of the United States;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated from the three million dollar relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor, upon authorization by the Commission, the sum of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and forty dollars United States currency, for the payment of the following expenses:

"Salaries and wages, board of health for the Philippine Islands, nineteen hundred and four; one supervisor of inoculating veterinarians and of inoculators, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum; nine veterinarians, class seven, twenty inoculators, class A, seventeen thousand one hundred dollars;

"For the payment of services and expenses of interpreters in provinces to aid inoculators etc., one thousand dollars;

"Transportation, board of health for the Philippine Islands, nineteen hundred and four, for the actual and necessary traveling expenses, including subsistence, of the veterinarians and inoculators while on duty in the provinces, eleven thousand and forty dollars."

On August 20, by warrant No. 3716, the sum of ₱200,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 24:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the funds appropriated under act No. 797 of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars United States currency, in the purchase of rice and the payment of transportation and other charges incident to its distribution among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of relieving famine and distress therein, said funds having been withdrawn from the insular treasury by accountable warrant No. 3716, issued upon the insular purchasing agent's requisition, dated August 12, 1903."

On August 27, by warrant No. 3778, the sum of ₱2,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated August 18:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under his direction, upon authorization by the Commission, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars United States currency, to be used for the following purposes:

"For the payment of an assistant foreman, at $3.50 United States currency, per day, whose employment by the insular purchasing agent for the purpose of superintending, under his direction, the sale and care of carabaos purchased by the insular government, is hereby authorized;

"For the payment of transportation expenses of employees of the insular purchasing agent, engaged in the sale or care of carabaos in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars United States currency, per month; and

"For the purchase of carabao carts and yokes to be used in connection with the care of carabaos in charge of the insular purchasing agent; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That Commissioner Luzuriaga, chairman of the committee on the purchase and sale of carabaos be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the contract entered into by the insular purchasing agent with the firm of Lack & Davis for the care and feeding of carabaos belonging to the insular government as he may deem wise."

On August 31, by warrant No. 3805, the sum of ₱2,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated August 29:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under his direction, upon the authorization of the Commission, the sum of two thousand dollars Philippine currency, to be used for the purpose of paying the charges of transportation on five hundred piculs of rice from San Fernando in the province of La Union, to Baguio in the province of Benguet, which rice is to be used for the feeding

of laborers engaged in public improvements, and for other purposes, as directed by the civil governor."

On September 11, 1903, by warrant No. 3834, the sum of ₱49,033.88 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 7:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made by act No. 797 from the Congressional relief fund and made available for expenditure in his discretion, upon authorization by resolution of the Commission, the sum of $24,516.94 in money of the United States, to be devoted to the payment of drafts against the insular purchasing agent on account of carabaos purchased by the insular goverment under the contract with Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, of Shanghai, in such amount."

On September 24, by warrant No. 3920, the sum of ₱364.34 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolutions of the Commission, dated July 30 and August 5, respectively:

"*Resolved*, That the expenses of the trip of the superintendent of the government laboratories to Shanghai and return should properly be paid out of the fund of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated from the three million dollars Congressional relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor upon authorization of the Commission, and that authorization for this action by the civil governor be hereby conveyed."

On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made by act No. 797, from the Congressional relief fund, a sum equivalent, at the authorized rate of exchange, to $130.81, Mexican currency, to pay the expenses of transportation on one hundred and twenty-five sacks of rice furnished to the provincial government of Abra for the relief of the inhabitants of that province."

On September 28, by warrant No. 3939, the sum of ₱18,961.90 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated September 24, 1903:

"The chairman of the committee on the purchase and sale of carabao presented to the Commission correspondence, under dates of September 23 and September 24, 1903, Executive Bureau File No. 30,275–A11, between the committee and the insular purchasing agent, in regard to payment for carabao purchased by the insular government from Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, of Shanghai, China. It appearing from the communication of the insular purchasing agent that there is now due Messrs. Keylock & Pratt the sum of $4,200, Shanghai currency, for 56 carabao, under the old contract, at $75 each; $13,825 for 175 carabao, delivered under the new contract, at $79 each; and $1,360 for 34 carabao, which died under immunization, and for which the government is obliged to pay, under the old contract, the sum of $40 each, making a total of $19,385, Shanghai currency; and it appearing that the sum of $18,461.90 in Philippines currency is the equivalent on this date of $19,385 in Shanghai currency, the whole amount reported due to Messrs. Keylock & Pratt:

"*Now therefore be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the expenditure of $18,461.90, Philippines currency, by the insular purchasing agent, from the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the three-million-dollar Congressional relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under his direction upon authorization of the Commission for the payment of the above account of Messrs. Keylock & Pratt: *Provided*, That this authorization of the insular purchasing agent to pay this amount is with the reservation of the right of the government to exact from Messrs. Keylock & Pratt an adjustment of claims existing in favor of the government against them for prior deliveries, as per their telegrams and letters."

On October 24, by warrant No. 4047, the sum of ₱12,000 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolutions of the Commission, dated July 27 and September 9, respectively:

(Resolution of July 27, authorizing employment of additional veterinarians, etc., is quoted above under warrant No. 3609.)

"Whereas the civil governor did, on August 8, 1903, in conformity with an informal agreement with the Commission, advise the provincial governors of all provinces that a daily allowance of five Philippine pesos for traveling expenses would be made to the agricultural members of the locust boards authorized by act No. 817, while said members were engaged in the work of the boards and away from their usual places of residence, such days to be certified by the provincial governors: Therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, That the action of the civil governor, as above set forth, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed by the Commission, and that the civfl governor is hereby authorized to pay the traveling expenses above referred to out of the appropriation

of five hundred thousand dollars made by act No. 797 from the Congressional relief fund, which is available for expenditure by him upon authorization of the Commission."

On October 26, by warrant No. 4058, the sum of ₱177,717.50 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated October 22:

"*On motion it was resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure, from the funds appropriated under act 797, of the sum of $88,858.75, United States currency, in payment of 29,521.18 piculs of Saigon No. 2 rice purchased from Castle Brothers, Wolf & Sons at ₱6.02 per picul, such rice being required for the purpose of relieving famine and distress within the Philippine Islands."

On October 27, by warrant No. 4059, the sum of ₱19,144.53 was withdrawn, pursuant to the following resolution of the Commission, dated October 23:

On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure from the funds appropriated under act No. 797 of the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-seven cents, United States currency, in payment of two hundred and forty-nine head of carabao, purchased from Messrs. Keylock & Pratt for distribution and sale within the Archipelago, to relieve distress therein."

The following resolutions of the Commission were passed under the dates indicated, the expenditures thereunder authorized being made proper charges against the Congressional relief fund. The accounts arising under these resolutions have not yet been rendered to the auditor with sufficient completeness to enable definite statement at this time of the actual expenditures made:

The following resolution was passed July 31, 1903:

"*On motion it was resolved*, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to employ Benito Laureano, the person recommended by Commissioner Luzuriaga, at a salary of one hundred dollars, United States currency, per month, who shall visit Shanghai, China, and there, under the supervision of Veterinarian Slee, now on duty at Shanghai, inspect the carabaos presented for fulfillment of the contract of Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, and that Mr. Laureano be allowed his actual passage expenses, first class, from Manila to Shanghai and return, and three dollars, United States currency, per day for his subsistence and all other expenses while in Shanghai; all of the money expended under this resolution to be charged to the fund of five hundred thousand dollars appropriated from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund by act No. 797, and made available for expenditure under the direction of the civil governor, upon authorization by the Commission; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the auditor and to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, and that the disbursing officer of the executive bureau be, and is hereby, authorized to advance to Mr. Laureano a sufficient sum with which to purchase his passage and to meet the expenses of his trip, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, United States currency, which sum shall be accounted for as provided by law."

The following resolution was passed August 3, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by act No. 797 from the Congressional relief fund, to be expended by the civil governor upon authorization of the Commission, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, United States currency, for the purpose of combating the locust pest in the province of Abra."

The following resolution was passed September 7, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be authorized to place at the disposal of the committee on the purchase and sale of carabaos the sum of ten thousand dollars in money of the United States, to be expended out of the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made by act No. 797 out of the Congressional relief fund, and made available for expenditure by the civil governor, upon authorization by the Commission, said sum to be expended as may seem wise to the committee, in the construction of shelters, corrals, and other means for the custody, care, and support, pending their sale, of carabaos, owned by the insular government."

The following resolution was passed September 23, 1903:

"It appearing to the Commission that a sum of mony is required immediately for the construction of a suitable shelter, on the hacienda of Señor Lopez, near Orani, Bataan, for employees engaged in the care of carabaos, purchased by the insular government; for the construction of corrals in which to keep carabao purchased by the government, during the night time and while they are being inoculated; for the

payment of the necessary labor to be employed for the herding and care of carabaos; for the necessary contingent expenses arising from the care of said carabaos in the province of Bataan, near the municipality of Orani:" Now, therefore,

"*Be it resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to expend from the appropriation made by act No. 797, out of the Congressional relief fund, the sum of five hundred dollars, United States currency, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That these funds be withdrawn upon requisition in favor of the disbursing officer of the insular purchasing agent, as provided by section 2 of act No. 797, and transfer of the same directed to the provincial supervisor-treasurer of Bataan, who is authorized to expend such moneys for the purpose above set forth, upon vouchers to be approved by the provincial board of that province."

The following resolution was passed September 25, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to direct the insular purchasing agent to purchase five hundred shovels and five hundred crowbars and to forward the same to the supervisor of the province of Rizal for use in the suppression of locusts and in road work; and that the provincial supervisor shall take up such property upon his property accounts as in cases of other property of the province, and be accountable for the same according to law; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to pay for such supplies from the funds appropriated by act No. 797 from the Congressional relief fund."

The following resolution was passed October 1, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the action of the insular purchasing agent in chartering the schooner *Kodiac* at thirty dollars, United States currency, per day, for a period not to exceed six months, to be used in the transportation of carabao, rice, coal, and other government property, between ports of the archipelago, for the purpose of relieving distress among the inhabitants thereof, be, and is hereby, approved by the Commission; and

"*Be it further resolved*, That the civil governor be, and is hereby, authorized to expend from the funds appropriated by act No. 797, out of the Congressional relief fund, a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars, United States currency, for the payment of the charter fee of the said schooner, during such period as the same may be in use by the insular purchasing agent."

The following resolution was passed October 1, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the insular purchasing agent be, and is hereby, authorized to make a contract with the agent of the owners of the Santa Mesa estate for the rental of a tract of land for the pasturage of carabao, at the rate of seventy-five centavos, Philippines currency, per month per head; and he is further authorized to incur the necessary expense of employing men to guard the carabao and of erecting the necessary shelter for the men and the necessary corrals for the cattle for use at night; and the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct the payment of a sufficient sum to meet the expenditures authorized by this resolution out of the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made by act No. 797, from the Congressional relief fund."

The following resolution was passed October 26, 1903:

"On motion of Commissioner Smith,

"*Resolved*, That the carabao of the insular government, purchased from the Congressional relief fund, be placed in charge of Mr. A. J. Washburn, manager of the Culion stock farm, whose duty it shall be to make all provision for their pasturage, care, feed, and interisland shipment under the direction of the insular purchasing agent; that Mr. Washburn shall have authority to employ the necessary labor to enable him properly to perform the duties thus imposed, payment for same to be made by the insular purchasing agent on his certificate as to the time labor was employed; that the insular purchasing agent is hereby authorized to assign to Mr. Washburn one saddle horse and equipment therefor, to be used by him in the performance of his duties under this resolution, and if necessary to purchase such horse and equipment for this purpose; and that the salary of Mr. Washburn, now paid out of the appropriation for the bureau of agriculture, as well as the funds necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution, be paid by the insular purchasing agent, on approval of the committee on purchase and sale of carabao out of the ten thousand dollars set aside by resolution of the Commission, dated September 1, 1903, from the three million dollar Congressional relief fund for the custody, care, and support of government carabao, pending their sale."

The following resolution was passed November 21, 1903:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay from the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made by act No. 797, from the Congressional relief fund, a sum equivalent, at the authorized rate of exchange, to $692.41, Mexican currency, for the expenses of transportation from the ship's side into the province of Abra, and storage en route of one thousand sacks of rice furnished to the provincial government of Abra for the subsistence of the inhabitants of that province while engaged in the destruction of locusts."

Under these resolutions a total sum of ₱571,222.15 has been withdrawn from the treasury, and repayment has been made amounting to ₱7,060, leaving net withdrawals amounting to ₱564,162.15, and balance to the credit of the subappropriation on the books of the auditor of ₱435,337.85.

On June 30, 1903, the sum of $1,000, United States currency, equivalent to ₱2,000, was appropriated by act No. 793 as a loan to the province of Batangas, "to be used by the provincial board as it might deem wise in aid of the municipality of Batangas to meet the emergency presented by a fire destroying its market and rendering homeless a large number of its people." This sum was withdrawn August 8, on settlement warrant No. 1652.

Under date of October 2, 1903, by act No. 918, the Commission appropriated the sum of $25,000, United States currency, equivalent to ₱50,000, from the Congressional relief fund, for the purpose of constructing a wagon road from Pasacao to Nueva Caceres, in the province of Ambos Camarines, the said appropriation to be expended for labor and material in money or in rice, as the civil governor might direct. The sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn by warrant No. 4116, November 13.

Under date of October 3, by act No. 920, the sum of $84,000, United States currency, equivalent to ₱168,000, was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of constructing roads and necessary bridges thereon as follows:

For a road from Vigan to Bangued, in the provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra, ₱80,000.

For the construction of a road from Bacon to Bulasan, connecting the Pacific Ocean and China Sea, via Sorsogon, Gubat, and Barcelona, in the province of Sorsogon, ₱80,000.

For the Padre Juan Villaverde trail, Bayombong to San Nicolas, provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan, ₱8,000.

From these appropriations the sum of ₱4,000 was withdrawn, under date of October 28, by warrant No. 4072, for one-half of the sum appropriated for the Villaverde trail. The sum of ₱10,000 was withdrawn November 20, by warrant No. 4140, for the Vigan-Bangued road, and ₱15,000 was withdrawn for the Bacon-Bulasan road, by warrant No. 4166, November 24.

On October 8 the following resolution was passed by the Commission for the improvement of the Pancipit River, Batangas Province:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the consulting engineer be directed to prepare, as soon as possible, detailed plans, and to draw up the specifications and contract for the construction of locks, dams, bridges, embankment dredging, and other works involved in the improvement of the Pancipit River, and, upon the completion of this work, to advertise the same in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 584, section 6, for at least thirty days; and, upon opening bids for this work, that the consulting engineer be further directed to draft and submit an act or resolution providing for the necessary appropriation from the Congressional relief fund, for the prosecution of the work, before contracts for the same are entered into."

This resolution contemplates an expenditure of approximately ₱370,000, but, as indicated by the resolution, no appropriation thereunder has as yet been made.

Under date of November 7, by warrant No. 4094, the sum of ₱200,000 was withdrawn pursuant to the following resolution of the Philippine Commission, dated November 6:

"On motion,

"*Resolved*, That the civil governor is hereby authorized to direct an expenditure, from the funds appropriated from the Congressional relief fund by Act No. 797, of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, United States currency, in the purchase of rice and the payment of transportation and other charges incident to its distribution among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of relieving famine and distress therein."

On November 27, by warrant No. 4200, the sum of ₱2,093.16 was withdrawn under resolutions of July 30 and September 8, respectively, already quoted.

Under date of November 20, by Act No. 1000, the sum of ₱234,000, equivalent to $117,000, United States currency, was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of constructing roads and bridges in the province of Cebu, as follows: For the Carcal-Barili road, ₱56,000; for the Sogod-Putad road, ₱178,000.

No withdrawals have as yet been made from this appropriation.

Under date of November 27, the Commission passed the following resolution:

"Upon motion of the president, it was

"*Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, United States currency, should be expended from the appropriation made by Act 797, from the Congressional relief fund, in the purchase of a well-boring machine for use in the province of Ambos Camarines to secure good water for the people of that province."

No withdrawal has been made as yet under this resolution.

Under date of November 30, by Act No. 1015, the sum of $87,000, United States currency, equivalent to ₱174,000, was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund, for the purpose of constructing a wagon road from Pagbilao to Atimonan, in the province of Tayabas. No withdrawals have as yet been made under this appropriation.

Under date of November 30, by Act No. 1016, the sum of $180,000, equivalent to ₱360,000, was appropriated from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of constructing the Capiz-O'Donnell-Iba wagon road in the province of Tarlac and Zambales. No withdrawals have as yet been made.

It therefore appears that of the total sum of ₱6,000,000 appropriated by Congress, the sum of ₱2,691,000 has been appropriated or allotted by the Philippine Commission for the purposes herein named, and that net withdrawals from such allotments have been made amounting to ₱1,312,162.42, leaving a balance to the credit of the allotments amounting to ₱1,378,837.58. There was in the Treasury on December 1, to the credit of the Congressional relief fund, a balance unappropriated of ₱3,309,000, and a balance of the original fund in the Treasury, allotted and unallotted, amounting to ₱4,687,837.58.

I submit herewith a tabulated statement comprehending the figures above given.

Respectfully,

A. L. LAWSHE, *Auditor*.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Statement of the appropriations from the Congressional relief fund, showing the withdrawals, repayments, and balances December 1, 1908, in Philippine currency.

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Date of warrant.	No. of warrant.	Amount appropriated, Philippine currency.	Withdrawals.				Remarks.
						Purchase and distribution of rice.	Purchase of carabaos.	Roads and public works.	Destruction of locusts.	Purchase and distribution of rice.
788	(a)	Purchase of draft cattle	Apr. 27	3060	$200,000.00		$200,000.00			
786	(a)	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice	June 10	3344	500,000.00	$200,000.00				
		do	July 22	3530		200,000.00				
		do	Sept. 22	3877		100,000.00				
		do	Sept. 28	3936		6,137.54				$6,137.54
795	(a)	Contingent expenses government laboratories	July 11	3471	3,000.00		3,000.00			
797	July 10	Expenditures under direction of civil governor	July 22	3528	1,000,000.00		80,000.00			
	July 23	do	July 25	1539				$50,000.00		
	July 27	do	July 30	3609			10,000.00			
	Sept. 24	do	Aug. 20	3716		200,000.00				
	Aug. 18	do	Aug. 27	3778			2,000.00			
	Aug. 29	do	Aug. 31	3805		2,000.00				
	Sept. 7	do	Sept. 11	3834			49,038.88			
	July 30 Aug. 5	do	Sept. 24	3920		364.34				
	Sept. 24	do	Sept. 28	3939			18,961.90			
	July 27 Sept. 9	do	Oct. 24	4047					$12,000.00	
	Oct. 22	do	Oct. 26	4058		177,717.50				
	Oct. 23	do	Oct. 27	4059			19,144.58			
	Nov. 6	do	Nov. 7	4,094		200,000.00				
	July 30 Sept. 9	do	Nov. 27	4,200		2,093.16				3,500.00
793		Loan to province of Batangas	Aug. 8	1,652	2,000.00			2,000.00		
918		Wagon road Pasacao to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines	Nov. 13	4,116	50,000.00			10,000.00		
920		Constructing and repairing roads and bridges:								
		Vigan-Bangued	Nov. 20	4,140	80,000.00			10,000.00		
		Bacon-Bulacan	Nov. 24	4,166	80,000.00			15,000.00		
		Villaverde trail	Oct. 28	4,072	8,000.00			4,000.00		
1000		Construction and repair of roads in Cebu Province:								
		Carcar-Barili			56,000.00					
		Sogod-Putad			178,000.00					
1015		Construction of wagon road in Tayabas Province:								
		Pagbilao to Atimonan			174,000.00					
1016		Construction of Capas-O'Donnell-Iba wagon road in provinces of Tarlac and Zambales			380,000.00					
		Total Philippine currency			2,691,000.00	1,088,312.54	332,140.31	91,000.00	12,000.00	9,637.54
		Balance of appropriations undrawn Dec. 1, 1908								
		Balance of original fund unappropriated								
		Balance of original fund in treasury								

Act No.	Date of resolution.	Purpose.	Date of warrant.	Number of warrant.	Repayments.	Net withdrawals.				Balance.
					Purchase of carabaos.	Purchase and distribution of rice.	Purchase of carabaos.	Roads and public works.	Destruction of locusts.	
738	(a)	Purchase of draft cattle	Apr. 27	3060	$196,239.02		$3,760.98			$196,239.02
786	(a)	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice	June 10	3344						
		....do	July 22	3530						
		....do	Sept. 22	3877						
		....do	Sept. 28	3936		$500,000.00				
795	(a)	Contingent expenses government laboratories	July 11	3471	1,853.87		1,146.13			1,853.87
797	July 10	Expenditures under direction of civil governor	July 22	3528						
	July 23	....do	July 25	1539						
	July 27	....do	July 30	3609						
	Sept. 24	....do	Aug. 20	3716						
	Aug. 18	....do	Aug. 27	3778						
	Aug. 29	....do	Aug. 31	3805						
	Sept. 7	....do	Sept. 11	3834						
	July 30 Aug. 5	....do	Sept. 24	3920						
	Sept. 24	....do	Sept. 28	3939						
	July 27 Sept. 9	....do	Oct. 24	4047						
	Oct. 22	....do	Oct. 26	4058						
	Oct. 23	....do	Oct. 27	4059						
	Nov. 6	....do	Nov. 7	4094						
	July 30 Sept. 9	....do	Nov. 27	4200	3,560.00	578,675.00	125,580.31	$50,000.00	$12,000.00	233,744.69
793	.....	Loan to province of Batangas	Aug. 8	1652				2,000.00		
918	.....	Wagon road, Pasacao to Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines	Nov. 13	4116				10,000.00		40,000.00
920	.....	Constructing and repairing roads and bridges:								
		Vigan-Bangued	Nov. 20	4140				10,000.00		70,000.00
		Bacon-Bulacan	Nov. 24	4166				15,000.00		65,000.00
		Villaverde trail	Oct. 28	4072				4,000.00		4,000.00
1000	.....	Construction and repair of roads in Cebu Province:								
		Carcar-Barili								56,000.00
		Sogod-Putad								178,000.00
1015	.....	Construction of wagon road in Tayabas Province:								
		Pagbilao to Atimonan								174,000.00
1016	.....	Construction of Capas-O'Connell-Iba wagon road in provinces of Tarlac and Zambales								360,000.00
		Total Philippine currency			201,652.89	1,078,675.00	130,487.42	91,000.00	12,000.00	
		Balance of appropriation undrawn Dec. 1, 1908								1,378,837.58
		Balance of original fund unappropriated								3,309,000.00
		Balance of original fund in treasury								4,687,837.58

a None required by appropriation bill.

EXHIBIT E.

[No. 781.]

AN ACT amending act numbered one hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act providing for the organization of an insular constabulary and for the inspection of the municipal police," and acts numbered six hundred and ten, six hundred and eighteen, and six hundred and nineteen, amendatory thereof.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The civil governor, or the provincial governor with the approval of the civil governor, is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, to place the municipal police of the respective municipalities of any province under the control of the senior inspector of constabulary on duty in the province at the time. The senior inspector in such case is hereby authorized and empowered, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to control and direct the movements of the municipal police and, with the approval of the provincial governor, to discharge any member of the police force and substitute a fit and suitable resident of the municipality in his place. It shall be the duty of the senior inspector when thus placed in charge of the municipal police of a province to see that they are properly uniformed, drilled, and disciplined. When thus vested with authority over the municipal police he shall see that all lawful orders of the provincial governor, municipal president, and others in authority are executed as provided by the municipal code and amendments thereof, and shall further see that all proper arrests are made for violations of law or municipal ordinances, and in case of emergencies is authorized, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to unite the forces of the various municipalities of the province in suppressing ladronism or brigandage or other grave violations of the law which threaten the peace of the entire community; and he may also unite the constabulary forces under his command with the municipal forces in the execution of his authority for this purpose.

SEC. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the provincial board of each and every province to prescribe a suitable uniform for the municipal police of each and every municipality, with a proper insignia to indicate the municipality to which the police belong. Authority is also hereby given the provincial board of each province to fix the number of police which is required to be maintained by each and every municipality of the province. In the event that the provincial board shall find that any municipality is unable properly to uniform and maintain the number of policemen fixed by the provincial board, the latter is authorized to vote necessary aid for the maintenance of such police out of provincial funds. In the event the provincial board should not have provincial funds adequate for this purpose it may apply to the Commission for aid in this behalf.

SEC. 3. Whenever the chief of Philippines Constabulary shall report to the civil governor that in any province the efficiency of the constabulary of the province is being interfered with by frivolous arrests and unfounded prosecutions leading to the imprisonment of members of the constabulary and their unnecessary detention from duty, it shall be in the power of the civil governor, if he finds the report to be well founded, by executive order to make the following section numbered four applicable to the method of arrests in such province instead of the ordinary method of arrests now in force. But until the civil governor shall issue such executive order the section following shall have no force and effect, and it shall cease to have effect as may be provided in said order.

SEC. 4. When in respect to any province the civil governor shall issue the executive order described in the next preceding section, and any officer or member of the Philippine Constabulary shall in such province be charged with the violation of any criminal law or ordinance and a warrant is issued for the arrest of the alleged offender, such warrant shall be placed in the hands of a constabulary officer on

duty in the province for execution; and it shall be the duty of said officer to arrest such person and bring him before the justice of the peace or officer issuing such warrant, to be dealt with as the law directs. No officer or member of the police of a municipality in such province shall have authority to arrest an officer or member of the constabulary upon any criminal charge, save for a criminal offense committed in his presence, and when such offense is committed in his presence it shall be the duty of the municipal officer making the arrest to deliver the prisoner to the nearest constabulary officer on duty in the province with a statement of the cause of the arrest of the offender and the names of the witnesses to the offense; and it shall be the duty of the constabulary officer receiving the prisoner, as soon as practicable, to bring him before a justice of the peace, or the court of first instance of the province, to be dealt with as the law directs. In case the justice of the peace shall bind over any officer or member of the constabulary to answer a criminal charge and the defendant fails to give bail, when the offense is bailable, the defendant shall be delivered to the custody of the senior inspector of constabulary on duty in the province for safe-keeping; and it shall be the duty of the inspector to safely guard and keep the prisoner and produce him before the court of first instance, as required by law, to be dealt with as the law directs; and such prisoner shall be committed to the provincial jail by the inspector, if necessary for safe custody.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of all municipal officers, as soon as practicable, to give notice to the provincial governor, or inspector of constabulary in the province, of the presence of any bands of ladrones or brigands or other persons threatening the peace of the community within their jurisdiction, or any act of robbery or theft by such bands, when the offenders are at large; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. In provinces which are infested to such an extent with ladrones or outlaws that the lives and property of residents in the outlying barrios are rendered wholly insecure by continued predatory raids, and such outlying barrios thus furnish to the ladrones or outlaws their sources of food supply, and it is not possible with the available police forces constantly to provide protection to such barrios, it shall be within the power of the civil governor, upon resolution of the Philippine Commission, to authorize the provincial governor to order that the residents of such outlying barrios be temporarily brought within stated proximity to the población or larger barrios of the municipality, there to remain until the necessity for such order ceases to exist, and during such temporary residence it shall be the duty of the provincial board, out of provincial funds, to furnish such sustenance and shelter as may be needed to prevent suffering among the residents of the barrios thus withdrawn, and in case the provincial funds are not adequate for such purpose application may be made to the Commission for an appropriation to meet the exigency.

SEC. 7. Act Numbered Six hundred and eighteen is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one the following:

"SEC. 2. The pay of an assistant chief and lieutenant-colonel, not an army officer, shall be not less than two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the amount to be fixed, within the limitations above mentioned, by the civil governor. The grade of major and senior inspector is hereby created, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. The chief of Philippines Constabulary is hereby authorized and empowered to select from the most meritorious of the captains and senior inspectors of constabulary, not exceeding four in number, officers of this grade. The chief of Philippines Constabulary is further authorized and empowered to increase the pay of ten of the most meritorious and deserving captains and senior inspectors of constabulary from the amount now fixed by law to a sum not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and he is further authorized to increase the pay of a like number of first lieutenants and inspectors of constabulary to an amount not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars per annum: *Provided, however*, That the total number of constabulary officers as now provided by law shall not be increased."

Said act is further amended by changing section two to be section three and section three to be section four.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 1, 1903.

EXHIBIT F.

TESTIMONY TAKEN AT MALACÑAN PALACE FEBRUARY 16, 1903, RELATIVE TO THE VALUE OF LANDS OWNED BY THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The first witness called was Señor JUAN VILLEGAS, who testified as follows:

Governor TAFT. What is your name and age?

Señor VILLEGAS. My name is Juan Villegas, and I am 47 years old.

Governor TAFT. What is your profession?

Señor VILLEGAS. I was an assistant in the department of public works, both local and general, during the Spanish régime.

Governor TAFT. Did that involve any knowledge of surveying?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I am a graduate in that profession.

Governor TAFT. Have you any local familiarity with any of these estates, especially the Imus estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did you while in the employ of the government as established in the Philippine Islands make a survey of the Imus estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did you make this yourself, personally?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did you make this map here?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What were you directed to do?

Señor VILLEGAS. My orders were to survey the entire two estates of San Juan and San Nicolas.

Governor TAFT. Had you any duty as to valuation?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir. During the time of the Spanish Government I had made some valuations and I was also ordered by Mr. Legarda to make the valuation of this estate.

Governor TAFT. Did the making of valuations come within your profession?

Señor VILLEGAS. During the time of the Spanish Government I made some valuations of private properties, but up to the present time I have not made any valuations of haciendas or estates.

Governor TAFT. What do you mean by private properties?

Señor VILLEGAS. I mean the property belonging to private persons and not to corporations.

Governor TAFT. Agricultural or business property?

Señor VILLEGAS. City property.

Governor TAFT. Have you ever made any valuations of agricultural property?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How did you get your valuations if you had never had any experience before?

Señor VILLEGAS. It was because I had studied both agriculture and topography at the University of Santo Tomas. My brother during the time of the Spanish Government gave me a great deal of practical work in the shape of surveying and of judging the value of land.

Governor TAFT. Agricultural land?

Señor VILLEGAS. My experience of agricultural land has been with the estate of San Francisco de Malabon and with the estate of Malita. I have been nearly two years in the former place and also a length of time in the second place, and my work as a surveyor and going over this land has given me a knowledge of its valuation.

Governor TAFT. Did you prepare a valuation of this land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Did you make this valuation through your own proper knowledge of the facts?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I made conscientiously, and through my love for the government.

Archbishop GUIDI. How is it, if you have testified that you do not know the present value of the lands, that you are able to make, in view of this assertion, a valuation of the land now? You have declared in your testimony that you do not know the present actual value of this land. How is it possible for you to have made out a valuation of this land in view of your assertion?

Señor VILLEGAS. The valuation has been made according to my knowledge of the value of the lands before the land assessment was placed.

Archbishop GUIDI. But the fact remains that you do not know the present actual value of the lands?

Señor VILLEGAS. I do not know the actual present value of the lands because the valuation has been made since the assessment of the land tax.

Governor TAFT. When was that placed?

Señor VILLEGAS. I believe in the month of July or September—somewhere around that neighborhood—of last year.

Archbishop GUIDI. Do you know if, since the imposition of the land tax, the value of the land has increased, or has decreased?

Señor VILLEGAS. In parts of Luzon it has decreased and in parts it has increased. The decrease is owing to the loss of cattle, while other lands have increased because of the fact that they work at them.

Archbishop GUIDI. That, however, is simply incidental. Is it not true that with the return of plenty of draft cattle the value of the lands will go up?

Governor TAFT. I want to ask when he made the valuation of this land?

Señor VILLEGAS. If I remember correctly, it was either during the month of December, 1901, or in the month of January of 1902.

Governor TAFT. When you made that valuation, did you make the valuation as of that time?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. I repeat my first question to you, and I ask you what value did you give to the dollar when you placed the value on these lands?

Señor VILLEGAS. I gave it the same value as the current local value of the peso.

Governor TAFT. Two to one?

Señor VILLEGAS. The value is given at its local current value at par with gold.

Governor TAFT. What was the current value at that time?

Señor VILLEGAS. Eight reales silver.

Governor TAFT. Do you mean the current value of the peso in December of 1901, and January, 1902?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; that is what I mean.

Governor TAFT. Do you remember what it was, how many pesos were worth a gold dollar?

Señor VILLEGAS. They were at par at that time.

Governor TAFT. What do you mean by par?

Señor VILLEGAS. That they were not subject to an exchange, not as they are now, at 2.66.

Governor TAFT. What was it if it was not 2.66?

Señor VILLEGAS. Equal in value to the Spanish dollar.

Governor TAFT. In January of last year?

Señor VILLEGAS. Either in December of 1901, or January, 1902; yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Do you mean that you could get a gold dollar for a Mexican peso? Is that what you mean?

Señor VILLEGAS. The peso at that time was not subject to discount as the Mexican peso is to-day. As I understand it, the Mexican peso is worth 64 cents to-day, but at that time it was worth 100 cents.

Governor TAFT. He evidently does not understand us. This was in December of 1901, wasn't it?

Señor VILLEGAS. I started the survey on the 23d of December, 1901, and continued it until it was finished in the month of January, 1902.

Governor TAFT. You have made this assessment in Mexican dollars, haven't you?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. If you wished to state that, instead of in Mexican dollars, in American dollars, at the time you made this survey, would you estimate it at the same amount in American dollars that you have in Mexican dollars, or not? At the time that you made this survey how many Mexican dollars could you get for an American dollar, gold?

Señor VILLEGAS. Two dollars American.

Governor TAFT. If you were to estimate this in American dollars—for instance, you have an estimate here of 150 dollars Mexican a hectare of first-class land—how many dollars would that be in American at the time the assessment was made?

Señor VILLEGAS. I would value it in proportion to the difference in value between the silver and the gold.

Governor TAFT. What was the difference between silver and gold?

Señor VILLEGAS. Nothing, only that $1 gold was worth $2 Mexican.

Archbishop GUIDI. The witness has contradicted himself repeatedly, for he has repeatedly said from the beginning that his idea of the Mexican dollar as made in this assessment was, that it was equivalent to a Spanish peso or duro of 8 reals, and that the Spanish peso or duro of 8 reals was equivalent to a gold dollar. Afterwards there was a small change of 5 cents or something like that. It is not for us to find out what the actual difference was between the two moneys, but what was the value of it in the mind of the man who made the assessment at that time.

Governor TAFT. It seems to me that the witness and his excellency have misunderstood each other. I have never, that I recollect, had any conversation with this witness on this subject at all. The witness says that he estimated this at the time when Mexican and gold were at par. For as much as two years Mexican and gold were at par in the sense that one was worth twice the other; and as I have understood the witness that is what he meant when he said that they were at par, and that his estimate in Mexican is, as he said, at the current rate of exchange at par, which was par and not one to two or 2.66.

Mr. MCCREGOR. If he had been asked what the value of this land was in 1884 or 1885, would he have put the sum in Mexican dollars as he has to-day?

Señor VILLEGAS. When I made this valuation I took into consideration the actual value of the land at that time.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Then you would not have put the same value on it in 1884 or 1885?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, I would not.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Would you have put it at more or less?

Señor VILLEGAS. Lower. The price of land has lowered in parts of the island of Luzon, through scarcity of carabaos, and it has risen in other parts.

Governor TAFT. What he said was that he thought that the land now was worth less than when he made the estimate, because of the scarcity of carabaos and of laborers.

Mr. MCGREGOR. He said, I believe, that he would have put the value lower in the years I mention. Why would he have put it lower?

Señor VILLEGAS. Because there has been a small percentage of increase in the value of the land since that time up to the present time.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is that the reason you would have put it different, on account of the increase in the value of the land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. If the value of the land had remained the same would you have put the same value on it if it had not risen in value?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; I would have put it 10 per cent less.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Why?

Señor VILLEGAS. On account of the lack of labor that there was at that time.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Otherwise you would have given it the same value?

Señor VILLEGAS. I think the value has increased, because there are a greater number of people there, and therefore there would be more call for the products of the land.

Mr. MCGREGOR. My idea was right, that he would have put the same valuation on the land if the circumstances had been the same. At that time a Mexican dollar was equal to a gold dollar.

Governor TAFT. This witness says now that he put an estimate on the land in Mexican dollars and he put it at the current rate of exchange. Was it first-class land?

Señor VILLEGAS. That is governed altogether by certain conditions; for instance, soil and subsoil, and cultivation; the state of cultivation of the land, character of the soil, and other conditions. But I should judge that first-class land is land that will yield from 80 to 100 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. Does that land, in order to yield as much as that, have to be irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What is second-class land?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is land where the bed rock comes up nearer to the surface, or, in other words, where the soil is not so deep.

Governor TAFT. How many crops do they get from first-class land in a year?
Señor VILLEGAS. Two crops a year.
Governor TAFT. How many crops do they get from second-class land?
Señor VILLEGAS. The same number of crops, but as the composition of the soil is different, being a poorer class of soil, the yield is not so great.
Governor TAFT. What is the yield of second-class land?
Señor VILLEGAS. From 50 to 60 cavanes of palay.
Governor TAFT. Is all this land rice land?
Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; other crops are grown, such as sugar.
Governor TAFT. How much ought first-class sugar land to produce?
Señor VILLEGAS. From 25 to 30 pilons of sugar to a hectare.
Governor TAFT. How much does second-class sugar land produce?
Señor VILLEGAS. From 16 to 20 pilons.
Governor TAFT. I would like to ask whether through Cavite, through this province, and Bulacan, first-class rice land among farmers, among people that deal in that kind of property, has a fixed value for sale, so that the people understand what the value is?
Señor VILLEGAS. At the time I made this valuation such land was thought to be worth 150 pesos a hectare. If capitalists were ready with money to buy land in large amounts it might possibly be bought for less than that, and in small lots more; but I think haciendas of this size about 150 pesos.
Governor TAFT. The question asked is this—whether through these three provinces, and Lagudra, too, was first-class rice land a well understood kind of land, so that the people knew what was meant when they said first-class rice land?
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. What I intended to ask was—suppose we take province by province—suppose we take the province of Cavite: Is there a knowledge among men who deal in this thing of a value attached to first-class rice land in the province of Cavite—a generally understood value?
Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. Does each hacienda vary in its value? I mean the first-class rice land.
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. What makes it vary?
Señor VILLEGAS. It is because, for example, in the province of Bulacan, what is understood there by first class produces a greater number of cavanes of rice per hectare than in Cavite. In Cavite it is from 80 to 90; in Bulacan the first-class land produces over 100; so that there is no fixed price for all the land.
Governor TAFT. Is there a limit within which it varies?
Señor VILLEGAS. There are limits between which the purchaser and the seller make their agreement.
Governor TAFT. You have said that it is higher in Bulacan than in Cavite. How does that compare with Rizal?
Señor VILLEGAS. What I have said was that the superior or first-class lands of Bulacan were of a higher grade and brought a higher price than in Cavite. I myself have valued first-class land in that province at 200 pesos a hectare.
Governor TAFT. What is it worth in Rizal?
Señor VILLEGAS. On account of its proximity to Manila first-class land may be worth more.
Governor TAFT. Does it produce more cavanes?
Señor VILLEGAS. About the same as any other province. I am talking of irrigated land.
Governor TAFT. Isn't all first-class land irrigated?
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. It has to be irrigated to produce two crops, does it not?
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.
Archbishop GUIDI. Is it not true that you have extended the urban zone at Imus, Santa Cruz, Lolomboy, and Orion? You have considered all this land in your estimate as urban land. Why is it that you have not included in the same urban zone the lots belonging to the places at Calamba, Biñan, Santa Rosa, and Pandi?
Señor VILLEGAS. The area of all the town lots has been recorded in my report. I believe that I have put in the town lots in each case. The only one that I have not included within the urban zone is the one of Santa Maria de Pandi, of which part of the land belongs to the municipality.
Archbishop GUIDI. Why is it then, if you consider it as town property or within the urban zone, that you value them by the hectare instead of by the square meter, as if they were agricultural lands?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is because at those points we do not value land by square meters but by hectares.

Archbishop GUIDI. But all lands within the urban zone should be measured by the square meter. Upon what do you base your judgment when you value the town lots in Santa Cruz and Naic at $200 a hectare and at $125 at Lolomboy and Orion, when, as a matter of fact, the property at these two latter places, or at least at Lolomboy, on account of its proximity to the railroad, should be worth more?

Señor VILLEGAS. I did not make the valuation of the lots at Lolomboy.

Archbishop GUIDI. Upon what ground did you place your present valuation of the lands, which is the same valuation or less valuation than it was twenty years ago, when that price was paid, not for the ownership of the land, but merely for the use of the land per hectare?

Señor VILLEGAS. I was helped in forming my judgment in this valuation by investigations made by me in the pueblos near the haciendas. I simply used the information that I got from the people of the locality as a help to me in forming my judgment.

Archbishop GUIDI. Explain why you have made the valuation at $200 a hectare when twenty years ago it was worth $200 Mexican, at that time worth $100 gold, that is to say the two metals being at par, and when rice was worth 6 or 7 reals and now it is worth two or three times as much, while the value of the Mexican money has depreciated to less than half that it was at that time. Explain why you have done this. It appears that this is contradictory of what you said before.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have not said that the land was worth $200 an acre twenty years ago.

Archbishop GUIDI. Even if you did not say so, we can take that fact into consideration that land was worth 200 pesos a hectare, equivalent to $200.

Governor TAFT. About Lolomboy. This gentleman (Señor Gutierrez) has said something about the value of the land at Lolomboy; that the town lots ought to be worth more because the railroad runs through them. As a matter of fact the railroad does not run except through a corner of Lolomboy, and there is no station that I can find on this map showing that the railroad has a station on the estate of Lolomboy.

Señor GUTIERREZ. There is a station within 500 meters of Lolomboy.

Governor TAFT. The value of a town lot depends upon the prosperity, the size, and the business of the town, and when these solares are situated 2 or 3 miles from the railroad the presence of the railroad does not affect their value as town lots. It may affect the value of the whole hacienda, because it brings the agricultural property within reasonable distance of the city, but it does not affect the value of the town lots unless those town lots are on a railroad or in a large town? The value of a town lot depends upon its use and utility, ordinarily, for a store or something that is used in a town, such as a factory or store. Now, 500 meters away from a station that has no buildings that can be used as a store or factory is likely to make the land much more useful for agricultural purposes than as a town lot. For instance, $200 a hectare which it may be worth for agricultural purposes may much exceed its value as a town lot.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The reason that there are lots in some pueblos that are used for agricultural purposes is simply because there is not sufficient population in that town to utilize the land as town lots.

Governor TAFT. That's it, exactly; so it is not worth what you wish to impose on town lots. You do not use it for town lots because there is no demand for it as such.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Still, some of the land even at Lolomboy is needed for building purposes, even if only a few hectares; but those hectares are needed for town lots, and must be considered as town lots.

Governor TAFT. That has got 164 hectares of solares in Lolomboy.

Archbishop GUIDI. Explain to me why you have valued rice land above sugar-cane land, when it is known that the latter gives a more valuable product.

Señor VILLEGAS. It is because they are higher lands than those of palay.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is it not true that the sugar-cane land gives a greater profit than rice land?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; rice lands give a more valuable crop than sugar.

Governor TAFT. Are the expenses of cultivating sugar greater than the expenses of cultivating rice?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How do they differ; how much?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is slight, but the difference consists in the using of machinery with sugar cane.

Archbishop GUIDI. Explain what method you have used in making the valuation of uncultivated lands. It appears that you have put a valuation of $25 Mexican on

the lands of Santa Maria de Pandi. On all other uncultivated lands you have placed a valuation of $5 Mexican a hectare, notwithstanding the fact that many of these lands have valuable timber on them. Explain why you have done this.

Señor VILLEGAS. It is because the lands on the estate of Santa Maria de Pandi are all level lands which it is not necessary to clear. I have made this valuation of $5 in consideration of the fact that uncultivated state lands were valued at from one to five dollars a hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. You should not have done that when considering private lands. These are not state lands. The government lands naturally would be much cheaper than private lands, because the government sells those lands cheaper in order to promote agriculture. I wish to ask if, in making the valuation of these uncultivated lands, you have taken into consideration that many of them contain valuable woods and quarries; and have you taken into consideration the fact that the character of the soil and the subsoil must be considered, as is the custom in Italy and elsewhere? Have you considered that if they have waterfalls they may be considered valuable for manufacturing purposes? Have you, in short, considered the quality of the soil, the quality of the timber, the quarries, waterfalls, and all other sources of natural wealth which they contain?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have taken into consideration the value of these quarries at Mandaluya. I have seen that there is mountainous land near Imus, but I do not see that there are quarries there. The trouble with the quarries at Imus is that they are so far removed that it is easier to get the stone from Manila than to get it out of the quarry.

Governor TAFT. In what condition are the roads?

Señor VILLEGAS. The main road to Binicayan is almost impassable during the rainy season. They are in bad condition.

Governor TAFT. Are these rivers navigable with bancas?

Señor VILLEGAS. They are navigable with small boats up to the bridge of Imus. Beyond that the river has a very stony bottom and is shallow.

Archbishop GUIDI. In your valuation of this property, have you considered the improvements?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you considered the value of the dams?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have also considered the value of the dams.

Archbishop GUIDI. You say that they are in a bad state and you have valued them accordingly?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. The difference between the actual cost of this dam and the valuation put upon it by the witness is enormous. Irrigation can be done in two ways. One is the old-fashioned way, with a great deal of trouble, and the other is the modern system, and the land that has these modern improvements is worth a great deal more, irrespective of being first-class land.

Governor TAFT. The land is worth what it produces.

Archbishop GUIDI. You must take into consideration the difference that there is in paying 40 men to irrigate a certain piece of first-class land and paying 2 men to open up the doors and letting the water flow in.

Governor TAFT. It does not make any difference whether the irrigation is natural irrigation or whether it requires power to pump the water. If you have the water there and it can be put on the land just as cheap from natural resources as from engine, the engine is not to be valued in the value of the land.

Archbishop GUIDI. I can not agree with you. You must take into consideration the expense that there is of the irrigation afterwards, which is very high.

Governor TAFT. I agree to that. The point I am trying to make is that what we are paying for here is the agricultural land. Now, what I do not want to pay for is the agricultural land and those amounts invested in the land—a million dollars, it may be, gold or silver, I do not care what—which made that land good agricultural land. If I pay for the land, then I get all there is; and to take, first, a valuation of the land and then add what it cost to make that land, is to make me pay double.

Archbishop GUIDI. We do not claim that we wish payment for these lands as first-class lands and payment for the improvements; but what we do claim is that these first-class lands with the improvements on them at present are worth more than if they were without the improvements.

Governor TAFT. I agree to that. You say superior first-class lands; that means land that can be economically irrigated so that it produces two crops a year. I agree that we ought to pay what that land will sell for—what that land is worth in the market. But we pay for the land; we do not pay for the improvements which made it that land.

Archbishop GUIDI. That is true, but you must value these first-class lands with the improvements.

Governor TAFT. The improvements are worth just what they add to the value of the land. Now, what we pay for this land is its value—its market value—what other people who would buy and had an opportunity to buy and who expected to use it for agricultural purposes would pay. In other words, it is what the land buys and sells for in the market. It is the demand for such land and the willingness to sell by those persons who hold. I agree that the number of cavanes that is produced a year affects what people will pay for the land; but the ultimate fact is the actual value in the market, controlled by many circumstances in addition to its productivity and the economy of its working, which is controlled by its distance from the market, by the amount of sugar, etc., that is produced, by the difficulties of getting labor, and by the difficulty of getting cattle to work it. All these things control what land sells for in the market. We are trying to get at the fair valuation of this land. What would you estimate the market value of the land to be? The income from the land influences those who wish to buy. I observe in reading over some of the calculations as to the value of the Recoleto, or Augustinian lands, I think, that they calculated that they ought to be capitalized on a net return of 6 per cent. I have asked gentlemen who are familiar with agricultural land what it ought to pay, and they say that it ought to pay 20 per cent in this country, because of the danger from locusts and everything else that you have to take into calculation as you look at it for five or ten years. If there are no sales of lands, you have got to get at the price in some other way; but the best standard of what is the market value of land is what it sells for.

Archbishop GUIDI. I do not consider myself very strong on economic questions, but I have had some experience in Europe in the sale and purchase of lands; and it is generally the custom there, when trying to capitalize a piece of land, to take what it had produced net for twenty-five years and then get the average per year for the period, and work on that basis.

Governor TAFT. In Europe if a man gets 4 per cent on his investment he regards himself as very fortunate. In this country loans on real estate and agricultural property must have from 20 to 25 and 30 per cent interest a year. That illustrates the difference in the calculation of the value of this land from that which is made on European lands. Therefore, when you come to calculate what you ought to make here, you have got to calculate it on a much larger percentage of income than you calculate in England, in Italy, or in the United States. The difference in the conditions must necessarily affect the price to be paid for the land here. There is another consideration. These gentlemen, the friars, have owned this land from fifty to two hundred years, more or less. What did they actually make out of the land? How much a year did they get out of it?

Continued from February 16, 1903.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *February 27, 1903.*

Mr. MCGREGOR. With reference to the answers given by Señor Villegas at the last meeting, I have a copy of the proceedings. Señor Villegas first of all says that there are no quarries at Imus, and then says that the trouble at Imus is that the quarries are so far removed that it is easier to get the stone from Manila than to get them out of the quarry. To this I replied that all the buildings there were built with stone from the neighborhood, as well as the dams and aqueducts. Señor Villegas says that the road to Binacayan is almost impassable during the rainy season; to which I replied that Binacayan is a most inconvenient point on the bay, and that the road to Imus is first class. I might add that Binacayan is a place that is not used as a means of getting to Imus. Everybody goes to Bacoor. I have only once been to Binacayan; that is because I could not get to Bacoor. Señor Villegas made a statement that all the roads on the property are in bad condition. I have personally seen most of the roads, and most of the other roads in Cavite Province, and I think that I can honestly say that most of the roads in the Imus hacienda are as good and better. During the dry season they are not at all bad, and during the wet season for about four months in the year many are very bad; but during the time of the year when we want to transport rice, which is the dry season, they are good. The road from Imus to Bacoor is always good, because it is a first-class road. The principal road that runs right from the hacienda up to Silang is in pretty good condition up as far as Perez Dasmarinas, which is about halfway. It is just 500 yards outside. It was the original idea to make the road from Imus to Dasmarinas a first-class road throughout, but I believe people said the money ran short, and it is now not really a bad road. For provinces it is a good road. I might also say that almost every river or stream is bridged by a very substantial stone bridge, that you do not see

outside the friars' haciendas. Some have been broken down, but most of them are still in good order. All the principal ones are in good order. My statement regarding the value of the dams as a source of power for driving machinery was not recorded. I mentioned principally the dam at San Nicolas, called the Place de Molina. I said that it had a head of water of 22 or 23 yards, which would give all the power that you could possibly want for any factory, and above which is a considerable-sized lake, that, unless there was a very prolonged drought, would furnish power for a very long time. Señor Villegas says the Imus River is navigable only by small boats up to the Imus Bridge. My reply, to the effect that large cascoes can go right up to the go-downs, was not recorded. [Shows Governor Taft a photograph in support of his statement.] Señor Villegas says that the dams are in bad condition. My reply to the contrary is not recorded. I would like to add that some of them may have been neglected. Some of the canals have been neglected and allowed to grow over, but I have seen most of the waterworks, and I have not seen any signs of willful destruction. It has been through want of care if anything is not as it ought to be.

Ask Señor Villegas on what grounds he bases the value that he has put on the whole of the waterworks on the Imus property. I think it is $84,000 Mexican he puts it at.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have placed that valuation in accordance with the actual condition of those works.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to say in regard to the dam at Place de Molina—and there are other dams on the property—that it could not be built for that amount. I had an engineer up with me, Mr. Dock, an Englishman, who died a short time ago—last year. He valued the hacienda part of the place that has been occupied by troops; and I also had him up to see this dam, and I asked him what it could be built for, and he said that it could not be built for $160,000. He is a man that does that sort of work.

Governor TAFT. So that it is worth now $160,000 if you measure it by what it would cost to reproduce it. He added $84,000 to the valuation of the land. You paid—or your predecessors paid—for the property about $75,000 gold, and you say you have added $1,000,000 in improvements. Are you going to estimate the value by what it cost you to buy that land and then what it cost you to put the improvements on? If you add the value of the improvements, and you take what the value of the land is as made by those improvements, you just double the price for the purchaser.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I was getting at this statement of Señor Villegas, that the waterworks now are worth $84,000. It is put at a very absurdly low price.

Governor TAFT. It is put in there as the basis for use in furnishing electric power for sawmills or something of that sort. If you put a sawmill on the land that adds to the value of the land, and its addition may be fairly estimated by what it costs to put up a sawmill.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I have seen Señor Villegas's valuation once—Señor Legarda showed it to me—and it looked to me as if his valuation of the land was quite separate and apart from any improvement on it, because he has valued the improvements separately.

Governor TAFT. It is fair to add to the value of the whole estate the dams, if they can be used for the purpose of creating water power.

Archbishop GUIDI. In principle I quite agree with Governor Taft as to the manner of placing a valuation on this land and improvements, but it appears to me that there is a mistake somewhere. Señor Villegas, in making the comparative study of the valuation which he has made of different estates, has not considered the added value of the lands by virtue of these improvements, and has assessed the land with improvements at very much the same ratio as he has the land without improvements.

Governor TAFT. That will appear as we go over the different estates.

Archbishop GUIDI. It appears to me that Señor Villegas, while he may be a capable man in his profession as agricultural engineer, does not seem to me to be a man who is competent to know everything, and not a man competent to place a value upon engineering or hydraulic works. I think that there is a limit beyond which he must not go in the assessment of these estates. He has evidently had limits in his mind between which he fixed all these assessments. He has not taken into consideration, in the valuation of these lands, their proximity to Manila or their remoteness from Manila, and other conditions that would bear upon their value. He has not taken into account at all those conditions which ought to be taken into consideration; that is to say, the quality of the land, its nearness to a market, and other conditions which bear upon value. It is impossible to fix a ratio or standard for all of these estates, because the conditions which prevail in regard to the quality of the soil, etc., are so very different.

Governor TAFT. The delegate has stated some of his inferences from the examination of the assessments as to what Señor Villegas has done. I would like to ask a few questions of Señor Villegas as to what instructions he had with reference to the examination of these estates.

Archbishop GUIDI. I have not made inferences with regard to Señor Villegas's instructions, but my reply was simply in answer to your remark that the value of the land ought also to include the value of the improvements, and I have doubted whether Señor Villegas has taken into account the value of the improvements in the valuation that he has placed on the land. It appears that in his assessment he has not taken into consideration the improvements.

Governor TAFT. Let me ask Señor Villegas whether before he made the survey anybody suggested to him the limits of the valuation within which he was required to make this assessment.

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. How did you reach your valuation of each estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have placed the value after an investigation of the value of land in the vicinity of the hacienda.

Governor TAFT. Did you go over the land yourself?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I have been over all of the estates.

Governor TAFT. Did you take into consideration, in your estimation of the value of the lands, the ease or otherwise with which it could be irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you also borne in mind the proximity or the remoteness of the hacienda from Manila and the ease with which the products could be marketed?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Let us take the two estates of San Francisco de Malabon and that of San Juan and San Nicolas, or what is usually called the hacienda of Imus. You have put $150 a hectare as the value of the first-class superior land, and there it is the same. Do these estates lie together?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; they are adjacent.

Governor TAFT. Are they similarly situated, speaking generally of the whole estate, with reference to the ease with which their products can be carried to Manila or elsewhere?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not wish to detract in any way from the value of the other estates, but I simply want to speak for Imus. I notice that the valuations, at least I am told, are the same for first-class land. If you take into consideration the facility with which the products can be brought to the market, there ought to be a very considerable difference. Imus is situated by road about 14 or 15 miles from here, and with the exception of about four months in the year that road is a good road, and you can go in any way you like to it and it takes but a short time. It also is the cheaper way to put the goods into a casco and punt it along the shore. You can pull it right into the middle of Manila.

Governor TAFT. Can not you do that on the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon?

Mr. MCGREGOR. You have got to go around the Cavite point.

AUGUSTINIAN FRIAR. The two estates are adjacent, and with regard to those conditions they apply to one and the other equally well, because he also can take his produce from the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon by casco to Manila.

Mr. MCGREGOR. He has to take it around the peninsula of Cavite, which takes it around the middle of the bay.

AUGUSTINIAN FRIAR. Our estate has a seashore, which the Imus estate has not, and if you take that into consideration the advantages are about equal. The distance by water is a little farther, but with regard to reaching the water front we have the advantage over Imus.

Mr. MCGREGOR. We have got the river and do not need shore frontage.

AUGUSTINIAN FRIAR. The estate of San Francisco de Malabon also has a river, and we have communication with the shore by river. They have a large number of dams and they also have a tunnel or canal there.

Governor TAFT. Are there not extensive improvements on the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon? Have they dams there?

Señor VILLEGAS. They have dams there.

Governor TAFT. Is the irrigation system on the estate of San Francisco de Malabon in about as good a condition as on the estate of Imus?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; it is equally as efficient. The water for both irrigation systems is taken from one source, one river.

Governor TAFT. Is it not fair, therefore, looking at both haciendas, to place the same price on the different classes of land—on the one as on the other?

Señor VILLEGAS. In view of the fact that the soil is thinner in the San Nicolas estate, the Imus estate has a richer and deeper soil.

Mr. MCGREGOR. He is saying that Imus is better than San Nicolas. That is so.

Governor TAFT. Is the soil in Imus about the same as the soil of San Francisco de Malabon?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Which has the greater advantage?

Señor VILLEGAS. San Francisco de Malabon is better. There is a difference in my valuation of the two haciendas with regard to the second and third class lands. With regard to the first-class land they are both equally good. I have placed an equal valuation on first-class land of the two estates for the reason that I think that they are both equally good.

Governor TAFT. There is a great deal more first-class land in the San Francisco than in Imus, which shows that the land is better in the San Francisco than in Imus on the average. I want to ask as to the estate of Naic; that is a Dominican estate. Are there improvements on the estate of Naic?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What are they?

Señor VILLEGAS. They have large dams, small dams, and some tunnels or canals.

Governor TAFT. How does the soil of the estate of Naic compare with that of the estate of Imus and San Francisco?

Señor VILLEGAS. The soil of Naic is richer than the soil of either San Francisco de Malabon or the estate of Imus.

Governor TAFT. Is the soil of the estate of Naic the richest in the province of Cavite?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Hasn't it always had the reputation of being the best hacienda in Cavite?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. The estate of Naic is a considerable distance from Manila, isn't it?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is a little far.

Governor TAFT. Hasn't the estate of Naic a sea frontage?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. I want to ask if it is not a fact, with reference to agricultural property that is not likely to become city property at all, but always likely to remain agricultural property, that it makes very little difference, provided there is access to the water and easy navigation to Manila, whether it be 10 miles or 15 miles or 20 miles from the city, in the valuation of land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; that is true. Aside from this advantage which the Naic estate has from being on the water front, the pueblos of Silang and Indang, because they have sterile land around them, have to purchase the products which they need at this hacienda, so that it finds a market in the pueblos of Indang and Silang.

Governor TAFT. I observe that you have valued the first-class land of Naic at 25 per cent more than you value the first-class land of Imus and San Francisco. Do you base that on the character of the soil?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I have done so because I consider them superior, first-class lands.

Governor TAFT. I observe that you make all the land which is cultivated in the hacienda of Naic first-class land.

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; there is also third-class land there.

Governor TAFT. I think not; there is no third-class land here. There is only first-class and uncultivated land.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes; I have some uncultivated lands there at $5 a hectare.

Governor TAFT. Look at that map and see if you find any third-class land there.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have considered all of this land as first-class land on account of its proximity to the town.

Governor TAFT. Is it claimed by Señor Gutierrez that there is any more first-class land than appears on this map?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to state in connection with this matter that it has not been possible for me to go all over these estates, and therefore I can not say whether these figures given in this estimate are correct or not.

Governor TAFT. As I calculate it, roughly, he has estimated that of the 7,000 hectares in the hacienda of Naic, a little less than half are cultivated or first-class land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir; so I see by his estimate.

Governor TAFT. I am trying to get at the classification of the land, of the cultivated and uncultivated, whether his estimate differs in that respect from yours.

Señor GUTIERREZ. It is impossible for me to say, or to estimate even whether the data given by Señor Villegas are correct or not, because I have not any data at hand to show. I would have to go to my office to examine the data and find out how much of the land is cultivated or not.

Governor TAFT. In estimating the value of an estate the question as to how much land is cultivated and uncultivated is the first and most important matter to be determined, and I would be glad, in order that we may not disagree, if Señor Gutierrez will examine his books and determine in round figures how much of the estate of Naic is cultivated, because Señor Gutierrez will understand that we are much more likely to reach an agreement if we can first find out those things upon which we agree.

Señor GUTIERREZ. My objection was simply now to be confined to the assessment of the valuation which has been placed by Señor Villegas upon eight of our estates.

Governor TAFT. Where does the estate of Santa Cruz de Malabon lie with reference to San Francisco de Malabon and the hacienda of Imus?

Señor VILLEGAS. To the west of San Francisco de Malabon.

Governor TAFT. That is farther from Manila?

Señor VILLEGAS. About the same distance from Manila.

Governor TAFT. Are there improvements on the estate of Santa Cruz de Malabon, and what do they consist of?

Señor VILLEGAS. It has improvements. It has the dam of the Tres Cruces and other dams as well.

Governor TAFT. The dam of the Tres Cruces is a dam across the mouth of the lake, isn't it? Or it makes a lake?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; it is in the bed of a stream.

Governor TAFT. What is the condition with reference to improvements, with reference to roads, with reference to the irrigation of land, of the four estates of San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Naic, and Imus, respectively, and comparatively?

Señor VILLEGAS. Those conditions are almost similar in the four estates.

Governor TAFT. With reference to reaching Manila by the Bay of Cavite, are their conditions practically the same?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; by water the communication is almost similar, but by land the conditions favor Imus first, then San Francisco de Malabon, then Naic, and then Santa Cruz.

Governor TAFT. Is water navigation to be preferred to land navigation now?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is less costly and easier by water.

Governor TAFT. How does the soil of the hacienda of Santa Cruz compare with that of San Francisco and that of Imus?

Señor VILLEGAS. With regard to the comparison between Santa Cruz de Malabon and San Francisco de Malabon, the soil is very similar, but not so in comparison with that of Imus, because I do not think that the subsoil in the estate of Imus contains as many advantageous elements for cultivation as the subsoil of the other estates.

Governor TAFT. I observe that nearly one-half, or a little more than four-ninths, of all the estate of Santa Cruz you have made first-class superior land, but that you have no second and third class there.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have not included any second or third class land in here, because the amount of second and third class land in this estate is very insignificant.

Governor TAFT. As I understand your assessment, then, you have put the value of the Naic first-class land at 25 per cent more than the value of first-class land in the other three haciendas because it is richer?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. And you have really made the average value per acre of San Francisco and Santa Cruz higher than that of Imus, not by valuing the first-class land as any higher, but by classifying some of the cultivated land in Imus as second and third class and making all the cultivated land in San Francisco and Santa Cruz as first class.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have done that because of the difference in the soil.

Governor TAFT. This covers all the estates in Cavite.

Archbishop GUIDI. It appears to me that the estates in the province of Bulacan have been assessed at about the same price.

Governor TAFT. I would be glad to call his excellency's attention to the fact that there are different ways of estimating the value of an hacienda, or rather that the value of an hacienda is affected not only by the price put upon first-class land, but by the classification of haciendas in the first-class, second-class, and third-class land, and that our friend McGregor, whose estate is at Imus, suffers in this assessment by the fact that a good deal of his cultivated land is classified as second and third class land.

Archbishop GUIDI. But who makes these assessments?

Governor TAFT. We are discussing Señor Villegas's evidence. His excellency criticises his estimate by saying that there is no variation between the estates, and I am showing by my examination that there is a difference; and I also want to show the purpose of this examination. His excellency has criticised very severely the estimate of Señor Villegas, on the ground that he makes no difference with reference to the proximity to Manila. We have four estates in Cavite and we have shown—and I do not think my friends on the other side of the table differ, except Brother McGregor—that practically the distances of the four estates in Cavite are the same.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not agree with that.

Governor TAFT. We have got through Cavite then, so far as that criticism is concerned.

Archbishop GUIDI. My remark was a general remark, applying to all of the estates; but with respect to these four estates I quite agree with you; but I wish it understood that I do not accept the classification that Señor Villegas has made, because I have no confidence in his judgment.

Governor TAFT. I am not speaking of his judgment now, either as to classification or as to values. What I am trying to meet is specifically the criticisms of his excellency on Señor Villegas's report, as he has examined it. What I am trying to show now by the examination of Señor Villegas is, that his classifications are consistent with themselves intrinsically. I understood his excellency to attack them as not consistent with themselves; that is what I am trying now to examine. I understood his excellency to begin with the statement that on the face of them they were wrong because they were not consistent with themselves. With reference to these four in Cavite this inconsistency does not appear. We are now considering his judgment of these lands. The question as to classification, as to whether it is first, second, or third class land, or whether it is uncultivated. I have not heard any dispute—it may be that there is a dispute, but I have not heard of it—of the correctness of Señor Villegas's measurement as to cultivated and uncultivated land. I have seen a calculation made, I think by the representatives of the Augustinian friars, furnished me by his excellency, and possibly also by the Dominicans, whom Señor Gutierrez represents, in which, if I understood the calculations, the figures of the survey of Señor Villegas were accepted as the proper ones. If I am mistaken I would like to be corrected.

Archbishop GUIDI. In his measurement of the land there is practically no difference at all, but it is simply in the valuation that has been placed upon it.

Governor TAFT. The question of cultivated and uncultivated land is a matter of measurement, because there can be no dispute as to whether the land is cultivated.

Archbishop GUIDI. I understand that the matter of cultivated and uncultivated land is a very easy one, because it is a matter of measuring; but the question lies in Señor Villegas's classification of land as first and second class. If it has appeared from my silence that I have accepted any of the classifications made by Señor Villegas, I wish to correct that error and to reserve my criticisms until later.

Governor TAFT. I want to reach out and find how far we agree, and when we have found how far we agree, then we can discuss those things we disagree about. Let us see about Cavite. In Cavite, except in the haciendas of San Juan and San Nicolas, of our friend McGregor, there isn't any land classified as second and third class land. All the land in Santa Cruz, in San Francisco, and in Naic is either uncultivated land or is first-class land as classified by him. Therefore our dispute with the Señor Padre and Señor Gutierrez is reduced solely, if I understand it, to a dispute over what is the real valuation of first-class land and of uncultivated land in those three estates, and therefore, that our only dispute as to classification of land is with Mr. McGregor as to what is second and third class land and what valuation ought to be put on first-class land in the haciendas of San Juan and San Nicolas.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Might I ask if there is no cultivated land in the province of Cavite except on the Imus estate—that is, cultivated land, simply relying on the rain and not on any artificial water—no land cultivated that is not irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; there is other land in the province of Cavite that is cultivated without irrigation—what is called here aventureres.

Mr. MCGREGOR. On these estates that have been mentioned, with the exception of Imus estates?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is there any such land on Imus?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Yes.

Señor VILLEGAS. Owing to the damages which have been caused to several of the dams there, the water did not reach some parts of the land on the Imus estate. These lands in spite of their not being irrigated were cultivated, and they have depended on rainfall for cultivation.

Mr. McGREGOR. I simply asked if there was any land cultivated that was not irrigated and he said no.

Señor VILLEGAS. I said that there was, and that these lands that were cultivated without irrigation were called aventureres. They cultivate these lands on private property, but not on the haciendas. However, they could be on the haciendas.

Mr. McGREGOR. Do you mean to say that the Imus hacienda is the only hacienda where the dams are damaged?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, I do not mean to say that. On the hacienda San Francisco de Malabon, Santa Cruz, and others, some of these dams have been damaged, and I have not included the land which is not irrigated owing to the damages to the dams as cultivated land.

Mr. McGREGOR. But are they cultivating that land?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Mr. McGREGOR. Are they cultivating that land on the Imus?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; that land is not cultivated at the present time; and I think another reason why it is not cultivated, aside from the fact that it is not irrigated, is on account of the lack of labor.

Governor TAFT. I think you said that at Imus they still cultivate with the rains.

Señor VILLEGAS. I meant to say that such land was susceptible of cultivation by rain, but I did not mean to say that they were doing so at the present time.

Mr. McGREGOR. Why have you made that difference in classification of the Imus and called it second and third class lands, and on the other estates uncultivated lands?

Señor VILLEGAS. On the other estates I have not classified land in the same condition as first-class land.

Mr. McGREGOR. I asked why you have classified the same land on the other estates as uncultivated lands and on the Imus estate as third-class land.

Señor VILLEGAS. I classified it as third-class land because it is third-class land; but at the present time it is being cultivated.

Mr. McGREGOR. But you said it was not.

Governor TAFT. His evidence is certainly very inconsistent.

Mr. McGREGOR. First of all, he said that they cultivated that land on Imus, then he said they did not, then he said that similar land on the other estates was not cultivated, and then he contradicted himself. There is one question regarding Cavite Province that has not been brought up, and that is that Imus is celebrated for its mangoes. That has not been taken into consideration at all.

Governor TAFT. What will a mango tree produce annually?

Señor VILLEGAS. One mango tree produces as high as $20 to $25, and sometimes as high as $50 and $100. I have taken it into account in making the assessment of the lots or solares.

Mr. McGREGOR. But solares are building lots.

Señor VILLEGAS. The word solares is used in this country with reference to ground that is used for horticultural purposes.

Mr. McGREGOR. We estimate that there are 8,000 mango trees in full bearing on the Imus property, and the Imus mangoes are the most expensive in the Manila market.

Señor VILLEGAS. Your remark with regard to the fame of the Imus mangoes applies to the whole province of Cavite as well. I have fixed the valuation on the ground itself and then taken into consideration the mango trees that were on it. I have not fixed it on the products also; that is to say, I have not valued the products also.

Mr. McGREGOR. That does not appear to me as being the correct way of doing it. I think mango trees should certainly be valued. Being a special crop, it is a very valuable crop.

Governor TAFT. I am told by Señor Luzuriaga that the mango crop is a very uncertain crop. I met Mr. Jones, of Smith, Bell & Co., the other day, and said to him: "I see you have built a steamer for the Rio Grande de la Pampanga." "Yes," he said, "I have, but I built it with a view of going up and down that river to Cabanatuan and San Isidro; but right in the wet season it got so dry that it could not go to San Isidro." "That shows," said Mr. Jones, "what happens in this country." So, in estimating your mango trees, you have got to estimate the fact that the crop is uncertain and requires a good deal of labor to keep off the insects.

Mr. McGREGOR. Still, don't you think mango trees ought to be taken into consideration?

Governor TAFT. I have no doubt it is. I think it is an element that ought to be considered in judging the correctness of his valuation.

Señor VILLEGAS. Land which is cultivated to mangoes is not susceptible to cultivation of any other thing, because once it is cultivated to mangoes it is not fit to be cultivated to anything else.

Mr. McGREGOR. Naturally; mango trees grow to an enormous age, and you do not want to cultivate anything else.

Governor TAFT. How are mangoes cultivated?

Señor VILLEGAS. They are cultivated in orchards, generally; also on the banks of rivers.

Governor TAFT. I thought they grew where they did not interfere with the general crops.

Señor VILLEGAS. That is why I say that land which is devoted to the cultivation of the mango tree can not be used to the cultivation of any other crops.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I wish to state that the assertion that land which is devoted to the cultivation of the mango tree is useless for the cultivation of anything else is not true, because I have an hacienda where I cultivate mango trees in the sugar-cane fields. I wish to ask Señor Villegas on what grounds he has fixed the valuation of $200 for each hectare of first-class land of the Naic estate, when he admits that land of the Naic estate is the best in Cavite Province.

Señor VILLEGAS. Because that is the price which rules around the neighboring pueblos to that estate. I have investigated the matter and have asked several people there, who have told me that first-class land is worth 200 pesos a hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. Did you ask these questions at Naic itself?

Señor VILLEGAS. I asked these questions as to the value of the land of people in the adjacent pueblos of Ternate and Maragondon. I refrained from asking the people of Naic because I was afraid that I could not get a just valuation there; so that the valuation which I have placed on the Naic estate has been based upon my investigations of the value of land on testimony of people living in Maragondon and Ternate, and the capitalists living there told me that first-class land was worth 200 pesos a hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. You should have made inquiries at Naic itself. Are you sure that those capitalists at Ternate and Maragondon have given you a just valuation of the land at Naic?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Why are you sure?

Señor VILLEGAS. Because I have absolute confidence in the people of whom I asked this question, and, furthermore, my conscience tells me that this price is fair and just.

Archbishop GUIDI. That is not a matter of conscience, but of science.

Governor TAFT. Ought these not to be united?

Archbishop GUIDI. That can not always be, because an ignorant man may have a conscience. Conscience and science ought to be united, but in the majority of men it is not so.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Villegas, therefore, has really not valued the lands at Naic, but at Ternate and Maragondon.

Señor VILLEGAS. I based my judgment after investigations and upon the evidence given to me by people living at Ternate and Maragondon. I did not ask the opinions of people living at Naic, because the people living at Naic were hostile to the corporations which owned the land, and they would probably put it at a lower price than its true value.

Archbishop GUIDI. Are not the people of Ternate and Maragondon also hostile to the corporations?

Señor VILLEGAS. I asked only those people in whom I had confidence and upon whose word I could rely.

Governor TAFT. Did you ask those people what the value of the land in the hacienda of Naic was, or did you ask what the value of the land which they owned in Maragondon and Ternate was?

Señor VILLEGAS. I asked for the value of the land at the hacienda at Naic.

Governor TAFT. How near to the hacienda of Naic did they live?

Señor VILLEGAS. A very short distance; Naic and Ternate are adjacent. Maragondon is also very near.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I first understood Señor Villegas to say that he had asked the capitalists living at Ternate and Maragondon the price of the land which they owned, but now he states that he had asked them the value of the land at Naic. How is it possible for them to know the value of those lands if there have been no sales of those lands at Naic?

Señor VILLEGAS. The reason I did not take the judgment of the people at Naic in regard to the value of those lands was because, after having asked them the value of the land, they had placed a value of $100 upon first-class land per hectare, owing to their hostility toward the owners of the estate. Therefore, knowing in my conscience that the price was too low, I consulted the capitalists of Ternate and Maragondon with respect to the value of those lands, and they fixed the value at 200 pesos.

Archbishop GUIDI. What is the value of a peso now?

Señor VILLEGAS. The value of the peso to-day is the same as the peso that has been known from time immemorial.

Archbishop GUIDI. What was the value of the peso in time immemorial?

Señor VILLEGAS. The same as the Spanish duro in the time of the Spanish government, and that is the value of the peso in which I estimated the value of the land.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is it not a fact that when people in that part of the country speak of the peso it is the same peso they have known from time immemorial?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; that is the peso they mean.

Governor TAFT. And they do not know anything about any other peso down there?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. And they have always measured the land in pesos, haven't they?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. When they sell land down there they sell it by the Mexican peso, do they not?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. When they sell it now they sell it by Mexican peso, don't they?

Señor VILLEGAS. I can not say as to just now.

Governor TAFT. What I mean is, since the Americans came here. Whenever land has been sold down there it has been sold by the Mexican peso, hasn't it?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I also have just sold a lot for Mexican in Tondo.

Archbishop GUIDI. The question from which I can not get beyond is, what does the witness understand by a peso? What does he mean by a peso? What value does he place upon it when he values the land in pesos? I have understood that he regarded the peso as of the same value as of time immemorial, or the time during the Spanish government.

Governor TAFT. Let me make an explanation which seems to me entirely clear. These people, in selling land or in doing anything else, in the province of Cavite, deal with one standard of value, and that is the Mexican peso.

Archbishop GUIDI. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Now, when they say it is worth Mexican pesos, they mean Mexican pesos—those dollars that are stamped by the Mexican Government. If we are dealing with values and a standard of value, we have got to take the Mexican standard of value, because that is the only standard of value they know. Now, if it is said that in the Spanish times the Mexican dollar was worth an American dollar, it is not true unless you go back a long distance—say twenty years—and it is a little difficult to estimate values by referring to twenty years back. If it be true that the Mexican dollar has always been the standard, and we are to learn what the value of that land is, we must consult those who live in its neighborhood. Then we take the Mexican dollar as our basis of valuation, and when I come to pay you I will pay you in gold what the Mexican dollar is then worth. That is the logical method of reasoning. But the witness does not know anything about American dollars.

Archbishop GUIDI. I agree with you, but the difference lies in this assessment in exactly the same ratio as there is a difference in the value of the Mexican dollar to-day and twenty years ago.

Governor TAFT. That means that the land since 1896, if it is worth the same in Mexican, has simply in gold decreased in value. It is not reasonable to suppose that, in view of the six years of war that we have had, and the conditions of the country, with the carabaos gone and the scarcity of labor, that agricultural lands should be worth one-half in gold—estimated by commercial men—as much as it was when the conditions were favorable to the sale of land and to its cultivation. Therefore you do not prove anything when you say that people down there estimated the value in Mexican twenty years ago, and that they now estimate it in the same Mexican. In gold it means that the land has decreased in value.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Supposing the value has decreased one-half; the value of the products has increased three or four times.

Governor TAFT. The cost of transportation, of labor, etc., has increased four times, so that the question of profit from the land, which makes the value of land, if you do not estimate it by its selling value, is the same.

Mr. MCGREGOR. These people have all the labor they want to cultivate their own fields. It is very difficult for an outsider, but these people can work their own lands all right.

Archbishop GUIDI. Your assertion, Governor, that the land, with regard to its gold value, has depreciated, is in contradiction of Señor Villegas's statement that the land was worth more.

Governor TAFT. He estimates it in Mexican. But in real value, if you take the gold standard, it is reduced in value.

Archbishop GUIDI. We must take what he says—that he has estimated the value of the land in the Spanish dollar.

Governor TAFT. No; he has estimated it in the Mexican peso that was here at the time, and what they have in their pockets to-day; and when a man down there says a hectare is worth 200 pesos he has in his mind 200 large coins stamped with the Mexican stamp.

(Adjourned until March 2, 1903.)

Continued from February 27, 1903.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *Manila, March 2, 1903.*

Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to know whether Señor Villegas considers the lands of Maragondon and Ternate in equal conditions with those of Naic.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; those that are contiguous to Naic.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I object to this answer because of the fact that the lands of Naic are irrigated and are perfectly well cultivated, whereas those of Maragondon are not irrigated.

Señor VILLEGAS. The lands are in equal conditions, because those that are contiguous have irrigation.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The lands have not any irrigation from the pueblo itself, but only from the friars' lands; that is, from the hydraulic works which the friars have built, and when they steal the water from them, then they may be irrigated, but not from their own enterprises.

Señor VILLEGAS. I did not value the lands of Maragondon or Ternate, but I appraised those of Naic.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I am not in accord with this valuation of the lands of Naic, because they have never been sold; they have been owned by one party alone and have never been sold.

Señor VILLEGAS. I made the valuation of this land according to my best knowledge and belief.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The witness claims that a great part of the land of Naic is uncultivated; that is not true of the present time, and has not been so since the war. The whole land itself has been under cultivation at one time or another.

Señor VILLEGAS. The statement which I make is exactly correct according to the plans and maps. What I put down as uncultivated is in an actual uncultivated state and has never been cultivated.

Governor TAFT. Where did you get the plans?

Señor VILLEGAS. I measured it myself.

Señor GUTIERREZ. So far as the present condition of the land is concerned, I can state that it has all been under cultivation. As is known in the Philippines, within six months cultivated land, if it is not cultivated, becomes wild again on account of the exuberance of the vegetation; but this land has been at one time cultivated and that cultivation was suspended on account of the war. The witness makes no mention of 111 kilometers of canals which are used for the distribution of water, whereas those canals exist on the property.

Señor VILLEGAS. Their present condition is given in my report.

Governor TAFT. Did you actually measure the canals?

Señor VILLEGAS. They are little narrow ditches and earthworks; those that exist at the present time do not amount to anything.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Since they are the means of carrying water to the people they should not in reality be considered so insignificant, because they have been built by the owners of the estate and furnish water to the people at the present time. He also omits, in the hacienda of San Francisco de Santa Cruz, to mention 15 kilometers and 10 bridges which are used for the distribution of water, and a large dam which cost over $100,000 gold; he makes no mention of this.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have it set forth in the valuation.

Señor GUTIERREZ. He does mention it, but includes in all these waterworks a price of $50,000, whereas the dam itself, which is called the Three Crosses dam, cost $100,000 gold, and could not be replaced at the present time for $300,000.

Señor VILLEGAS. While the dam may have originally cost what it is claimed that it cost, in its present condition it could not be valued at more than the price which I have placed on it. It is quite old; in fact, older than I am.

Señor GUTIERREZ. After these earthworks have settled they are much more solid and massive and durable than they are when they are first built. The danger is when they are first built; afterwards they become solidified.

Governor TAFT. I would like to ask Señor Gutierrez whether he claims that we ought to pay him for the dam at its cost or what it would cost now to build it, and also pay him the value of the land as increased by the irrigation that the dam furnishes?

Señor GUTIERREZ. No, sir; we desire to be paid for the land merely what it is worth now at its present value; that whether it has increased threefold, twofold, or onefold from the irrigation which it has undergone, I do not desire to consider. I simply desired to state that this dam cost some three or four times as much as Señor Villegas said it is worth.

Governor TAFT. Is the dam high enough, Señor Gutierrez, to furnish power for electrical works or things of that sort.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have not measured it and can not state at this time.

Señor VILLEGAS. I do not think it is over 25 meters from the bottom to the top. The waterfall is from 15 to 16 meters.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I can not contradict that statement, because I have not the figures, but I really believe it is more.

Archbishop GUIDI. I believe that those lands which have improvements thereon are worth more; those that have not these improvements are consequently worth less. First-class lands of those estates whereon these improvements exist are certainly worth more than first-class lands of those estates whereon there are no improvements. The witness does not seem to have made any distinction in his valuation; he seems to have set a standard of price and does not desire to go above it.

Governor TAFT. How much improvements may add to the value of land depends upon what they do for land.

Archbishop GUIDI. The production of the land is what determines it, and if the improvements are the cause of larger production, of course then the land is improved by it.

Governor TAFT. I would like to ask his excellency a question to test our differences, if there are any. Suppose you take a hacienda in which there is a large stream from which by a dam and by easy methods of irrigation land can be irrigated. We will say that the cost of irrigation is the erection of a dam which may cost $20,000. Now, suppose you take another hacienda with the same kind of soil but with no stream on it at all, and suppose that in order to make that land good they sink an artesian well and put in expensive pumps and then irrigate the lands, so that the pumping plant, the well, and the irrigation cost $150,000, so that by the water which is pumped just as good crops are obtained from the second hacienda as from the first. Would you give any more for the second hacienda than you would for the first?

Archbishop GUIDI. I would, because the cost of the labor was more.

Governor TAFT. But you do not get any more returns from it.

Friar MARTIN. In my opinion the two haciendas would be of equal value. I found my valuation of these lands upon the production.

Governor TAFT. My hypothesis is that here I have one hacienda, and here another. There would be this difficulty, that probably on the pumping hacienda it would cost more to irrigate than it does where you only use a dam; but I was assuming that the cost was the same. I mean the cost of operation.

Archbishop GUIDI. If the product is the same their value is the same.

Governor TAFT. I quite agree, and I do not want to be understood to differ from the proposition that works that make land more economically irrigated and make them very frequently irrigated improve the value of the lands. It must be so where it increases the amount of irrigation or reduces its cost. But what I wish to eliminate, if I can, is the importance which Brother McGregor and Señor Gutierrez seem to place on the original cost or the present cost of reproducing dams and other things.

Friar MARTIN. I agree with you in that case.

Governor TAFT. The present condition of these works is important only as it points to whether, in order to make the works workable, it is necessary to spend something to put them in repair.

Archbishop GUIDI. That is quite clear. I do not attach as great importance as you seem to think I do to the original cost of these works, but I desire to impress upon you the fact that these improvements do increase greatly the value of the land, because they increase the productiveness of the land. My great objection to Señor Villegas's testimony throughout is that he does not attach sufficient importance to the fact that these lands have these improvements existing upon them, but he sets an equal standard for all of them and says that first-class land in this hacienda is the same as first-class land in that hacienda, irrespective of whether the improvements on the one are great or those on the other are less.

Governor TAFT. We have been through Cavite and there all the land is irrigated by practically the same system for practically the same cost.

Friar MARTIN. As far as the dams are concerned, the price which they cost in the first place or what they would cost now is the price we should obtain, because they never lose their value and as time passes they become stronger; but of course that does not apply to canals and those things which wear out.

Archbishop GUIDI. What I want to set forth is that the price is the same all the way through.

Governor TAFT. It is fair to give the witness an opportunity to explain the reason of his assessments.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to ask in what pueblo he ascertained the value of the lands around Imus.

Señor VILLEGAS. The first-class in San Francisco de Malabon; only the first-class.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Why did you not ascertain the value of that in the town of Imus?

Señor VILLEGAS. The presidente and the officials and leading men whom I asked there gave me a very low price, which I did not believe was the just one.

Governor TAFT. Herewith we have the hacienda of Malinta, Tala, and Piedra in the province of Bulacan in the pueblo of Polo. Did you survey this hacienda?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is it irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. Only that part that is first-class.

Governor TAFT. How is it irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is irrigated very little by dams or dikes.

Governor TAFT. Can they raise two crops on the first-class land?

Señor VILLEGAS. They do not; but it produces more than 100 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. How does that compare with the production in Cavite?

Señor VILLEGAS. The first-class is almost equal to that of Cavite. With one crop a year they raise as much as with two crops in Cavite in Malinta on the first-class land.

Governor TAFT. The hacienda of Malinta is given here as about 3,500 hectares and of this 3,500 hectares you place 650 hectares as first-class superior.

Señor VILLEGAS. First-class only.

Governor TAFT. At 200 pesos a hectare.

Señor VILLEGAS. Whatever it is stated there.

Governor TAFT. The second-class you state at 1,620 hectares, which you place at 150 pesos. How does the second-class differ from the first-class?

Señor VILLEGAS. It raises from 60 to 80 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. The third class you estimate at 180 hectares, at 100 pesos a hectare, and the remainder of 980 hectares you treat as uncultivated mountain land at $5 a hectare.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What are the improvements on the Malinta estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. Little dikes.

Governor TAFT. Here is the hacienda of Santa Maria del Pandi. Did you survey the plans?

Señor VILLEGAS. I had it surveyed by my assistant; I was there investigating.

Governor TAFT. Did you supervise the inspection?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is that an improved estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. It has small parts there that can be considered first class.

Governor TAFT. Is it well irrigated?

Señor VILLEGAS. It has some irrigation of very little importance.

Governor TAFT. That contains, according to your measurement, 12,069 hectares. Of that you place about 1,000 hectares as first class, at 200 pesos a hectare, and 1,500 second class. What will the first class produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. More than 100 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. Does it produce more than one crop?

Señor VILLEGAS. The land that is subject to irrigation there can raise two crops.

Governor TAFT. How much will, on the average, the first-class land produce? Do you mean by first-class superior the class upon which two crops can be produced?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; about 100 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. As I understand the classification (I may be mistaken in this), you call first-class land that which produces above 80 cavanes, but if it produces two crops a year you call it first-class superior?

Señor VILLEGAS. I do not make any difference whether it produces more than one crop or not, but it is the annual production.

Governor TAFT. What is superior first class?

Señor VILLEGAS. Land of 100 cavanes, more or less.

Governor TAFT. What is that which you call first-class land?

Señor VILLEGAS. From 75 to 80 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. What is second class and third class?

Señor VILLEGAS. Second class produces 50 to 60 cavanes, and third class 30 to 50.

Governor TAFT. What is fourth and fifth class land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Fourth class is 20 to 25 cavanes, and fifth class less than 20 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. You make about half of this estate, about 2,025 hectares, worth

$25 a hectare. Why do you put it at $25 a hectare when you put uncultivated land in the mountains in other haciendas at only $5 a hectare?

Señor VILLEGAS. Because they are very clean and they could be easily cultivated.

Archbishop GUIDI. I desire to call attention to the fact that in this estate, where there are very few improvements, the witness has put the first-class land at even more than he has in the other estates.

Governor TAFT. I would like to suggest an answer to it. I did not understand at first, and it shows the advantage of a constant discussion. I did not understand the theory on which Señor Villegas had gone in his estimate. But I think in answer to the suggestion now, I can offer an explanation which I derive from his statements. The theory of the witness, as I understand it, is that superior land—that is, that which produces 100 cavanes to the hectare, within reasonable reach of the market—is worth about 200 pesos a hectare. Now, it is said that because he estimates superior land on one estate at 200 pesos which is not improved, and superior land on another estate at 200 pesos which is improved, that thereby he shows that he gives no weight to improvements. The explanation is this, as I understand it, justifying the action of the witness: The Cavite estates, it is true, are all improved; the estate of Pandi has very little improvement. Now, he does not apply the same standard to the estates as estates. He varies the standard, not by varying the price of the superior land, but he varies it by making a very small classification in the Pandi estate of superior land. The advantage to the Cavite estates by reason of their improvements is in the very large amount; in Naic all that is improved at all is classified as superior first-class land. Therefore the variation in his estimates is shown in the total price of the hacienda divided by the number of hectares. In other words, he makes his variation by the classification to allow for the improvements, and not by changing the price of the superior land, the production of which is the same, whether it be by reason of improvements or by its fortunate location by natural waters. For instance, in this hacienda of Pandi, which consists of 12,000 hectares, only one-twelfth is superior land; in Naic three-sevenths. The entire cultivated land by reason of those improvements is classified as superior first-class lands. He has followed Señor Padre's view, that the product of the land determines its price and the product is increased by the improvements. The more improvements you have the greater proportion of your hacienda is made first-class land; and that is the way he allows, if I have understood his evidence, for the effect of the improvements.

Archbishop GUIDI. From all this we deduce the fact that the value of the land should be calculated upon the production as the basis of the valuation of it.

Governor TAFT. I have been explaining what I understand to be the theory of the witness in allowing for improvements. When it comes to stating the principle, it seems to me, with deference to his excellency, the principle should be stated this way: That land is worth, just as anything is worth, what it will bring, and that is the rule of law, the rule of evidence. But suppose you do not have a market, suppose land is not being sold, then you have got to take other means of finding what the value is. Land is planted and used agriculturally for the profit that is made out of it. Therefore when you go into the question of products you are furnishing a reason why a man ought to be willing to pay for that land in order that he may make the profit that the natural product will give him.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is the seller that makes the opportunity for selling and that makes rules whereby the sales should be made, and not the buyer.

Governor TAFT. It is both the buyer and the seller.

Archbishop GUIDI. But the seller might say, "I will not sell."

Governor TAFT. If you depend on the wish of the seller alone you would never get any market reports at all. It is what the vendor and the buyer agree on. Both the seller and the buyer are affected by the profit to be gathered from the land. Actual sales are the best evidence because they evidence an agreement between the vendor and the buyer as to what the land is worth. If you get two opposite interests agreeing, then you have got the best standard.

Archbishop GUIDI. Certainly.

Governor TAFT. But in the absence of those agreements we have got to do the best we can.

Mr. MCGREGOR. We have records of sales.

Governor TAFT. Then bring them out. Here is the Toro estate of 58 hectares, estimated at 150 pesos a hectare. Is that an improved estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; but it is good land.

Governor TAFT. Is it in rice?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes; in a very good condition. I make it first-class land because it is very low and convenient and easily cultivated.

Governor TAFT. Here is Anget hacienda, 294 hectares, 260 hectares, at 125 pesos. Do you make any difference in the value between rice and sugar?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. Is this improved?
Señor VILLEGAS. It has no improvements, but it is land which produces a great deal by being low.
Archbishop GUIDI. How much does it produce?
Señor VILLEGAS. From 50 to 70 cavanes.
Señor GUTIERREZ. In one year, then, the produce will be more than the value of the land.
Governor TAFT. Does it produce more than one crop?
Señor VILLEGAS. One crop only.
Governor TAFT. There is no facility for irrigating so as to make it?
Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. How is it situated with reference to the market—to getting into Manila, for instance?
Señor VILLEGAS. You can go by the river San Rafael, but it is a long way.
Governor TAFT. How far is it from Manila?
Señor VILLEGAS. Leaving there in a loaded boat, it would take at least two days to get to Manila.
Governor TAFT. It is passable, however, all the year around, isn't it?
Señor VILLEGAS. In the dry season you can not pass through.
Governor TAFT. Here is Dampol and Quingua, 962 hectares, one hacienda. What kind of a hacienda is that?
Señor VILLEGAS. It has rice and sugar; mostly sugar and very little rice.
Governor TAFT. Is that improved?
Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. What kind of land is it? How many cavanes does it produce?
Señor VILLEGAS. Seventy to 80 cavanes; it is very low and flat.
Governor TAFT. Is that an advantage?
Señor VILLEGAS. They are conditions which cause land to be richer.
Governor TAFT. You estimate it at 150 pesos a hectare, and solares 60 hectares. What are solares?
Señor VILLEGAS. Building grounds.
Governor TAFT. You estimate them at 125 pesos a hectare. Is not that pretty small?
Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. Is that near the the town of Quingua?
Señor VILLEGAS. It is the pueblo of Quingua?
Governor TAFT. Here are eight parcels of land situated in the towns of Quingua, Calumpit, Barasuain, Santa Ysabel, and Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. This is rice and sugar land, 10 hectares, at $150 a hectare. At Calumpit, 74 hectares, at $150 a hectare. At Barasuain, 54 hectares, at $154. Why did you make that $154 instead of $150.
Señor VILLEGAS. It is probably a mistake; it should be $150.
Governor TAFT. If you do not object, gentlemen, we will change it to $150. [Makes the correction on the map accordingly.] Now, Dakela and Santa Ysabel, are they the same kind of land?
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. And Alangelang? That you estimate is superior. Why?
Señor VILLEGAS. Because it raises 100 cavanes, more or less.
Archbishop GUIDI. How much is a cavan worth on the market to-day?
Señor VILLEGAS. I did not calculate on to-day's prices, but when I made the valuation.
Governor TAFT. What was it worth when you made the valuation?
Señor VILLEGAS. One and one-half pesos; that was the price on the ground. I do not know what it was when brought to Manila. If a man needed money he would even take 50 cents.
Governor TAFT. Let us pass to Malapat, at 150 pesos a hectare. Is that the same kind of land?
Señor VILLEGAS. The same as the others.
Governor TAFT. Here is the Recoleto hacienda, 456 hectares. What kind of land is that?
Señor VILLEGAS. The class that is mentioned there; 150 pesos.
Governor TAFT. Did you survey the Lolomboy hacienda?
Señor VILLEGAS. I measured the part which is in the pueblo of Polo—two parcels.
Governor TAFT. What is it, rich land?
Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; that in Polo is.
Governor TAFT. Take this part that is in Malanday. You have marked it all rice land. What kind of rice land is it?

Señor VILLEGAS. It produces 75 to 80 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. These 65 hectares in Pasolo, within the town of Polo. What kind of rice land is that?

Señor VILLEGAS. The same as the other.

Governor TAFT. What does it produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. Palay; 70 to 80 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. And you put the price at $150. Is there any other land in Bulacan than that which we have gone over which produces 100 cavanes a year, not church property?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; there are other lands.

Governor TAFT. Do you know whether there are any sales of that land?

Señor VILLEGAS. I can not state.

Friar MARTIN. I would like to know if the Governor is in accord with the testimony of Señor Villegas, and wherein you agree with his testimony.

Governor TAFT. I do not know; I have no means, except through Señor Villegas and other witnesses whom I call, of knowing what the value of the land is. I would like to say, generally, this: That land like this, much of which has lain fallow for four or five years during the disturbed condition of the country, land that can not now be worked to advantage because of the absence of draft animals, land that lies in a country where agriculture is so depressed, it seems to must necessarily be lower in value than it was in 1896, or before that time. Another thing, were this land offered to the public, to capitalists, I venture to say that there are few capitalists that would go into it. On the other hand, I do not consider that it is the duty of myself, representing the Government, or of the Commission, representing the Government, to squeeze down the price on the theory that the land can not be used by you at all, practically. What we desire to do is to get a just price. We think if we give you a resonable price—reasonable not in the sense of what, if you were obliged to sell, you could get from capitalists in the market, but a reasonable price, excluding certain considerations that we are willing to exclude—that we are buying ourselves a lawsuit that will occupy us for a good many years, and that we are relieving you from a great number of lawsuits that would occupy you for a great many years, it is as much as you can expect of us. We know we are going to have a great deal of trouble after we get the land, and yet we think that the trouble will be less if we buy it from you, and we are entirely willing to pay what is a fair price. But, on the other hand, I beg of you to consider that my constituents are not the people of the United States, they are the people of the Philippine Islands, and in doing justice to them I must avoid loading them with a burden, so far as I can, which would be too heavy for them to bear; and if we can not agree on a price that seems to me reasonable, my hands are tied, I must then let the thing work itself out the best way it can. But I think if we both yield some we can come to an agreement. When we make the agreement, if we reach it, it may take two or three months to get the money, but we will pay in gold. What I would like to propose, unless I am told that it will do no good, after we get all through the evidence that there is here and after I have added up to see what it all comes to, is to make a lump proposition in gold and then let you gentlemen, if you can, arrange the divisions among yourselves.

Friar MARTIN. That is impossible.

Señor GUTIERREZ. It is impossible because they are opposing interests.

Archbishop GUIDI. You can set a price for each corporation.

Governor TAFT. It would be easier to make it a lump sum, but I can possibly arrange it in some other way. I do not know whether the Señor Padre wished to invite that statement, but that is what I thought he wished me to discuss.

Friar MARTIN. Those observations were probably well taken, but I have some objection to make to those statements of yours.

Governor TAFT. With reference to the estimates of Señor Villegas, I do not care to be bound by them. What I mean is, I might differ from Señor Villegas. For instance, I might think that his estimate on certain land is too low. I might think, again, that the including in the estimate at all of the value of dams and that kind of thing was an error; but what I am groping for—and I think it is the case with his excellency, too—is light. I simply employed Señor Villegas because I understood that he had experience. I did not tell him anything to do except to go and make a survey and make an estimate on the land, and these are the results.

Friar MARTIN. In the first place, without considering the price, I desire to know if you are satisfied with the measurement and the classification of Señor Villegas.

Governor TAFT. I have no other information on the subject.

Friar MARTIN. If you are not in accord with this, then it will be necessary to measure them over again.

Governor TAFT. I do not intend to bring any other evidence here at all on that subject, and if you agree with this measurement then I agree.

Friar MARTIN. I agree.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I desire to remark that from the hacienda of Lolomboy they have taken away a thousand and some odd hectares. Surely it must be an error.

Governor TAFT. Isn't it in this way: Isn't it the fact that the hacienda of Lolomboy is surveyed in two different books?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Yes; in the total, but not in the division of the land. He has given us third-class land and no one else third-class land, and it strikes me that there is third-class land on the other haciendas, I have no doubt.

Governor TAFT. Señor Gutierrez, here is a parcel of Lolomboy, 106 hectares and 65 hectares; that is 171 hectares. Then there is 4,158 hectares.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have 5,444, and according to this there is 4,329.

Governor TAFT. All I can say about that is that the surveyor is not here, but I will have him here.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I wished simply to call attention to the fact that there is a difference, and that difference can be settled, the land being all there.

Friar MARTIN. When you examined the lands belonging to the corporation which I represent, the lands which you have put as cultivated, did you see yourself that they were?

Señor VILLEGAS. All that I have put as to the classification and the surface area is just as I have found it.

Governor TAFT. Do I understand the Señor Padre to agree to his survey and classification?

Friar MARTIN. It is a very small difference, more or less. I desire to state that all the lands that are called cultivated—I know they were cultivated last year when I examined them.

Governor TAFT. That is what I understand to be the fact.

Friar MARTIN. So that the production is calculated on the part that is cultivated. Do you accept the production which Señor Villegas gives as that of these lands?

Governor TAFT. I do. I have no other data.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would like to ask Señor Villegas why he has omitted, in valuing the Imus property, to mention anything about the coffee lands.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have seen no coffee growing there.

Mr. MCGREGOR. There is a considerable area of coffee in sight of the hills, where I have not been able to get to.

Señor VILLEGAS. Perhaps the coffee trees have died.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I have not seen them myself, but I know they are there.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have considered all that part that I could not see cultivated as uncultivated, and so classified it.

Mr. MCGREGOR. You can hardly take coffee land as uncultivated land, although it may have been allowed to grow to jungle.

Adjourned until March 6, 1903.

Continued from March 2, 1903.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *Manila, March 9, 1903.*

Friar MARTIN. By the reading of the copies of the three conferences I received last week, I have seen that the object of these conferences is the valuation of the friars' lands. If that be true, I can not intervene in such a business, because I have not a power of attorney from any of the religious orders to represent them here.

Governor TAFT. You do not bind anybody by being here.

Friar MARTIN. On the other hand, I must say that from what I know and from what I have heard from my friends, Mr. McGregor and Señor Gutierrez, all the estates, object of the past conferences, do not belong to the friars. It is true that they possessed them formerly, but it is also true that at present these estates belong to one of these three companies: Philippine Sugar, British Manila, and Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar. This last I represent, and I am the chief agent of it in these islands. My representation in these conferences is the representation of the Compañía Agrícola de Ultramar, from which I have received a power of attorney in order to administrate or sell lands belonging to it. I have no other representation here. I would like to call the attention of the governor to some other points, but I prefer leaving it for the time when we have discussed everything relating to the haciendas, in order to get more exact information of what was expressed in the three conferences referred to.

Governor TAFT. It makes no difference in what capacity you come, I am delighted to see you here, and your knowledge of the conditions will doubtless assist us in getting to some basis with reference to the valuation of lands; but whatever you say or do in this matter won't bind anybody, whomever you represent or do not represent. The same is true of Señor Gutierrez, who represents the Philippine Sugar, and Mr. McGregor, who represents the British Manila estates. When we closed

we were on the Bulacan haciendas. Had you completed your questions about those, Señor Gutierrez?

Señor GUTIERREZ. No, sir. At that time I had expressed my desire to continue questioning and also making some remarks with respect to the eight haciendas in which I am interested, but if the Governor desires it I can delay the matter until some other time and then take up the matter of the eight haciendas.

Governor TAFT. I have been going over by provinces because I thought that more convenient, but Señor Gutierrez can take any course that he prefers.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I believe it would be more advisable for me to take up the eight haciendas.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is better to take up the estates by orders, the Augustinians first, then the Dominicans and Recoletos.

Governor TAFT. I think it was quite useful to take up the Cavite estates together; it is easier to note their variation when we have them together than when we take them up separately. Here are the Calamba estates of the Dominicans. What is the name of it?

Señor GUTIERREZ. San Juan Bautista, generally known as the Calamba. We will begin with Santa Rosa. Ask Señor Villegas if he surveyed and examined the hacienda of Santa Rosa.

Señor VILLEGAS. It was surveyed by an assistant of mine, but under my supervision.

Governor TAFT. What is the character of the estate? Is it improved or otherwise?

Señor VILLEGAS. There are a few small dams.

Governor TAFT. What is the character of the land?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is broken ground.

Governor TAFT. There is some sugar land and also some rice land on the property. Is there any first-class superior land?

Señor VILLEGAS. There are some superior lands and some first-class lands, as shown in the statement here. The character of the lands I would place a little above the first-class lands and a little below the superior lands.

Governor TAFT. What do they produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. The first-class land produces from 80 to 90 cavanes per hectare.

Governor TAFT. Does it lie right on the lake shore?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is situated right on the Laguna de Bay.

Governor TAFT. So that gives them transportation to Manila, does it?

Señor VILLEGAS. By casco or banca navigation; yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How many miles is it?

Señor VILLEGAS. A little over three hours by steamer.

Governor TAFT. Is there any method over the estate itself? Can bancas go in the streams on the estate?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir. It has to be hauled.

Governor TAFT. How are the roads?

Señor VILLEGAS. The roads are only in a fair state.

Governor TAFT. You place 1,000 hectares as worth 175 pesos a hectare, 1,300 hectares at 150 pesos, and 130 hectares at 100 pesos. Is that all rice land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes sir.

Governor TAFT. Then you give 1,010 hectares of sugar land at $150 and 1,300 hectares of second-class land at 100; also sugar land. And you value the casa of the hacienda at $25,000. Is it a good house?

Señor VILLEGAS. The house is a pretty good house, but it suffered somewhat during the war between Spain and the Philippines, so that it is not in a very good state of repair. However, on the whole, it might be said to be in a fairly good condition.

Governor TAFT. You estimate the total value of the hacienda at $700,000 Mexican?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Señor GUTIERREZ, I would like to ask Señor Villegas what basis he used for his judgment in the valuation of these lands? Have you valued them in accordance with sales of land of similar character made in the neighborhood of Santa Rosa?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have valued them according to the nature and the value of the crop which they produce, and, furthermore, in accordance with the sales of lands which have been made in the pueblos of the province of La Laguna.

Señor GUTIERREZ. From what you state it appears that you have made these valuations in accordance with the sales of lands that have taken place in the neighborhood of other pueblos in La Laguna, and further, that the first-class lands yield from 80 to 90 cavanes per hectare. From this it appears that the value of the crop of the lands is greater than the value placed on the lands themselves, and I consider this preposterous.

Señor VILLEGAS. In stating the profit to be from 80 to 90 cavanes I did not mean

as a regular annual yield. That is what the lands are capable of producing under the most favorable circumstances, but this can not be taken as a basis by itself for the valuation of the land, because it is not the basis for a steady income. It is more or less subject to conditions and circumstances and it is only lately that the price of palay has risen. It is subject to fluctuations, and, indeed, the price will be lower in the future.

Governor TAFT. Are there any lands rented in that neighborhood from others than these companies?

Señor VILLEGAS. The people of Santa Rosa have told me that those lands belong to the pueblo.

Governor TAFT. What I want to ask is, what is the ordinary division of crops between the landlord and the tenant in Laguna, for rental?

Señor VILLEGAS. One-half.

Governor TAFT. Does that include lending or furnishing of carabaos by the landlord?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Suppose they do not furnish any carabaos and do not furnish any seed, what is the division then?

Señor VILLEGAS. It is according to agreement in that case, but it sometimes happens that capitalists will furnish only carabaos while the tenant is obliged to furnish the seed.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I wish to state that the witness is in error with regard to this matter. I myself have been an agriculturist and know what I am talking about. The custom in the Visayan Islands is to split the crop in halfs, one half going to the landlord and the other half to the tenant, the landlord furnishing nothing but the land. But in the case of sugar the landlord further takes the tenant's cane and grinds it for him and then they divide the sugar between them. In Luzon it was the custom to give two-thirds to the landlord and one-third to the tenant.

Governor TAFT. That is not my information.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have been thirty-six years in the Philippines and a great portion of that time a farmer, and I can show examples.

Governor TAFT. I will call a witness on that subject who, long as the experience of Señor Gutierrez is, has had more experience, in that he has owned a larger estate. My impression is (of course I have no knowledge except what I gain) that in certain parts of Luzon (of course they may vary in other parts) the division is just half, whether carabaos are furnished or not. Señor Gonzales owns as large an estate as any of these, and he charged 10 per cent of the crop.

Señor GUTIERREZ. But that is an insolated case. I can cite a case of the Frailes where they only charged 5 per cent.

Archbishop GUIDI. That simply goes to demonstrate that there is no fixed rule. It simply depends on the agreement between the land owner and tenant.

Governor TAFT. But if you get all the agreements together then you are able to determine something of what ought to be the rent. The friars were the largest landlords in the islands and they only charged 10 per cent, and sometimes, as they say, 5; and then you get Gonzales, who is I suppose the next largest proprietor in the islands, or one of the largest, and he only charges 5 per cent.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is true, but the case of Señor Gonzales is easily accounted for when you know that his lands are uncultivated lands and his lands only date from about the year 1860. He is a man, you might say, of yesterday only, and he would naturally wish to have his land cleared and put into a state so that it could be cultivated. Tuason charges here at Santa Mesa a tax of 6 cents, Mexican, for each square meter a year.

Governor TAFT. I will call Tuason and see what he charges. Santa Mesa is in the city, isn't it?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What does he charge in the Mariquina Valley?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have not investigated; I can not say.

Governor TAFT. Mariquina would be a much fairer standard to judge by than Santa Mesa, which is right here within the street-railway limits. For instance, they want $400,000 gold for this land of Warner-Barnes & Co., but that gets its value not because of the rice it raises (if, indeed, it raises any rice), but it gets its value because just as soon as there is an electric street railway it is bound to be the best land in Manila for suburban residences; and so it is with Santa Mesa.

Archbishop GUIDI. I would ask, then, that the same judgment be taken into account with regard to the lands which we are dealing with that are within a municipality.

Governor TAFT. Certainly. Let me state the proposition, to see whether his excellency agrees with me. Any land that is useful for the construction of urban or sub-

urban residences within a reasonable time has necessarily a value for that purpose as distinguished from the value that it ought to have for the raising of crops; but when you get land out here in Santa Rosa, there is no probability that Manila is ever going to reach out to Santa Rosa, or that anyone is going to build suburban residences there, and that has to be valued according to its agricultural character. The same applies to the Cavite estates.

Archbishop GUIDI. Certainly. It was simply a general observation which I made, and which I wanted to make for the consideration of Señor Villegas; for, if you will remember, I asked the question at the beginning whether he had taken it into due consideration in his valuation of these lands—those lands which were within the urban zone, or which were suitable to go within an urban zone, and those lands which were purely agricultural.

Governor TAFT. As yet we have not considered any lands that were within an urban zone; at least, I do not remember.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is true I have not asked him particularly that question, but simply in a general way, and a question (which, by the way, Señor Villegas did not answer) whether he had taken into consideration in making this assessment those lands which were within an urban zone and those which were purely agricultural lands. I simply wished to make this general question in order afterwards to make the more particular questions. I will now ask Señor Villegas again if he has taken into consideration lands within an urban zone and lands outside the urban zone.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; I have.

Archbishop GUIDI. Further on I will discuss which were urban lands and which were not urban lands.

Señor VILLEGAS. With regard to the question of the obligations of the tenant toward the landlord in the case of one of these haciendas, it was the general rule for the tenant to give for each cavan of seed that had been furnished to him 5 or 6 cavanes of palay and from 6 to 8 pesos in money.

Señor GUTIERREZ. With regard to Señor Villegas's statement of the improvements on this hacienda, I should like to say that there is on this hacienda a ditch a kilometer and a half in length, besides smaller ditches of 13,000 meters in length. With regard to the valuation of the house, if it was offered to me for $30,000 I would take it immediately. There is also a warehouse that is situated in the neighborhood of the house that is worth $10,000, which Señor Villegas has not taken into account at all. There is also another fine house on the estate, a magnificent house, which is outside of the town itself, of which no mention is made by Señor Villegas. He has also valued the sugar land at much less than the palay land, and yet we all know that the sugar land is worth a great deal more than palay land.

Señor VILLEGAS. I do not agree with Señor Gutierrez, because the rice lands are situated almost on the lake shore, while the sugar lands are situated away up in the uplands.

Señor GUTIERREZ. You can say what you like about the matter, but everybody knows that the sugar land is worth a great deal more than the rice land. The fact of sugar land being on the uplands is in accordance with the nature of sugar land. Sugar land needs these conditions to be sugar land—it must be on high ground.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have taken into consideration the difficulty of transporting the sugar cane from these high lands to the pueblo, which is very costly; and, furthermore, these lands are not very good lands for the cultivation of sugar.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Villegas's classification of the land demonstrates, to my mind, that the land must be very valuable for the cultivation of sugar. However, the land has been classified by Señor Villegas as sugar land, and it is in sugar, and it would be certainly very foolish to plant sugar on half of the land of this estate, taking into consideration the cost of planting sugar cane, if it were not suitable for sugar and suitable only for palay.

Señor VILLEGAS. With regard to the valuation that I have made of those lands, it is in accordance with the actual product of the land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. How many pilons of sugar a hectare does the land produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. From 25 to 30 pilons a hectare.

Señor GUTIERREZ. How much is each pilon worth?

Señor VILLEGAS. The price varies.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Furthermore, Señor Villegas has not taken into consideration the urban zone of Santa Rosa in this estate, and I know that the town of Santa Rosa is quite a good town.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have taken it into account in the classification of first-class lands, for the superior class lands, and the town lots are about equal in value.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I can not agree with you that town lots are of the same value as first-class or superior lands.

Señor VILLEGAS. Town lots in provincial towns are not worth as much as in Manila.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is true. Señor Villegas also states that the communication between the hacienda and the outside is not good, but I can state that the entire hacienda fronts upon the lake shore and has easy communication.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have recognized the fact that some of the land lies on the lake shore, and for that reason I have valued it as first-class, superior land.

Archbishop GUIDI. In order to demonstrate the difference of opinion there is with regard to the value of land, the agent of the Augustinian nuns has been offered a peso and a half a square meter for their lands, and they have refused it.

Governor TAFT. But that is suburban property; the electric street railway is bound to go right there.

Archbishop GUIDI. The Santa Clara nuns have also been offered a very high price for their estate.

Governor TAFT. Now, about Calamba. Is that sugar or rice land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Both sugar and rice.

Governor TAFT. There are 16,424 hectares in the estate.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, more or less; that is about right.

Governor TAFT. You have estimated that of first-class land there are 3,991 hectares; 883 hectares of second-class, and 883 of third-class lands. Also 4,626 hectares of sugar land which you estimate at 60 pesos a hectare, and 6,036 hectares of uncultivated lands. The hacienda house you place at 15,000 pesos, making the total value of the estate $1,102,000.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is this on the lake?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is the soil good?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How many hours is it from Manila?

Señor VILLEGAS. The steamer leaving here at 7 o'clock in the morning will reach there about 1 o'clock the same afternoon; that is, after making all stops.

Governor TAFT. Is it improved?

Señor VILLEGAS. There are a few improvements.

Governor TAFT. It has the main road to Batangas and Lipa running through it, hasn't it?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. There seem to be a good many rivers and streams running through the estate.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; but they are not navigable streams. The San Juan River is navigable, however, up to the pueblo of Calamba.

Governor TAFT. Are there any dams in the streams?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Are they used in irrigating the land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Those rivers which have dams are used for the irrigation of land.

Governor TAFT. How much do the first-class lands produce here of rice?

Señor VILLEGAS. In good seasons, first-class rice lands produce from 70 to 80 cavanes in this hacienda; the lands lying along the shore of the bay.

Governor TAFT. Where is the sugar land?

Señor VILLEGAS. Through the wooded uplands.

Governor TAFT. I see you have estimated this sugar land as considerably less in value than in Santa Rosa. Why have you made that distinction?

Señor VILLEGAS. Because the sugar land in this estate is away back in the woods, almost up in the foothills of the mountains.

Governor TAFT. Does that produce as much sugar cane as the land in Santa Rosa per hectare?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; these sugar lands produce comparatively little.

Governor TAFT. About this house, is it in good condition?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is it a large house?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir; it is a medium-sized house.

Governor TAFT. You have estimated its value as $15,000?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. You put the valuation of 5 pesos a hectare on uncultivated lands for the same reason, I presume, that you did in other cases?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Señor GUTIERREZ. You have stated that the first-class rice lands produce from 70 to 80 cavanes a year. What do the second-class rice lands produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. From 65 to 75 cavanes only.

Señor GUTIERREZ. How much do the third-class lands produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. From 45 to 55 cavanes a year.

Señor GUTIERREZ. How many piculs of sugar will one hectare of sugar land produce?

Señor VILLEGAS. From 15 to 20.

Señor GUTIERREZ. It produces over 100.

Señor VILLEGAS. But you must take into consideration that in planting sugar land one-half of the hectare is always left idle—that is, one-half cultivated in one year and one-half left fallow until the next year.

Señor GUTIERREZ. So that you have given me the production of one-half of a hectare instead of one hectare?

Señor VILLEGAS. No; I have given the production of one hectare because I have taken into consideration that a hectare that is put to seed this year, next year lies idle; so that I take the average per year.

Archbishop GUIDI. You must not take it as a fact that the land would be allowed to lie idle, because if it was planted to sugar cane one year, the next year instead of being allowed to lie idle it would be planted to corn or any other crop, which would be worth something.

Señor VILLEGAS. I simply took into consideration the value of the land with relation to its productivity in sugar.

Archbishop GUIDI. You should not do so; you should also take into consideration its productivity in other crops.

Señor VILLEGAS. That would be a small affair.

Señor GUTIERREZ. With regard to the sugar lands in the estate of Calamba—they are of such strong soil that it is necessary that they be cultivated for a long succession of years before they can give a good quality of sugar. At the present time they do not give a good quality of sugar, but it is not necessary to let them lie idle at the present time. They ought to be cultivated every year for a succession of years.

Señor VILLEGAS. But it is the general custom in this country where the palay is sown to the land one year and then the straw is burned off, that year they are allowed to lie idle for another year before they are seeded again.

Señor GUTIERREZ. But that is not the normal condition of these islands. What you refer to is simply those lands which have been recently cleared and which are cultivated by the people in the mountains. It may be that they will cultivate them one year and allow them to lie idle, but lands that are under constant cultivation are cultivated one crop one year and cultivated to another the next year. It is the same way here as in Porto Rico, Cuba, or anywhere else.

Governor TAFT. I thought they planted sugar lands and went right on growing sugar for four or five years before they had to renew the cane.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is in some points true, but in other points it is not.

Governor TAFT. How about the island of Negros?

Señor GUTIERREZ. At Ilog, in Negros—a place which I know very well—they cultivated cane for a period of seven years without making new plantings.

Governor TAFT. What is sugar land in Negros worth?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not know, but it is worth a good deal of money.

Governor TAFT. Is it worth 200 pesos a hectare?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir; I should think so.

Governor TAFT. It is not worth from 100 to 150. How much is that of Lacson worth? That is as good as there is.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not know what Lacson's hacienda is worth. I did know what he paid for it but I have forgotten.

Governor TAFT. The sugar land in Negros, along on the coast there, has very easy communication with Iloilo, hasn't it?

Señor GUTIERREZ. But our communication is ever so much easier.

Governor TAFT. Yes; but they have small vessels that run all the time there, haven't they, right across to Iloilo?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir. Lacson's hacienda runs right down to the shore, and his lorchas run right up and take the sugar from the little railroad that he has on the shore.

Governor TAFT. Sugar land there produces a good deal more than sugar land here, does it not?

Señor GUTIERREZ. No, sir; it is better sugar, but much less. It is possible that the land is very much easier cultivated in occidental Negros. I know that it gives a better quality of sugar, but it gives a very much smaller crop—that is, land that is worn-out down there.

Governor TAFT. Some of it is, but I mean good land in Negros situated conveniently toward Iloilo. Is there any of it that is worth more than 200 pesos a hectare, by estates?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not know because I do not own any of the land; but I think

it is possible that you could find sugar lands worth that much in Negros, because Negros is a very large island and very thinly populated.

Governor TAFT. What I want to know is, why, if first-class sugar land in Negros is worth generally not 200 pesos but 150, this should be worth five and six and seven hundred pesos?

Señor GUTIERREZ. For the same reason that in Pampanga land is worth from 600 to 800 pesos a hectare where the same lands in Tarlac are worth 30 to 40 pesos a hectare. In Pampanga, there is a very thick population. Tarlac is very thinly inhabited and what they desire there is that new colonists come and cultivate the land.

Governor TAFT. Then you do not judge wholly by the product in ascertaining the value of the land?

Señor GUTIERREZ. In Pampanga and other places the value of the land depends upon the demand for it. In our haciendas which have been long opened up and which are surrounded by a thick population, the people there have to buy the products of the land; consequently it is worth more.

Governor TAFT. In Negros the gross product in many years is worth as much as the land is worth, so that it does not show that an estimate is necessarily absurd of the value of the land because it may not exceed the gross product of the land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. When you deal with a hacienda that is cultivated, an old, established hacienda like this, then it is absurd.

Governor TAFT. These lands in Negros have been cultivated for a long time. You stated that some of the land was cultivated so long that it was thinned.

Archbishop GUIDI. They are lands that have been cultivated for a number of years and that have been abandoned.

Governor TAFT. In Negros?

Archbishop GUIDI. In some parts of Negros.

Governor TAFT. But these lands, some of them—in Santa Rosa, for instance—have been cultivated for hundreds of years, according to Señor Gutierrez. Have they ever been manured?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not know.

Governor TAFT. The fact is that none of this land has ever received additions to its strength by artificial means?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I believe not.

Governor TAFT. Does the land become exhausted gradually from cultivation of sugar?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir; with the cultivation of everything.

Governor TAFT. Then these lands, which are so old, have been cultivated a long time, haven't they; so that they do not produce as much as if they were fresh lands?

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is true.

Governor TAFT. Then why should they be more valuable from the point of production than the manured land of Negros, for instance?

Señor GUTIERREZ. It is not precisely from their productivity that their values are increased, but from their proximity to a central market, from the ease with which they are worked, from the large supply of workingmen which they can draw upon to cultivate, and from the fact that they are all actually under cultivation.

Governor TAFT. Now, we have got back to what I wished to show, and that was that the value of your land depends on what it will bring in the market, what people will pay for it; that the productivity of the land is only one circumstance, and the fact that it produces $150 in a year, gross, is only one circumstance to show what its value may be, and that it may be worth no more than the gross production of one year.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I can never admit that latter statement.

Governor TAFT. You just admitted to me that there was land in Negros that produced $150 a year and was not worth more than $150.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes; but the trouble is that there is no demand for those lands in Negros. In Paragua there are similar lands.

Governor TAFT. That is just what I say; it depends on the lands.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes; but the uncultivated land is more subject to fluctuations than cultivated land.

Governor TAFT. I am speaking about cultivated land in Negros. That is what I understood you to refer to—cultivated sugar land that will produce $150 a year and yet is not worth more than $150.

Señor GUTIERREZ. With respect to cultivated lands in Negros, such as you refer to, if they do produce 150 pesos a hectare, I can not conceive of anybody wanting to sell them for that sum. It is impossible that anybody should wish to sell for that sum or less than that sum.

Governor TAFT. I understood you to admit a while ago (possibly I am wrong

about it) that the gross production of land frequently is equal for one year, or even greater, than the land itself sold in the market.

Señor GUTIERREZ. No, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Friar Martin is probably correct in this matter that Señor Gutierrez speaks about, of lands that are capable of producing 150 pesos a year; that there is a possibility that they have all the elements necessary to produce, if properly cultivated, 150 pesos a year, but that owing to certain conditions and circumstances, like lack of labor or isolated position, long way from a market, etc., they are unable to bring out their entire productivity, that is, to be cultivated to their fullest extent; and in that case such lands may be sold at less than what they are capable of producing in one year. But I do not believe that lands that actually do produce 150 pesos a year could be sold for anything less than that sum. To give a concrete example: There are certain lands around Rome that are cabable of great productivity, but they have gone begging in the market; nobody would buy that land on account of malarial fevers around there. Lately they have found a method of combatting these fevers and the price of these lands has gone up wonderfully. Formerly, of course, nobody would risk his life to go out and cultivate those lands, although it was known that the lands were capable of great production. Since they have discovered a way of defending themselves against the attacks of the mosquitos by living in mosquito-proof houses, the value of those lands around the Campana of Rome has gone up from 20 cents a square meter to 200 and 300 francs a hectare. That is simply owing to the different conditions surrounding them.

Governor TAFT. I agree to what his excellency says, but I still wish to stick to the point that I am trying to make, and that is, that if you tell me that land is cultivated and produces $150 gross receipts a year, you only give me one circumstance in determining what the value of that land is, and that that may be so affected by other circumstances as to make the value of the land no more than the gross product in one year. Those are, first, the expenses—the cost of labor, the question of getting labor at all, the danger from locusts, the difficulty of getting carabaos, and a thousand and one circumstances, especially in the Tropics, that affect the net product from that gross product; and then, you add to that what is usually required as in the Tropics or in the community as a fair dividend or a fair percentage of income on your capital, which, I understand, in this community is from 20 to 30 per cent of the capital; so that it would be very easy to produce 150 pesos gross and then cut down the expenses and show that the net product was no more than would be the reasonable income on that land.

Mr. MCGREGOR. That is a tremendous interest, governor.

Governor TAFT. I can call every business man in Manila and show that he would not go into agriculture if he could not get at least 20 per cent. I mean invest capital and buy land.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Because they are not people who care to do it.

Archbishop GUIDI. But relatively the production of the land has also increased, that is, relatively with the expenses. As the circumstances have become more risky and as capital has become dearer, so the production of the land has increased in proportion, so that to-day the production of the land, we will say, that used to yield $150 is now very much greater. Relatively in proportion to the expenses it is just as great. For instance, palay is worth a great deal more now than it was before. The cultivator never loses; it is the consumer who pays for all that. The people who are obliged to go to market to buy rice for food have to pay for the losses of the landowner, but the landowner will always get his interest on his money.

Governor TAFT. That is not my understanding, and I venture to say that if you go through the landowners of these islands you will find that none of them have made fortunes.

Archbishop GUIDI. The only way you can gauge the value of the land is by the products.

Governor TAFT. That is only one circumstance.

Archbishop GUIDI. I think that is the principal circumstance.

Governor TAFT. Let us see how much palay has come up in price. Ask Señor Villegas what the old price of palay was on the hacienda.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have known, when I was a young man, rice to sell from 3 to 4 reals a cavan. It went to a dollar, from that it went to $2.20, from that it has gone up until it is now $3.50.

Governor TAFT. When did it go to $2.20?

Señor VILLEGAS. In 1901 and 1902.

Archbishop GUIDI. Now I will ask, why has rice gone up? I will answer the question myself. It is because the landowner, the farmer, calculates what it has cost him to raise the rice. He calculates every penny that he has invested in the cultivation of this rice until he gets it into the warehouse and the market, and then

on top of that he adds what he thinks a just interest on his capital, and he sells it at that price on the market, so that he loses nothing.

Governor TAFT. I venture to differ totally from his excellency. He sells his rice for what he can get for it in the market, and that market is determined by what they can import rice for from Saigon and Bangkok and from other ports. It is determined by the demand and the supply. He does not make the calculation and it does not do any good to make the calculation, because he has got to sell the rice for what he can get for it.

Archbishop GUIDI. We were speaking, however, of the price upon the land itself, for local consumption.

Señor VILLEGAS. I was speaking of the market here in Manila.

Governor TAFT. What is it on the hacienda?

Señor VILLEGAS. In Paluan in 1901 I was able to purchase it a $1 a cavan.

Governor TAFT. Is the carabao necessary for the cultivation of rice.

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; it can not be cultivated without the carabao.

Governor TAFT. What is the value of the carabao to-day in the market, anywhere, as compared with what it was three or four years ago?

Señor VILLEGAS. Formerly you could get a carabao for from 30, 40, or 50, sometimes at the very dearest at 60, pesos a head, but to-day you can not buy a carabao in the market anywhere for less than 150.

Governor TAFT. In other words, the price of carabaos has trebled?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir, and even more.

Governor TAFT. What is the "jornal" or daily wages in these provinces about Manila for farm laborers?

Señor VILLEGAS. Fifty cents Mexican a day in the provinces. Formerly it was 25 cents.

Governor TAFT. In some of the provinces has it not increased to 60 and 70 cents Mexican?

Archbishop GUIDI. Perhaps 25 cents formerly was of greater value than 60 cents to-day.

Governor TAFT. I am speaking only of Mexican, and that is the standard here.

Archbishop GUIDI. But it is a great mistake that we have not yet gotten out of, in regard to the value of the Mexican money to-day and the Mexican money of former years.

Governor TAFT. But we are dealing altogether with Mexican money to-day. The price of carabaos, the price of rice, and the price of the "jornal" is Mexican.

Archbishop GUIDI. I agree with you. I know that in your mind you have the Mexican money, but Señor Villegas does not understand you, but he understands that the peso is the peso of Spain.

Governor TAFT. They never had any money here but the Mexican peso. It was a dollar in silver with the Mexican stamp on it, and that may have varied in value and may have been worth in gold 100 cents at one time and 75 cents at another, and 50 cents at another, and 40 cents as it is to-day; but what I am speaking of is the value in Mexican, whatever that was worth in gold. That standard may have varied, but these people only knew the Mexican dollar; that is all they knew. That may have varied in gold, and the fact that it varied in gold may have increased the price in gold, but I am speaking of that standard, however varied that standard was.

Archbishop GUIDI. The standard as applied in actual practice during this length of time works out in this way, that the article which was worth one Mexican dollar at that time is now worth two or three at the present time.

Governor TAFT. As I conceive, what we have got to do in reaching the value of this property is to determine what that property is estimated to be worth by the people who are in a position to buy and in a position to work that land. It is by the demand, and the demand, as Señor Gutierrez says, is determined by the tenants who are around and who want the land. Now they who form the value and the demand have no other standard, whether it varies or not; they had no other standard except the silver Mexican dollar in the last twenty-five years. It is true, I have no doubt, that the fact that this Mexican dollar has gone down in gold has so affected values, unconsciously to these people, that the value of the land and the value of other things has increased in Mexican. The only way we can reach the value of these lands in gold is to determine their value in Mexican in the demand of those people who pay in Mexican and estimate in Mexican and then ourselves, because we go according to value in gold, reduce the Mexican value to a gold value according to the variation between gold and silver at the time that we make the purchase.

Archbishop GUIDI. That means that the purchaser determines the price of the land.

Governor TAFT. No; the seller also.

Archbishop GUIDI. The great thing for us to find out is, if these people value $200

to-day in Mexican as its actual value to-day, or the $200 they have known it in times past, that is the difficulty.

Governor TAFT. What we are discussing now, first, is the demand, and then the effect that the production in Mexican ought to have on the value and in demonstrating what that demand is. We have here the gross production in Mexican; we have the expenses in Mexican, to wit, we have the cost of the carabao, the cost of the seed, the cost of the labor, and the production, in Mexican, and we have also what is the understood income or per cent of income that is required by capitalists in the islands. That does not necessitate our going into gold at all, because we have every element in silver—silver as it is estimated by the people to-day.

Archbishop GUIDI. My mind refuses to believe that a carabao can be worth as much to-day as a hectare of ground.

Governor TAFT. But it is. I can get hectares of ground that are worth just a third of what the carabaos are worth.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The price that Señor Villegas has placed on the carabao is about correct—150 to 200 pesos even; but this does not show that the land ought to be worth that. If the carabao is worth that much the land ought to be worth a good deal more.

Governor TAFT. No; it is because the carabaos have disappeared; the land is still here.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is an accident.

Governor TAFT. It is an accident that is bound to last for a number of years. Then you have surra that has already destroyed 50 per cent of the horses.

(Adjourned until March 11, 1903.)

Continued from March 9, 1903, fifth session.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *Manila, March 11, 1903.*

Señor GUTIERREZ. I should like to know if Señor Villegas, upon making the survey of the Calamba estate and placing the value thereon, took into consideration the fact that there are coffee lands and hemp lands on the property?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have seen no coffee lands on the property nor have I seen any abaca lands. There is a very small amount of hemp land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Villegas also omits to take into account such important improvements in the hacienda of Calamba as the large dam and the smaller dams, 22 kilometers of ditching with new bridges, 2 kilometers of ditching of masonry, and a tubular siphon of iron, 24 meters long by 1 meter in diameter, which is placed at the bottom of the river and which is a very costly work of masonry. Neither has he taken into account three warehouses of masonry for the purification of the water, of 512 cubic meters capacity each, all of which is for irrigating the zone of cultivable land of said hacienda. Nor has he taken into account six machines with all their accessories, as well as other warehouses and sugar mills. All these improvements have cost over $400,000 gold.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have taken into account, as will be shown in my estimate of the value of the property, all the small dams that there are on the property at the present time and have valued them in accordance with their present state of repair.

Señor GUTIERREZ. So, as I understand you, you simply valued the smaller dams, but all the other irrigation improvements you have not taken into consideration, nor have you taken into consideration the warehouses and the mill on the property.

Señor VILLEGAS. I did not take into consideration all of the other improvements in connection with the dams and ditching because I thought that they were merely accessories to the general irrigation works on the property, and as far as machinery is concerned I did not know but that it was private property, as the property is rented out to private tenants; and it must also be taken into account what kind of machinery you refer to. If it is milling machinery, then it does not belong to the hacienda and is not a part of the hacienda.

Señor GUTIERREZ. In the valuation which I have the small dams do not appear, nor do the large dams, and as far as the machinery is concerned, that belongs to the property. There are seven machines on the property, all of them in warehouses.

Señor VILLEGAS. According to the information I got from the presidente and the leading men of Calamba, I understood that all of that machinery and improvements were constructed by and were the property of the tenants.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is not true. All of the improvements on the hacienda belong to the hacienda and were made by the owners of the hacienda.

Señor VILLEGAS. In the plan itself I have shown the portion which is legally acknowledged to be the property of the friars and shown the other which is not recognized as the property of the friars.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Who has told you which was the part that belonged to the friars legally and which did not belong to the friars?

Señor VILLEGAS. In making the survey of this land I have shown on the map that part which is legally recognized by the principales of Calamba as the legal property of the friars, and I have also designated that part of the land which the principales of Calamba say has been usurped by the friars. I have gone over and measured from monument to monument, taking in all of the monuments in that land; that is to say, the land which is legally recognized as belonging to the friars and that land which is said to have been usurped.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you seen the title deeds, or how did you determine which part of the land had been usurped and which part was that of the friars legally acknowledged?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have not seen the title deeds to the lands, but I have simply, at the request of the principales and the presidente of Calamba, drawn this line out on the plan in order to show which land was legally recognized as the property of the friars.

Governor TAFT. What do the monuments consist of?

Señor VILLEGAS. They are pillars of stone and masonry.

Archbishop GUIDI. The only way to draw these boundaries is with the title deeds in your hands and then run the lines between the monuments.

Governor TAFT. Were there any marks on this space that the presidente and councilors said was admitted to belong to the friars?

Señor VILLEGAS. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Then you just made that from their statement, did you?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Didn't they admit that the friars had been in possession of all this property?

Señor VILLEGAS. Yes, sir; they acknowledged they have had and still have possession, but they say it was usurped by them.

Governor TAFT. How long have they had possession, did they admit?

Señor VILLEGAS. I believe that I myself was the bearer of a communication from the principales of Calamba to Señor Legarda with regard to this matter.

Governor TAFT. What did that communication say?

Señor VILLEGAS. The communication stated that from time to time these boundary monuments had been moved.

Governor TAFT. Did it not appear by their admission that the friars had been in possession of this property from fifty to one hundred years?

Señor VILLEGAS. I believe it is a long time. The communication states the time upon which the boundary monuments were moved.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is a useless question.

Governor TAFT. I want to get at actual possession, because actual possession in certain respects is better than the deed.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Possession has been effective from 1830 to 1898.

Governor TAFT. That was my understanding when I examined the heads of the religious orders. Perhaps I saw Andrews's Chain of Title, in which it appeared that this had been in possession of the friars for some eighty or one hundred years.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Furthermore, Señor Villegas has given all that land over, in his estimates, to the friars. It is only now that he makes that remark with regard to the land being usurped.

Governor TAFT. In justice to him, he has put in here this legend, this memorandum, as to the amount admitted legally to belong to the friars.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I see that he has put down as our property 16,419 hectares. I do not know what the plan says.

Governor TAFT. The truth is that he was not employed to look into the title at all. He was asked to go and survey and report on the classes of land and their values. He was asked to go to the haciendas, to whoever they belonged, it made no difference.

Señor VILLEGAS. I have simply shown in the plan that part of the land which is acknowledged to be the legal property of the friars.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Villegas has valued the uncultivated lands of the hacienda at Calamba at 5 pesos a hectare. These lands contain very fine timber, both for building and for firewood; clay mines and chalk mines, of which a very fine quality of crockery has been made. Whereas in the hacienda of Pandi he has valued the uncultivated lands at $25 a hectare, and there is absolutely no comparison between the values of the two lands. In the first place, Calamba is nearer to the market and it is better situated in every way than Pandi. Therefore it is an absurd valuation that he has placed on the two lands.

Señor VILLEGAS. There is no comparison between the soil of the uncultivated lands at Pandi and the uncultivated lands of the estate of Calamba. The former are gently sloping and have but a small growth of timber on them, which can be easily burned off, so that they are, at a very small expense, susceptible of cultivation; but

the lands of the estate of Calamba are covered with a thick growth of timber and are very mountainous and broken, and it would be extremely expensive to cultivate them.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The uncultivated lands at the Calamba estate not only have very valuable timber upon them, but also have an almost inexhaustible supply of firewood, which can be very easily gotten out. Its soil is a vegetable soil and it is very rich in comparison with that of Pandi. Pandi has a stony soil and is not rich at all. A portion of the uncultivated land at the Calamba estate is suitable for sugar culture; it is gently sloping, and very well suited for the cultivation of sugar.

Señor VILLEGAS. In my opinion the soil at Pandi is very good for any sort of agriculture, but the soil at Calamba—that part of it which I have valued as uncultivated land—is very broken and it is only forest land.

TESTIMONY OF GREGORIO CORCUERA.

Governor TAFT. I would like to ask, in order to get through with this witness, which estates he surveyed?

GREGORIO CORCUERA. Lolomboy and Santa Clara.

Governor TAFT. I believe there is some difference between us as to the number of hectares in Lolomboy?

Señor GUTIERREZ. There is a difference of 1,056 hectares.

Governor TAFT. How did you reach the area of this hacienda?

Señor CORCUERA. I used the system of making a complete survey around the hacienda, availing myself of the services of different guides. If I had had one efficient guide, perhaps I might have gotten closer to the actual area of the hacienda, but I was obliged to avail myself of the services of several guides.

Governor TAFT. Did you find stones marking the hacienda, and did you run your lines by those marks?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir. If there is any difference, it is the fault of the guide, because I did not have an official guide from the hacienda, but had to avail myself of other guides. These boundaries are very clear.

Governor TAFT. Most of the boundaries here [pointing to place on map] are natural boundaries, are they not?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Are all these boundaries here marked?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir; they are very well marked.

Governor TAFT. Are not those old surveys, many of them, quite defective in the matter of area?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir; but all of our surveys have been made by engineers.

Governor TAFT. Has Señor Gutierrez a map?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir; it is an old map. I have some maps in the office, but do not remember what the date of the survey is.

Governor TAFT. I should think you might compare the maps.

Señor CORCUERA. I have found a map in a house on the estate which was made, not by an engineer, but by a surveyor. I can not say whether it was like this one or not.

Governor TAFT. I think we have agreed pretty well except with respect to Lolomboy, where there is a difference of 1,056 hectares.

Archbishop GUIDI. This difficulty can be easily gotten over by a study between this map and the old maps.

Señor CORCUERA. This estate adjoins the Santa Clara estate. Perhaps I have included in the Santa Clara estate the land which is lacking in this. I was told by the people on the hacienda there that they owned some other land in the pueblo of Polo belonging to this hacienda, and perhaps that is where the land lies.

Governor TAFT. Did you go over this estate to examine the character of the land?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir; I have personally been over the estate.

Governor TAFT. What is the character of the land on that estate?

Señor CORCUERA. It is all rice land.

Governor TAFT. How much a hectare will the best land produce in a year?

Señor CORCUERA. In good seasons when there is plenty of water it will produce as high as 100 cavanes a hectare.

Governor TAFT. What do they call land of that character?

Señor CORCUERA. Superior quality.

Governor TAFT. What is that worth in the province of Bulacan?

Señor CORCUERA. Two hundred pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. How do you fix that value?

Señor CORCUERA. In making the valuation I went around to the neighboring towns to find out what property which had been sold at this time was worth, and taking

that into consideration and taking my own judgment into consideration I arrived at the price which I fixed on the land.

Governor TAFT. Had land of this kind been sold up there?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did those sales average 200 pesos a hectare?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much of the superior land is found in that estate?

Señor CORCUERA. Nearly all the land of the estate, by reason of the easy communication which it has, may be considered as superior.

Governor TAFT. How many hectares are there in that estate?

Señor CORCUERA. Four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight hectares.

Governor TAFT. How many hectares of that are superior land?

Señor CORCUERA. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-six hectares are superior lands.

Governor TAFT. What is the remainder?

Señor CORCUERA. The balance is uncultivated town lots and fishing grounds.

Governor TAFT. What do you estimate the uncultivated lands at?

Señor CORCUERA. Five pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. Why did you make that estimate?

Señor CORCUERA. During the former government when I held the position of assistant forester they used to assess uncultivated lands at from $1, $2, $4, and $5 a hectare, according to the quality of the land, and taking into consideration the quality of this land I have assessed it at 5 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. How many hectares of uncultivated land are there?

Señor CORCUERA. Five hundred and forty-three hectares.

Governor TAFT. How much did you put down as town lots or solares, and what price did you give them?

Señor CORCUERA. One hundred and sixty-four hectares in solares, at 125 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. How did you come to fix the price at $125?

Señor CORCUERA. When I made the survey I generally inquired of the residents around there what the value of the land was, and I took that into consideration, and then, taking my own judgment into consideration, I fixed this price on them.

Governor TAFT. Are the hacienda of Santa Clara and the hacienda of Lolomboy the only two that you surveyed?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir.

Señor GUTIERREZ. What value have you placed upon the Mexican dollar in your assessment?

Señor CORCUERA. It is the Mexican dollar to which we have always been accustomed here, and especially in such places as this, in which all sales and transactions are made in Mexican dollars.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Corcuera has said that there are 647 hectares of uncultivated land, and I will state in regard to that if there is any land that is not under cultivation it is because of the lack of cattle; that there is not a single square meter of land that is not cultivated land. It has always been under cultivation. It may be, through some accidental cause, through some temporary reason, that it is not now under cultivation; but it has always been cultivated.

Señor CORCUERA. As I saw those uncultivated lands, it was impossible for a carabao to get through; and even further than that, to make the surveys it was necessary to use eight or ten men to get through the brush in order to make the measurements.

Señor GUTIERREZ. That is simply for the reason I stated the other day, and that is that when the land is left without cultivation for a single year the vegetation grows up so quickly that it appears to be in a wild state; but this land has always been cultivated.

Señor CORCUERA. I do not know anything about that; I simply set things down in my estimate as I found them.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Corcuera has not taken into consideration the value of the improvements on the Lolomboy estate or on the Pandi estate. On the Lolomboy estate the improvements for irrigation are very valuable.

Señor CORCUERA. I have taken the improvements into consideration, and have valued them at 40,000 pesos. This includes the house on the estate and warehouses as well as the warehouse for the rice.

Señor GUTIERREZ. But the house on the estate alone is worth more than $60,000; it is all built of stone and the walls are over a half a meter in thickness.

Señor CORCUERA. In making the assessment of the improvements I have searched out the oldest inhabitants there, and I was finally directed to the son of the man who was in charge of the work when the work was constructed for all the improve-

ments there, and he told me that, more or less, that was the value of the improvements on the land. This was also my own judgment.

Señor GUTIERREZ. So that Señor Corcuera has simply placed his valuation upon the testimony of the son of the alleged superintendent of the construction of the house.

Señor CORCUERA. I made this estimate in accordance with my best knowledge and understanding. If I were making the estimate over again I would put it at less than I did put it, because naturally as time goes on the house and the dams and all the other improvements deteriorate.

Archbishop GUIDI. Are you competent to appraise the value of a building?

Señor CORCUERA. No, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. You may be quite competent to value and appraise land, but according to your own statement you have not the necessary knowledge to appraise a building.

Señor CORCUERA. I am not competent to do that, but placed an estimate on it to the best of my knowledge and understanding.

Governor TAFT. In what condition was the house?

Señor CORCUERA. The house is in a poor state and needs repairs.

Governor TAFT. What impression did you get from looking at the house as to its age?

Señor CORCUERA. It is a very old house.

Governor TAFT. Is there evidence of another house having been there next to it which was destroyed? I mean, is there evidence of its being smaller than it was?

Señor CORCUERA. No, sir; there are no traces there.

Governor TAFT. Do you include in this $40,000 the value of the dams?

Señor CORCUERA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How do you estimate the value of those dams?

Senor CORCUERA. As I have said, in accordance with the statement of the son of the superintendent of construction on those improvements as to what they cost.

Archbishop GUIDI. Are you sure that that individual spoke the truth?

Señor CORCUERA. I thought so.

Governor TAFT. What was the comparative cost of the dams and the house?

Señor CORCUERA. About $25,000 for the dam and $15,000 for the house.

Governor TAFT. Are the dams in good condition, or otherwise?

Señor CORCUERA. Part of them are in good condition, and part of them are not.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to state that the dam alone cost $40,000 gold. It is 25 meters long, 3 meters high, and 2 wide. Besides there are a lot of other dams, and according to the information that I have from my administrator I think they are all in very good condition. There was one which was in a bad state of repair, but that has been repaired now and they are doing the work which they have always done. In what month did you make the estimate?

Señor CORCUERA. In November and December, 1901. They were not then all of them in good condition.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Perhaps Señor Corcuera has simply limited his work to making a survey of the boundaries of the estate and has not gone into the interior of the estate.

Señor CORCUERA. I was in the interior of the estate, have examined the land, and furthermore, I told the administrator down there that his dams were in bad condition. I followed up the ditches and could see that they were not irrigating the land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. It may be that some of the ditches were not in good condition, but the dams were all in good condition.

Señor CORCUERA. Perhaps that was it.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Corcuera has stated that he has reached this valuation after having made investigation of sales around the neighboring pueblos and in the immediate vicinity of the hacienda. I want to ask him if he knows if those sales actually took place, and when.

Señor CORCUERA. They took place at the time I made the survey, or about that time.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Did you know there were any title deeds of evidence?

Señor CORCUERA. Undoubtedly there must have been some.

Señor GUTIERREZ. On the other hand, I would like to present some title deeds here showing sales of land made in that vicinity at a very much higher price.

Governor TAFT. Were these sales made later than the survey or before the survey?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Much before the survey. I can present a great many more. Here is one for 5 hectares, at $1,500 gold.

Governor TAFT. Will you let me keep these, so that I can get a memorandum of them?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir. I have a great many more if you wish.

Governor TAFT. I want all I can get.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I could get you some, though I fear I can not get as many as I would wish, because the owners of the deeds might be afraid of their being lost. Here are some other documents which I have, which show that the tenants used to convey their rights to cultivate the land for $200 a hectare—and I can show a great many more—and that is gold.

Governor TAFT. I would like to know what you mean by gold. I can bring you a bank bill to-day that agrees to pay you, by a legitimate and responsible bank here, "pesos fuertes;" that means Mexican. You call it "pesos fuertes," but it does not mean anything more than Mexican.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not discuss the value of the Mexican dollar or the value of the peso, but simply what was paid at that time for that privilege of cultivating the land, which at that time was gold, because the gold money circulated at that time here. I think it is indisputable that if $200 was paid simply for the privilege of being one of the tenants of the estate, the value of the land now is over $200.

Governor TAFT. I do not agree with that; but I want to look at all that evidence. Is there any other document of sale but this one?

Señor GUTIERREZ. I would have to get them from the landowners or the tenants. The copies in the registrar's office have been destroyed. They are all public documents, however.

Governor TAFT. Here is a list of land sales and tax declarations in Bulacan Province, prepared by Señor Villegas.

Señor GUTIERREZ. You must take into consideration that those sales have been sales of poor men to rich men; that is to say, from poor men indebted to rich men and who had a mortgage over that property and took the property for the debt. It is just the same difference as buying a jewel from a jewelry shop and from a pawn shop.

Governor TAFT. These I understand to be actual sales in Bulacan in 1901 and 1902. The first sale is at Obando—rice land at 143 pesos a hectare. In Bulacan, 16 hectares, at 237 pesos a hectare. In Bocaue, 6¼ hectares, at 156 pesos a hectare.

Señor VILLEGAS. The hacienda of Lolomboy is at Bocaue.

Governor TAFT. In Baliuag, 12 hectares, at 150 pesos a hectare. At Meycauayan, is it, 160 pesos a hectare.

Señor VILLEGAS. That is near the hacienda of Polo.

Governor TAFT. One hundred and thirty hectares in San Miguel, at 61 pesos a hectare. In Guiguinto, 2 hectares, at 100 pesos a hectare. In Hagonoy, 11 hectares of rice land at 400 pesos. In Barascain, 33 hectares, at 382 pesos a hectare; adjacent to Malolos, right near the railway line. The next one, at 92.70 a hectare, in Quingua. Does Señor Villegas know anything about these sales?

Señor VILLEGAS. I have official letters all prepared with respect to these sales, from information which I have received from the presidentes of the towns where the sales have been made. I have all that data on hand, and am working on it now. These are all on the official register of sales. I can get more data from the official registers. I can also go to the pueblos and see the deeds.

Governor TAFT. We want the circumstances of these different sales. For instance, this varies from 400 pesos a hectare to 61 pesos.

Señor VILLEGAS. With regard to the land at Hagonoy, at 400 pesos a hectare, you can get three crops a year from it. It is above superior land.

Governor TAFT. We want information about all of this land.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have here a record of the sale of 1 hectare at 200 pesos, made twenty years ago, with the privilege of buying back.

Governor TAFT. We are not estimating twenty years ago.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Now everything has gone up; it must be worth a great deal more now than it was before.

Governor TAFT. He was not buying a lawsuit, as we are.

Señor GUTIERREZ. There will not be any lawsuit.

Friar MARTIN. I have perfect confidence in the government and the people at the head of the government.

Governor TAFT. I have perfect confidence in my friend McGregor's Government in England, but the Irish estates are not worth very much to-day, with all the power of England next door. If you have the people against you with reference to the title and ownership, then you have got a fact that you have to take into consideration.

Friar MARTIN. Notwithstanding this statement, I will challenge, with all due deference to you, anyone to produce titles that are more legally perfect than our titles. They have been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Governor TAFT. Where property has been held for fifty or one hundred years, that is enough for me.

Friar MARTIN. I have a perfect chain of titles; not only of titles duly registered under the Spanish Government in compliance with the laws on registration, but also all the original titles, as the land was acquired by us by piece. All the litigation and every paper bearing on the title is complete.

Governor TAFT. I am entirely willing to concede that, and I am entirely willing also, should this thing fall through, to let them go into the courts and get their decrees, and enforce them with all the force I have whenever they have a legal decree of the court; but we are now discussing a commercial transaction. I want to get these lands, and I want to pay for them what is the fair price in view of all the circumstances. If you keep the lands, you have before you a constant turmoil. We can not help it—it exists, and it does not do to say that a government must be strong enough to put down all lawlessness. I cite the instance of Ireland. It is not possible to make the property of Ireland valuable in view of the opinion that the inhabitants have as to those titles, good as they are. If you keep the property, you will have on your hands constant trouble and turmoil; if we get it we will have, I hope, less, but nevertheless it will be great trouble for us. I do not see how we can ignore that fact in reaching what we can afford to pay and what you can afford to take.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I thank you very much for what you have stated with regard to your disposition to enforce any judicial decree of the courts in case that these negotiations should fail; but I do not think that there is any comparison between the Irish question and the question in the Philippines, because the Irish question is purely an agrarian question, which it is not in the Philippines. In the Philippines we have too much land; right in the neighborhood of these estates that are in question there are thousands of acres of land. There is plenty of land for everybody here. Therefore it is not an agrarian question.

Governor TAFT. The word agrarian, I think, means a field, and it is certainly a question arising with reference to the cultivation of the fields. It is the question of moving certain people off who won't pay their rents. It is the question of eviction. We have heard of evictions for twenty years—thirty years—in Ireland, since Gladstone passed his first landed estates act with respect to Ireland, and England, which has prided herself on the sacredness of private property, was obliged, in view of the conditions in Ireland, to take away from the owners of those landed estates that which up to that time had always been considered the first rule of the English constitution. We could not have done it under the American Constitution, because it is a written constitution. I am only citing that to show the difficulties that there are in it that are not disposed of by reasoning with reference to private property and the assertion of rights in the courts. The only reason why we are trying to get these lands is because we think that if we get control of them it may be easier for us to dispose of them than for those gentlemen who now hold them. On the one side is the advantage which we think will be gained by getting these lands into the hands of the government and the possibly greater power which the government will have in dealing with these tenants and adjusting a compromise with them. That is one advantage. On the other hand, there is the great load of debt that will be put on the entire Archipelago; and the question which we have to decide for the government is, when the size of that debt would be so great as to outweigh the advantage. We have the whole people of the islands as our constituents with reference to that debt. Now, Señor Gutierrez is sure that we are going to make a profitable transaction out of it. I wish I could think so.

Señor GUTIERREZ. You have with a great deal of talent and very ingeniously taken up the cause of the tenants and defended that cause as a very brilliant and able lawyer, but, notwithstanding this, I recognize the fact that in your inner conscience you know you are going to make a good thing out of those lands. As far as I am personally concerned, I know I could sell my lands to the tenants to-day at a greater profit than to you.

Governor TAFT. I would vote, as a member of the Commission, to take out a million dollars gold from the treasury to have those lands transferred from their present owners to the tenants. In other words, I would be willing to lose that amount, and think that our transaction was a very profitable one so far as the politics and safety of this country is concerned.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Speaking for my own haciendas, I know that I can more profitably dispose of all the land to the tenants than to the government. I have disposed of some of it to the tenants.

Governor TAFT. I wish you could dispose of all of it. I do not want the land if you can get it into the hands of the tenants.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have already effected sales at a larger price than I have asked the government, and the very minute that the tenants knew that the government was out of the business altogether they would be sure to buy from me and give me a better price than I ask from the government.

Governor TAFT. If the government can not buy at a reasonable price, then we will see which is the more profitable. My impression is that if we were to break it off now and let it run for two years you gentlemen would be in begging us to take it.

Señor GUTIERREZ. The purpose of my company always was to exploit the property, not to sell. We did not buy for the purpose of selling, but for the purpose of making money out of it, and working the property at the same time.

Governor TAFT. I do not think that if we let this thing go for two years and you make your efforts the government would be very anxious to buy when you come again, for the result of your two years' labor is going to be a great deal of trouble for the government. I know that.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not think the difficulty will be so great as you estimate for the companies to manage the property when the people once know that the government recognizes our rights. The people of Imus have told me all along for the last two years that as soon as I gave them some assurance that the government recognized us as the proper people they would pay their rents. I asked General Wright for a letter telling these people that our title was good, but he said he could not do so.

Governor TAFT. It is no part of the executive department in the government to show to whom land belongs. I have expressed publicly, and I have not hesitated to say both before the Congressional committe and in a report that I made to the Secretary of War, that your titles were probably the best in the islands. That is a matter of opinion on my part. But I can not give effect to that by telling the people what they must do, for the reason that the question of title has to be settled in the courts if it is disputed.

Mr. MCGREGOR. My own judgment is that the judges of the courts will uphold those titles.

Governor TAFT. I am not disputing the title in this transaction at all, and do not intend to; but it is not for the executive part of the government to say that this title is good and that is bad, because it is not a court. It is only the executive, and it enforces the decrees of the courts. If you bring a decree of the court that you are entitled to possession, I will put you in possession. It is my duty to do that; I am the executive officer, charged with the duty of enforcing that decree. That is the difficulty of the division between the executive and the judicial powers of the government, but it exists.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Now that the judges will know your own opinion and the opinion of the Commission, I have not the slightest doubt that they will give a decree in our favor.

Governor TAFT. They ought not to be governed by my opinion. I am not a judge; I am only the executive officer, and my opinion is no better than that of any other lawyer. Of course I have not investigated the question of the validity of the titles. I am not sufficiently versed in the civil law to justify my passing on the question, but when I am called upon as an executive officer to report to my superior, then I have the right to express an opinion.

Mr. MCGREGOR. The people of Imus have always said as soon as they saw that we were the right people they would pay their rent. I do not think there will be any difficulty when the people thoroughly understand that they have no legal right.

Governor TAFT. I can not conscientiously load the government of the Philippines with a very heavy debt when I do not think the land, as it stands to-day, under the circumstances, is worth the amount. It is a question of balancing advantages to the government of the Philippines—that is all. The ownership of the land, the price, is only incidentally important in determining what I would be justified in paying.

Adjourned until March 18, 1903.

Continued from March 11, 1903, sixth session.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *Manila, March 18, 1903.*

TESTIMONY OF MATHIAS GONZALES.

Governor TAFT. Where do you live?
Señor GONZALES. In Bautista, in Pangasinan.
Governor TAFT. What is your father's name?
Señor GONZALES. Francisco Gonzales.
Governor TAFT. Is it he who owns a large estate in Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija?
Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; and partly in Tarlac also.
Governor TAFT. How large an estate is that?
Señor GONZALES. Thirty-two thousand hectares.
Governor TAFT. Have you attended at all to your father's affairs?
Señor GONZALES. I am at present the manager of the estate.

Governor TAFT. How long have you been engaged in that work?

Señor GONZALES. Before the revolution I took full charge of the management of the estate, but before that time I had a great deal of knowledge concerning it, owing to my associations with it.

Governor TAFT. What is raised on the estate?

Señor GONZALES. Rice or palay.

Governor TAFT. Is the land irrigated?

Señor GONZALES. The majority of the land is irrigated.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is it natural or artificial?

Señor GONZALES. Natural.

Governor TAFT. Do you use dams?

Señor GONZALES. In parts of the estate we do.

Governor TAFT. Is there first-class superior land in this 32,000 hectares?

Señor GONZALES. We have a great deal of first-class land.

Governor TAFT. What does the land produce per year per hectare?

Señor GONZALES. From 90 to 100 cavanes per hectare.

Governor TAFT. Do you know, generally, the value of rice land of the first class, as described by you, in the provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, Pampanga, and Bulacan?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; the maximum price in Pangasinan and Tarlac per hectare for first class superior lands is 200 pesos a hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. Do you mean to say that 100 cavanes per hectare is the maximum?

Señor GONZALES. Some of the lands might produce as much as 20 cavanes more per hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. You should have mentioned the fact that you did not refer to those lands that were exceptionally productive.

Governor TAFT. When you mention from 90 to 100 cavanes, is that the method of classifying superior first-class lands?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. You have doubtless hectares that will produce more than 100 cavanes, but I am speaking now of an average which permits a classification.

Señor GONZALES. I so understood you when I answered.

Governor TAFT. What is the price of the same kind of land in Pampanga and Bulacan?

Señor GONZALES. In Bulacan the price of such lands is higher than in the other provinces. When close to a market and having an abundance of water for irrigation purposes the price may go as high as 300 pesos per hectare.

Archbishop GUIDI. Do you refer to the Mexican peso at its actual present market value?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Would the price of the lands have been the same several years ago when the value of the Mexican peso was different?

Señor GONZALES. The price of the land several years ago was less than it is to-day; that is, about 250 pesos where it is to-day 300 pesos. The exchange value between silver and gold does not influence the price of land very much in the provinces, nor does the loss of cattle, even, affect the price of the land very much. What most affects its price is the demand for it and the lack of capital.

Governor TAFT. How much do you or your father get of the gross products of the land as rental?

Señor GONZALES. On first-class land, 10 per cent of the gross product; on second-class land, 8 per cent, and third-class land, 5 per cent.

Governor TAFT. Is that a fair statement of what smaller landowners would get from their tenants?

Señor GONZALES. No, sir; the net profit which they get is from 12 to 14 per cent of the products.

Governor TAFT. Is it a custom to make contracts for a percentage of the gross product?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; also. In such cases the landlord gets 10 per cent.

Governor TAFT. But I am speaking now of the smaller landowners.

Señor GONZALES. In such cases about 18 per cent of the gross product.

Governor TAFT. The reason why you and your father are content with 10 per cent is, if I understood you the other day, that your tenants have some peculiar ideas.

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; and in order to avoid difficulty with our tenants we have lowered the price that is due to us as rent.

Governor TAFT. Do you know anything about the price of land in Cavite?

Señor GONZALES. No, sir.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Señor Gonzales has simply testified what he believes to be the truth with regard to his own personal experience, and he has simply given his opin-

ions which have been based on his own personal experience. For my part I have already given my ideas on this subject and have shown that for the mere usufruct of the land as much as 200 pesos was paid per hectare.

Governor TAFT. In 1882?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Not only in 1882, but in 1892, 1896, and 1897—at any year when it was profitable to work the lands.

Governor TAFT. My judgment is that Señor Gonzales, since you are expressing your opinion about his evidence, is probably the best qualified witness to speak, because he covers four of five provinces. He is a large landowner himself, and he is familiar with the prices that prevail in those four provinces. I would like to ask Señor Gonzales if his property in Pangasinan is convenient to the market.

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. In what way does it reach the market?

Señor GONZALES. We have at Bautista, which is a railway station, a large market, and we also have another market at Dagupan.

Governor TAFT. Does the growing of rice on land exhaust the land?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is the land in Pangasinan and Tarlac less worn by the cultivation of the rice which grows there than the land in Bulacan?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; much less worn.

Governor TAFT. It is fresher land, is it?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; it is more fertile.

Archbishop GUIDI. Do not these lands produce other crops, like sugar cane, aside from rice?

Señor GONZALES. They could produce it, but I have never engaged in the cultivation of sugar and therefore do not know whether it would be more profitable than rice culture.

Governor TAFT. Do you know whether it has been the custom in the Philippine Islands on any large estates to use fertilizer or manure to make up for the loss in the fertility of the soil by reason of many years of crops?

Señor GONZALES. I have no knowledge of any fertilizer being used in any province.

Governor TAFT. Therefore if land has been used for one hundred or two hundred years for rice lands, it is not so good as land which has been used for only twenty or thirty years, is it?

Señor GONZALES. There is a great difference in the production of such lands and the production of new lands.

Governor TAFT. Is there danger that it may change its classification as time goes on and become second-class land instead of first-class land?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. I infer from what you have said that land which has been cultivated for a long time is not as good as land which has not been cultivated, if all other conditions are equal.

Señor GONZALES. That is undoubtedly so.

Archbishop GUIDI. In an hacienda which had lands that had been cultivated for a long time, and which yielded the same production as lands which had not been cultivated before which were capable of yielding an equal production, the latter should be preferred to the former?

Señor GONZALES. Undoubtedly the latter would have the preference over the former.

Friar MARTIN. How many hectares have you under cultivation in that estate of 32,000 hectares?

Señor GONZALES. About 11,000.

Friar MARTIN. Have they been cultivated for a long time—that is, those that are at present under cultivation?

Señor GONZALES. We have had more under cultivation formerly.

Friar MARTIN. I think Señor Gonzales must know that in the provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija the population is very thin, and that in his haciendas there must be some difficulty in securing the requisite number of laborers or tenants to work the lands.

Señor GONZALES. Yes; that is true.

Friar MARTIN. You must also be aware of the fact that in Bulacan the conditions are exactly the opposite; there the population is very dense, and the very minute that one tenant leaves his piece of land there are four or five applicants for it. This does not happen in any of the other provinces mentioned, and therefore the land is in much greater demand in Bulacan than in the others.

Señor GONZALES. It is true that the population is denser and that those conditions prevail in Bulacan, but at the present time the demand for lands is very meager, owing to the lack of money among the people.

Friar MARTIN. I did not refer to purchases of land, but to the fact that there were plenty of people there able to work the land.

Governor TAFT. Does the difference that you make between the price of land in Pangasinan and that in Bulacan arise from that cause? Have you not made allowance for that, and is not that the reason for the difference in price?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Have you any interest, one way or the other, in the price of the land which we are considering the purchase of?

Señor GONZALES. The only interest that I take in this sale which is going on between the religious orders and the Government is simply the interest that the owner of an estate takes who wishes to also sell his estate in any transaction of this nature.

Governor TAFT. You would be willing to sell your estate, would you?

Señor GONZALES. Yes, sir; at the price which I have indicated.

TESTIMONY OF SEÑOR JOSÉ LUZURIAGA, MEMBER OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Governor TAFT. Señor Luzuriaga, you are a member of the Philippine Commission?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. You are a citizen of the province of Occidental Negros?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; of Bacolod, the capital.

Governor TAFT. You have lived in Occidental Negros, as I understand it, all your life?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Do yo own land in Negros?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; I am the owner of three estates which are devoted principally to the cultivation of sugar cane and also rice.

Governor TAFT. Are you familiar with the prices of sugar land per hectare in Occidental Negros?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; I can testify on that matter.

Governor TAFT. How far from the sugar market is land in Negros?

Señor LUZURIAGA. The local markets for the sugar grown on the estates in Occidental Negros are situated on the coast of that province. They are Silay, Saravia, Bacolod, Talisay, San Enrique, Bago, and Pontevedra, and on the southern coast Ilog, all of which are maritime ports; but from these local markets the sugar is shipped to the central market, which is situated in the town of Iloilo.

Governor TAFT. Is it the habit of the vessels which carry the sugar to beach—come right up on the shore—and take the sugar from the estate directly to Iloilo?

Señor LUZURIAGA. In some cases the lorchas are able to come right up to the estate, but as a general rule the sugar is shipped from the coast itself, where the boats come right up to the coast and are loaded there and take the sugar to Iloilo.

Governor TAFT. How much is the ordinary gross product from a hectare of first-class sugar land?

Señor LUZURIAGA. That depends upon the class of lands. Sugar lands are classified into first, second, and third class lands. The product of first-class lands—that is, of the superior lands—is 80 piculs per hectare. But it must be borne in mind that that is the product of a good year. It will not produce that in ordinary years.

Governor TAFT. I would like to ask you generally as to the classification of land. Do they classify land according to the production in the good years, when the conditions are all favorable, or according to the average through favorable and unfavorable years?

Señor LUZURIAGA. As a general rule the classification is made on the basis of five years. It is calculated that in those five years one crop will be an extraordinarily good crop, two years will be ordinary crops, and two years bad crops.

Governor TAFT. When you say first-class land will produce 80 piculs a year, do you mean in a good year?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes; I mean in a good year. The two years of average crops would produce about 60 piculs of sugar, and the two bad years I calculate would produce about 25 piculs; that is, on an average.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is it the custom to renew the seeding of the sugar cane every year?

Señor LUZURIAGA. In my estates I have always been accustomed to do so, but in certain parts of Negros, around Isabela for instance, they do not renew the stalks for three years.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is this land not worth a great deal more?

Señor LUZURIAGA. It was owing to the fact that it was not so expensive to cultivate.

Governor TAFT. How much is sugar land worth to-day that produces 80 piculs in a good year?

Señor LUZURIAGA. That also depends on the quality of the sugar. There are four classes of sugar raised in the island of Negros—first, second, and third class and the common or ordinary. At the present time they are getting an extraordinarily good price for the sugar. Number 1 sugar is worth in Iloilo as much as $6 a picul. There is a difference of 3 reals between No. 1 and No. 2 sugar, and from No. 2 to No. 3 of 2 reals.

Archbishop GUIDI. I understood you to say that this was an abnormal price paid this year, but from my understanding of the matter, which I have based upon a reading of the newspapers, the reduction of the Dingley tariff will have such an effect on the Philippines with regard to sugar culture that the price of sugar will go still higher.

Señor LUZURIAGA. The opening of the United States market is only one factor in the situation. The price is governed more by supply and demand; it depends altogether on the production of beet sugar in the United States and other places, and the production of cane sugar in Java, Cuba, and other countries.

Archbishop GUIDI. The sugar planters of the Philippines would have this advantage, that they could export their sugar to the United States market without paying any duties, and it would undoubtedly have the effect of raising the value of sugar land in the Philippines.

Governor TAFT. I want to speed the day when sugar can go from these islands into the United States, but the difficulty is that Congress has adjourned without passing such a law, and the reduction of 25 per cent on the Dingley law has made no appreciable difference. The prospect of further reducing the Dingley tariff 50 per cent, so the merchants informed me the other day, had the effect of increasing the price of sugar, but with the failure to reduce the tariff the price of sugar, I presume, has fallen.

Archbishop GUIDI. But the fact that Congress has not denied that reduction in the tariff, but simply postponed action upon it, gives me to understand that there is a probability that Congress will in the future grant this reduction. At any rate, it is more reasonable to believe that the reduction will be granted than that it will not be granted.

Governor TAFT. I sincerely concur in that. I believe that Congress will do it at the next session. I shall be very much disappointed if it does not reduce the duties on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. But this is a little aside from the discussion. I wanted to get at the price of land in the Philippines at the present high price of sugar.

Archbishop GUIDI. The point I wish to make is this: Señor Luzuriaga has said that this was an abnormal and extraordinary price for sugar this year. This extraordinary and abnormal price will in the future be an ordinary price.

Governor TAFT. What is the difference between the price of sugar in Negros and the price in Iloilo?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Fifty cents.

Governor TAFT. So that the price is $5.50 a picul on the land where it is produced?

Señor LUZURIAGA. That was the price in the months of January and February, but now it has lowered a little. At present we can get only $4.60 for No. 1 sugar on the hacienda.

Governor TAFT. Let us take it in round figures, $5 a picul in Negros. Would that mean that a hectare would produce 400 pesos a hectare value of the gross product?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. What is that land which makes a gross product of 400 pesos a year in good years worth, as land is sold in Negros, per hectare?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Owing to a very special condition of things down there, that land which produces 400 pesos a year per hectare is to-day worth not one-half of that sum. That is due to the special circumstances down there and the lack of money. It simply involves the principle of supply and demand.

Governor TAFT. Do you know whether there is any greater lack of money in Cavite than in Negros?

Señor LUZURIAGA. I understand there is a great scarcity of money in Cavite province, so much so that I have been given to understand that one-half of the inhabitants there are engaged in robbing the other half. The lack of money is very much felt in Occidental Negros, and it has had this effect on sugar cultivation, that one-fifth of the land is now devoted to sugar culture that has been devoted two years before.

Archbishop GUIDI. I take it that the present conditions that prevail in the islands are altogether abnormal, and I do not think we can base any argument on these abnormal conditions, because there may be a change any day. Perhaps to-morrow

things may regulate themselves, and it is impossible to make any calculations on such an abnormal situation.

Señor LUZURIAGA. The trouble is that we have been living under these abnormal conditions four or five years and we are within them yet.

Governor TAFT. What, as a rule, is the price of first-class land in Negros to-day, per hectare?

Señor LUZURIAGA. As a rule, from 100 to 150 Mexican pesos per hectare for first-class land.

Archbishop GUIDI. If these are the prices paid in these abnormal times, what was the land worth during normal times?

Señor LUZURIAGA. About 100 pesos.

Archbishop GUIDI. Do you refer to the land here? Several witnesses have testified that the land was worth 200 pesos.

Señor LUZURIAGA. My remarks applied to the island of Negros. I know a great many estates that are now advertised for sale in Negros. They are simply given away almost.

Governor TAFT. Are there some sold there? Do you judge from the prices actually brought?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is your estimate based on that?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; you can search the records down there and find my statements to be based on sales actually made.

Governor TAFT. And I understand that for the purposes of growing sugar Negros is just as convenient to the sugar market as Cavite—or is that so?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; that is true with regard to the markets, and I doubt whether there are any lands in Cavite that are as fertile and as good for sugar cultivation as in Negros.

Governor TAFT. How is it with reference to Pampanga?

Señor LUZURIAGA. In Pampanga there are no lands that are equal in fertility or in productivity to those in Negros. I have seen some of the land in Pampanga.

Governor TAFT. Is Iloilo as convenient to Negros as Manila to Pampanga?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Yes, sir; the market of Iloilo is only about three hours away.

Governor TAFT. Is the expense of raising sugar, in proportion to the value of the product, greater or less than that of raising rice?

Señor LUZURIAGA. Proportionately, the expense of cultivating sugar cane is much greater than cultivating palay.

Governor TAFT. What is the comparative expense of the two?

Señor LUZURIAGA. In good times in Negros we could produce 1 picul of sugar at an expense of 3 pesos, Mexican. Now the expenses are very much greater, owing to the fact that the locusts have appeared down there, the cattle have all died, and the cultivation has to be done entirely by hand. The price of labor has also risen.

Governor TAFT. What do you calculate it is now?

Señor LUZURIAGA. All expenses could be covered I think, approximately, by 4 pesos; that is, including all expense of placing it in the market.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I can not agree with Señor Luzuriaga with regard to his statement that formerly the cost of raising sugar was 3 pesos per picul.

Señor LUZURIAGA. I refer to the time immediately before the outbreak of the revolution, not to twenty or thirty years back, when the price of labor was so very much cheaper than it is now.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I do not think that the expense of raising 1 picul of sugar could ever have exceeded from $2 to $2.25, Mexican, and I, myself, who have had experience as a sugar planter, have never exceeded this sum. Furthermore, there was a great difference between the cost of raising sugar between a native and a foreign planter. The native planter was able to either hire his labor at a much cheaper price than the foreign planter or else he worked his land on shares, and working on shares is a very much cheaper method than working it by day labor.

TESTIMONY OF MARIANO BUNZALAN.

Governor TAFT. What is your name and where do you live.

Señor MARIANO BUNZALAN. My name is Mariano Bunzalan. I live at Rosario, Cavite.

Governor TAFT. Have you lived at Rosario most of your life?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Are you a farmer?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir; I am an owner of agricultural lands.

Governor TAFT. Is Rosario on the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Are you familiar with the estate of San Francisco de Malabon?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir; I have more or less intimate knowledge of the land.

Governor TAFT. Do you know of first-class, superior land in that hacienda?

Señor BUNZALAN. I have a more or less intimate knowledge of the first-class lands on that estate. I am a landowner on that estate.

Governor TAFT. How many cavanes a year will first-class land on the estate of San Francisco de Malabon produce?

Señor BUNZALAN. The lands belonging to the pueblo of Rosario produce per hectare of first-class land about 50 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. But in good years what do they produce?

Señor BUNZALAN. That is what they produce in good years. It is because the land on that estate is pretty well worn-out.

Governor TAFT. What is that land worth which you describe as first-class land?

Señor BUNZALAN. If we take into consideration the present conditions, I would calculate that the lands were worth at present about 100 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. Is there land which produces in Cavite from 90 to 100 cavanes a hectare in good times?

Señor BUNZALAN. I do not know of any.

Governor TAFT. What is the most that you know of land producing in good times? I do not mean when land is not planted at all, but I mean in good times.

Señor BUNZALAN. A long time ago, when I was 29 or 30 years old (I am now 65 years old), I have known of lands to produce 60 or 70 cavanes of palay, but I can bet anybody that those same lands will not produce to-day over 50 cavanes a year.

Governor TAFT. Does the land you speak of produce two crops a year?

Señor BUNZALAN. When I say that lands have produced 50 cavanes, I refer to lands which produce one crop a year.

Governor TAFT. But is there land there that is so irrigated that it can produce two crops a year?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir. There are lands that can be cultivated so as to produce two crops a year, but they do not cultivate them in that manner. By cultivating two crops they do not gain anything in production; it is more expensive to them.

Governor TAFT. If they cultivate two crops they get more gross crops than when they produce one, do they not?

Señor BUNZALAN. It was formerly so, but not now. At present farmers prefer to cultivate only one crop a year.

Governor TAFT. That is because he doubles his expenses, isn't it?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Suppose he did raise from that land two crops a year, what would be the gross number of cavanes?

Señor BUNZALAN. The production would be about the same, and perhaps less. For instance, if they cultivate lands so as to get two crops a year, the first crop will probably yield 30 cavanes and the second crop would yield them enough perhaps to make up as much as they would get from one crop alone; and the farmers knowing this, and knowing how much more expensive it is, only plant one crop a year.

Governor TAFT. Do they plant it any differently when they plant for two crops than for only one?

Señor BUNZALAN. The first is a transplantation of the plants, and the second crop is simply the sowing of the seed.

Archbishop GUIDI. You have testified that these lands produce 50 cavanes a hectare in one crop a year. Do you mean that they produce that at the present time?

Señor BUNZALAN. No; in good years; that is the maximum in good years.

Archbishop GUIDI. What does it produce at the present time?

Señor BUNZALAN. This year it produced practically nothing, because we have had the locusts down there and there has been a lack of water.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is useless to examine this witness further.

Governor TAFT. The first crop, whether it be the only crop or the crop of two crops in a year, is always planted, is it not?

Señor BUNZALAN. For one cultivation only the plants are transplanted, and for two cultivations for the first lot the plants are transplanted, but for the second crop the seed is simply sown on the ground.

Governor TAFT. I do not understand why the first crop, which is planted by transplanted plants, produces any less whether you add the second crop or not.

Señor BUNZALAN. We will suppose that I gathered two crops last year. If this year I attempt to do the same thing the production will be very much less than if I had only gathered one crop the year before, because the land loses some of its fertility in being forced to grow two crops in one year, so this year my production would be less from the plants which I transplanted for the first crop.

Governor TAFT. Do you mean, then, that you do not plant two crops in one year because two crops exhaust the soil too much?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. I understood you to say that in the town of Rosario, in that part of the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon which is included in Rosario, you know of no land that produces to-day or will produce in good years to-day to exceed 50 cavanes a year?

Señor BUNZALAN. Yes, sir; that is what I stated.

Governor TAFT. How much do you cultivate yourself?

Señor BUNZALAN. I have a piece of ground there which, according to the measurement of the administrator of the estate, amounts to 3 cavanes and 20 gantas of land, and from this land I have gathered 120 cavanes and at the very most 130. Very rarely have I gathered more than 130 from this land.

Governor TAFT. How is your land classified; is it first, second, or third class land?

Señor BUNZALAN. The administrator classifies it as first-class land.

Governor TAFT. What is the custom in Cavite as to what the owner of the land gets, what the lessee of the land gets, and what the workman who works on shares gets out of the gross product; what is the annual rental?

Señor BUNZALAN. For the 3 cavanes and 20 gantas in my possession I paid 37 cavanes of rice.

Governor TAFT. That is about 10 per cent.

Señor BUNZALAN. Out of the gross product from the land of 120 or 125 cavanes of rice I paid to the administrator of the estate 37 cavanes as rental.

Archbishop GUIDI. What were the expenses that were deducted after that?

Señor BUNZALAN. All expenses, including the seeding and gathering of the crop, amounted to from 36 to 38 pesos.

Archbishop GUIDI. There we have 37 cavanes that you have given for rental, 36 pesos that have been deducted for expenses, and then what was left was to be divided between you and the worker of the land; so that what was left to you must have been very insignificant. How much was left to you?

Señor BUNZALAN. It was sometimes less than what I had paid for rental.

Governor TAFT. The rental of the owner was determined in this manner, wasn't it—that he paid 10 cavanes for every 1 cavan used for seed?

Señor BUNZALAN. As a general rule it is about 10 cavanes, though I have seen contracts made for 11 cavanes; that is, first-class land. For second-class land less, sometimes 8 cavanes. For my land I paid for 3 cavanes and 18 gantas 37 cavanes of palay.

Governor TAFT. But the rental was determined by the cavanes used for seed, was it?

Señor BUNZALAN. The amount of seed that was given to the tenant had reference not only to the seed itself but to the amount of ground which the seed would plant.

Governor TAFT. A cavan of seed would ordinarily plant 1 hectare of land, so that they have come to use cavan as equivalent to a hectare. In other words, cavan means to them an area of land.

Friar MARTIN. How many hectares of land do you own there?

Señor BUNZALAN. None.

Archbishop GUIDI. How is it that you claim possession over this land?

Señor BUNZALAN. I had possession as lessee of the land, and because I paid my annual stipend.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to call attention to the great contradiction that there is between the testimony of this witness and the testimony of the expert of the Government who has testified here regarding the value of the lands.

TESTIMONY OF DOMINGO COLMENER.

Governor TAFT. What is your name and where do live?

Señor COLMENER. Domingo Colmener. I live at San Francisco de Malabon, which is within the hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon.

Governor TAFT. Are you one of the tenants of the estate?

Señor COLMENER. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much land did you have?

Señor COLMENER. About 23 cavanes, more or less. We measure land down there by cavanes, not by hectare.

Governor TAFT. Is that first or second class land?

Señor COLMENER. Of the land which I own there is some which is irrigated and some which is not irrigated.

Governor TAFT. Do they not divide it into first, second, and third class land?

Señor COLMENER. I do not know whether the hacienda itself has classified the land or not, but I am quite sure that I paid a bulk annual rental of 300 cavanes in rice. Besides this I also paid in money about 70 pesos Mexican.

Governor TAFT. How much per hectare did your best land produce per cavan in a good year?

Señor COLMENER. Fifty cavanes.

Governor TAFT. Did you have two crops or one?

Señor COLMENER. My land would only produce one crop a year, but there was land on the estate that would produce two crops.

Governor TAFT. How much would two crops produce a year?

Señor COLMENER. When land yielded two crops a year the gross product was 80 cavanes a year for first-class land. I believe that is the maximum.

Governor TAFT. Had you any of that in your estate?

Señor COLMENER. I can not recollect that I ever gathered two crops from any of my land. The reason why many of the tenants were unable to gather two crops from their land was owing to the fact that a certain municipal official, who at that time was called a justicio, would allot certain pieces of ground which were to be cultivated twice. This was done in order not to create a scarcity of water, because during the dry season, they had to be very careful with their water so as not to create a scarcity.

Governor TAFT. What is the price of land in Cavite that would produce 80 cavanes per hectare in two crops?

Señor COLMENER. I believe as high as 100 pesos Mexican.

TESTIMONY OF JOSÉ DEL ROSARIO.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?

Señor ROSARIO. José del Rosario.

Governor TAFT. Where do you live?

Señor ROSARIO. At Santa Cruz de Malabon.

Governor TAFT. Were you a tenant of the estate of Santa Cruz de Malabon?

Señor ROSARIO. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did you pay rent to the administrator of the estate of Santa Cruz de Malabon?

Señor ROSARIO. I do not know that I paid any rent for that land, but I do know that a certain sum was exacted of me by the administrator.

Governor TAFT. What sum was exacted from you? We are not here to examine titles.

Señor ROSARIO. There is some land for which 8 cavanes was paid for each cavan of land, some for which only 4 cavanes was paid for each cavan of land.

Governor TAFT. How much of that did you cultivate?

Señor ROSARIO. Eight and one-half cavanes.

Governor TAFT. What did you pay to the administrator for those 8 cavanes?

Señor ROSARIO. Sixty-six cavanes.

Governor TAFT. Did you have first and second class land?

Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much was produced on the first-class land?

Señor ROSARIO. In the very best of times and the very best of crops, 50 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. How was that divided?

Señor ROSARIO. After deducting the expenses of the cultivation of land and paying the part which was paid to the administrator of the estate the balance was divided between the lessee of the ground and the workmen.

Governor TAFT. How much out of 50 cavanes did that bring to you?

Señor ROSARIO. From 17 to 18 cavanes per cavan.

Archbishop GUIDI. How many crops a year?

Señor ROSARIO. One a year.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you never had two crops a year?

Señor ROSARIO. Not on my land.

Governor TAFT. Was your land irrigated?

Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How was the question whether they had two crops regulated?

Señor ROSARIO. I do not know whether there was any regulation as to raising two crops a year, as I myself have never raised two crops.

Governor TAFT. Why?

Señor ROSARIO. Because I did not wish to tire my stock too much.

Governor TAFT. Was there a justicio on the estate?

Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did he determine whether lands should have two crops or one?
Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.
Archbishop GUIDI. Do you know whether this official called justicio or overseer had the power to prevent any of the tenants from cultivating their grounds twice if they desired to do so and if they had the requisite conditions to cultivate it twice, or whether it was not the fact that the only attribute of this official was the withholding or granting of water.
Señor ROSARIO. I do not know.
Señor LUZURIAGA. What powers did this official exercise?
Señor ROSARIO. The only powers he exercised were those connected with the distribution of water for irrigation purposes.
Governor TAFT. A second crop, I suppose, would be impossible if he withheld the water, would it not?
Archbishop GUIDI. This official, who was an overseer on the plantation, had simply the duty of looking after the distribution of water on the estate for irrigation purposes, and it is not to be supposed that this official would withhold water from one tenant in order to favor another, because that would neither be in accordance with equity nor justice. This was a custom that was followed not only in the Philippines but also in Italy. Wherever they have irrigation they have an official appointed whose duty it is to see that the water is equitably distributed among the agriculturists.
Governor TAFT. But his decision as to the amount of water that each shall have out of the total amount necessarily controls whether they shall have a second crop or not. The judge of the water decides how the water is to be distributed fairly.
Señor GUTIERREZ. That is where we are in error.
Governor TAFT. What does he do, then?
Señor GUTIERREZ. It is unncessary for me to state particularly what the attributes or powers of this overseer might have been during that time. He was simply one of a great many municipal officials that existed at that time. This man was a municipal official and not an official of the estate, and his duties were simply to settle disputes between tenants with regard to the cultivation of land. But the distribution of water for irrigation purposes was altogether in the hands of the administrator of the estate. It was he who fixed the amount which could be irrigated, and it was generally done in turns, one tenant having a turn this year and another tenant next year, and so on.
Governor TAFT. Whether it was the overseer or not the man who distributed the water—and there must have been such a man in times when water was scarce—necessarily regulated whether the crop was to be doubled for one and not for another tenant. You say a man has the right to raise two crops, but he can not raise two crops unless he gets the water for a second crop. If there is not enough water somebody has got to lose.
Archbishop GUIDI. That question was settled in an equitable manner by the administrator.
Governor TAFT. What, in your opinion, is the value of first-class land in that part of the estate in which you live?
Señor ROSARIO. One hundred dollars Mexican per hectare.
Governor TAFT. Is that land that produces 50 cavanes a year?
Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. Do you know of any land in Cavite that will produce more than 50 cavanes a year?
Señor ROSARIO. No, sir.
Señor GUTIERREZ. Are you the owner of any lands?
Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir; I have land in Pampanga, in Cavite Viejo, and in my town.
Señor GUTIERREZ. Are you willing to sell your first-class land at 100 pesos?
Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.
Señor GUTIERREZ. How much did you pay for that land?
Señor ROSARIO. In Cavite I have some land for which I paid 25 pesos a hectare.
Señor GUTIERREZ. Is that land irrigated land?
Señor ROSARIO. No, sir.
Governor TAFT. Do you raise one crop a year from it?
Señor ROSARIO. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. How many cavanes do you get from that land in Cavite Viejo?
Señor ROSARIO. From 30 to 34 cavanes for each cavan of seed.

TESTIMONY OF SEÑOR SIRIAZO NAZARINO.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?
Señor NAZARINO. Siriazo Nazarino.
Governor TAFT. Where do you live?

Señor NAZARINO. In the pueblo of Naic, province of Cavite.
Governor TAFT. Are you presidente of Naic?
Señor NAZARINO. At present I am not.
Governor TAFT. Do you cultivate land in Naic?
Señor NAZARINO. I own a certain piece of property in Naic.
Governor TAFT. How much?
Señor NAZARINO. About 19 hectares.
Governor TAFT. Is that a part of the hacienda of Naic?
Señor NAZARINO. Formerly it was called the hacienda of Naic.
Governor TAFT. Did you cultivate it at that time?
Señor NAZARINO. Yes, sir.
Governor TAFT. How much did you pay to the administrator of the estate in former times?
Señor NAZARINO. I paid 10½ cavanes for each cavan of seed to the administrator. I paid 1 cavan extra for the church, and I paid half of a cavan for rats.
Governor TAFT. Did they collect half a cavan to pay for the loss by rats?
Señor NAZARINO. They told me it was for the rats; possibly it was to cover that loss. That was the general custom.
Governor TAFT. Was your land first or second class land?
Señor NAZARINO. First-class land.
Governor TAFT. How much per cavan was the gross product.
Señor NAZARINO. Generally when we had what we consider a good crop it would amount to 40 to 50 cavanes per cavan.
Governor TAFT. How many crops a year did you produce?
Señor NAZARINO. Every two years we would get three crops.
Governor TAFT. How many cavanes would be produced in each crop of those three crops?
Señor NAZARINO. The crop to which I first referred of 50 cavanes was what we termed a principal or a fine crop. What we termed an extra crop was one of about 30 cavanes.
Governor TAFT. That would make 130 cavanes in two years from one hectare, or 65 cavanes a year?
Señor NAZARINO. In two years it would be over 100 cavanes of seed. Half of the land was left uncultivated for half of the time, because land which was cultivated two or three successive crops did not yield as much as if it had been allowed to be cultivated for a certain time.
Governor TAFT. What was land worth on which could be raised three crops in two years of over 100 cavanes?
Señor NAZARINO. $100 to $125 Mexican per hectare. I forgot to state that aside from the payments which we had to make on the gross product of the first crop we were obliged to make another payment on the second crop, one-half of the value of the first payment. When we raised two crops, on the first crop we paid about 11 cavanes for each cavan; on the second crop we would have to pay one-half of that.
Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to ask the witness if it is true that he paid for each cavan of seed 11½ cavanes of palay, besides the money payment that he made.
Señor NAZARINO. Yes, sir.
Señor GUTIERREZ. You have valued these lands at $100 to $125 Mexican a hectare; on what grounds have you placed this valuation? Is it upon sales which have actually taken place at Naic?
Señor NAZARINO. Yes; upon sales that have taken place in the past.
Señor GUTIERREZ. I would like to state that since the eighteenth, or at the most the beginning of the nineteenth century, no sales of land were made in that estate of Naic until the year when the entire estate was sold to the present company that now owns it. For that reason the testimony of the witness is not correct. He has stated that he was a tenant of the estate up to a certain year, but now, that he is the owner of the lands, I would like to ask him of whom he bought those lands.
Señor NAZARINO. I have not said that I was ever a tenant; what I did say was that they exacted from us a certain rental at that time.
Señor GUTIERREZ. What were you then if you were not a tenant.
Señor NAZARINO. The friars used to call us tenants at that time but I know that those lands were bought by my forefathers.
Señor GUTIERREZ. I infer from your answer that you consider yourself the owner of those lands because you say your forefathers were owners of the land, and if they did not sell the land, you, as their heir, would be the present owner of the land.
Señor NAZARINO. Yes; I have inherited that from my forefathers.
Governor TAFT. They have been on the land for how long?
Señor NAZARINO. My father has told me that he and my grandfather were the first to cultivate that land.

Governor TAFT. Was it the habit in times past of tenants to sell to other tenants their right to occupy land?

Señor NAZARINO. I remember that there have been cases where tenants have sold their rights of tenantry to others.

Governor TAFT. Do you know what prices were paid in those times for those tenants' rights?

Señor NAZARINO. In cases of good land in such conveyances the price paid was 100 pesos; in some instances it was less.

Archbishop GUIDI. Was not that simply a conveyance of the usufruct of the land?

Señor NAZARINO. It was a conveyance rather of the possession of the land of whatever right the man selling the property had in that property.

Governor TAFT. And what he got was the right to enjoy the gross product of the land, less 11 cavanes which he had to pay for each cavan to the administrator?

Señor NAZARINO. Yes, sir; the purchaser of whatever right was transferred had to continue making the payment of 11 cavanes.

Señor GUTIERREZ. I have not yet been able to get the witness to answer my question whether he is the owner of that land or not.

Governor TAFT. Do you think it necessary for him to answer that?

Señor GUTIERREZ. Yes, sir.

Señor NAZARINO. I consider myself the owner of that property, being my father's heir. At the same time I do not attempt to deny the fact that during my father's time and my own time I paid that rental to which I referred, to the administrator of the estate.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you a title deed?

Señor NAZARINO. No, sir.

Archbishop GUIDI. Had your father a title deed?

Señor NAZARINO. No; not that I know of.

Archbishop GUIDI. How, then, can you consider yourself the owner of that property if you have not title deeds or have not inherited title deeds? What your father has handed down to you is the usufruct of the land and not the ownership of the land.

Señor NAZARINO. In my father's time I might make so bold as to say that there were great obstacles in the way of a Filipino acquiring a title deed to land, and for that reason I have no title deed to the land. I would also like to say that there was also an assessment made on the lessees of the ground for the improvements on the estate, construction of roads and dams, etc.

Governor TAFT. How much was that assessment?

Señor NAZARINO. During my time—since the time that I arrived at the age of reason—I remember in the construction of one bridge on that estate they exacted from 6 gantas for each cavan of seed sown.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Where is that bridge and for what purpose was it constructed?

Señor NAZARINO. It is the bridge on the road from Naic to Santa Cruz.

Señor GUTIERREZ. Is it not used for the purpose of giving an outlet for their crops on the estate?

Señor NAZARINO. Yes, sir.

Adjourned until March 20.

Continued from March 18, 1903, seventh session.

MALACAÑAN PALACE, *Manila, March 20, 1903.*

TESTIMONY OF CAYETANO TOPACIO.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?

Señor TOPACIO. Cayetano Topacio.

Governor TAFT. Where do you live?

Señor TOPACIO. In the pueblo of Imus.

Governor TAFT. Do you cultivate land there?

Señor TOPACIO. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much?

Señor TOPACIO. About 8 hectares.

Governor TAFT. How long have you cultivated it?

Señor TOPACIO. I inherited it from my father. Since his death I have cultivated it. I do not remember the date.

Governor TAFT. Is it irrigated rice land?

Señor TOPACIO. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Is it first, second, or third class land?

Señor TOPACIO. The greater part of these 8 hectares is considered as second-class land.

Governor TAFT. Is there any first-class land?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. What is the canon of the land?

Señor TOPACIO. Do you mean lately? Because in former years at the beginning the canon was called a contribution for the support of the worship of Our Lady of El Pilar, who was the patron saint of the estate.

Governor TAFT. Who collected that?

Señor TOPACIO. The curate or parish priest.

Governor TAFT. Wasn't there an administrator of the hacienda?

Señor TOPACIO. Lately, since there was an administrator of the estate, the name of which was changed from the Del Pilar to the estate of San Juan there was an administrator.

Governor TAFT. How much did he collect?

Señor TOPACIO. There was a variation in what he collected. In the beginning it was simply a contribution which we made for the maintenance of the parish priest and for the worship of Our Lady of Pilar. This I got from hearsay only. After that the tribute was in palay, being 2 cavanes of palay, which was equivalent to $1 Mexican, per cavan of land, which I understand is nearly a hectare of land.

Archbishop GUIDI. Who imposed this contribution?

Señor TOPACIO. According to my idea, I think that it was simply an agreement between the people and the parish priest.

Governor TAFT. Do you recollect whether there had been anybody there but an administrator to collect from the people who occupied land?

Señor TOPACIO. It was either the administrator or the parish priest.

Governor TAFT. What did you pay the administrator, whether he was a priest or a layman?

Señor TOPACIO. I paid 8 cavanes for each cavan of seed. Every three or four years the contracts or leases would be renewed, and upon such renewals the amount of canon was changed.

Governor TAFT. Did you, in addition to the canon, pay something to the curate?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Did you pay anything for rats?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much will that second-class land that you are now cultivating produce in a year?

Señor TOPACIO. I have not yet explained what I paid for a canon lately. It went up as high as 15 and 20 canvanes for each cavan of seed.

Friar MARTIN. Can you show a receipt showing that you paid that amount of canon, or can you show a contract which will testify that that amount of canon was exacted from you?

Señor TOPACIO. I could not because I lost all my papers during the insurrection.

Governor TAFT. How much per hectare or cavan do you produce on those 8 hectares?

Señor TOPACIO. From 50 to 60 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. On second-class land?

Señor TOPACIO. Yes, sir; that is during normal times.

Governor TAFT. Do you plant two crops or one, or three crops in two years?

Señor TOPACIO. One crop a year.

Governor TAFT. Do you never plant two crops?

Señor TOPACIO. No; I have never planted two crops, because experience has demonstrated to us that if we plant two crops there is not only an additional expense, but the first crop will be a short crop.

Governor TAFT. So that you found it better to plant only one crop. What is that land worth?

Señor TOPACIO. As this is poor land, containing a good deal of lime, it is not worth more than 75 to 80 pesos a cavan or hectare.

Mr. MCGREGOR. In declaring your land for taxation purposes, at how much per hectare did you value it?

Señor TOPACIO. I have declared the land at an excessive price, with the object of covering all the needs of our municipal government.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How much did you put it at?

Señor TOPACIO. For the entire 8 cavanes of land it is between two and three thousand pesos; that is, all the improvements—house and everything. The house alone is worth 1,500 to 2,000 pesos.

Archbishop GUIDI. Why did you declare it at an excessive price?

Señor TOPACIO. It was in order that there might be enough taxes collected to maintain the municipality.

Governor TAFT. What kind of a house is on the land?

Señor TOPACIO. It is a house the foundations of which are of masonry and the main body of the house of lumber. It has a nipa roof.

Mr. MCGREGOR. At what do you value the land without the house?

Señor TOPACIO. I have declared it as uncultivated lands at 10 pesos a kinon, which is a little over 2 hectares.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Why?

Señor TOPACIO. Because all of the improvements that are on the ground I consider my own property.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I do not think he is right in valuing that as uncultivated land. Have you put any improvements besides your house on that land?

Señor TOPACIO. What I call improvements is the work that I have done in leveling off the land and marking it off in squares for rice culture—diking it.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is your land artificially irrigated from water system?

Señor TOPACIO. It is irrigated by the water taken from the dams and canals.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Were you on the municipal board of assessors?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. As I understand it, you make a report of a house worth 1,500 pesos. You have not declared it separately.

Señor TOPACIO. I made my declaration in this manner. I declared the land separately from the improvements, the land at so much and the improvements at so much.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you know the value of first-class irrigated land of the town of Imus?

Señor TOPACIO. First-class land, I should say, might be worth about 100 pesos a hectare. That is because even the most superior land in that neighborhood is not of as good quality, on account of being hard, as the land around the other pueblos of the province; but still I think that perhaps the price which I first put on it, from 75 to 80 pesos a hectare for first-class land, would be a better price for it per hectare on account of its inferiority to similar land around other pueblos.

Governor TAFT. But you said that this land of yours was worth from 60 to 75 pesos, didn't you?

Señor TOPACIO. From 50 to 60.

Governor TAFT. How much will that first-class land produce per hectare?

Señor TOPACIO. From 55 up to as high as 60 and 75 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. I do not see much difference between the product of your first-class and your second-class land.

Señor TOPACIO. That is because in that neighborhood the first-class land is really not first-class land; it is a very inferior first-class land.

Archbishop GUIDI. In speaking of first-class land, were you speaking of land of your own that you cultivated?

Señor TOPACIO. No; I was speaking of other people's land there.

Archbishop GUIDI. Is there much difference in the productivity of the first and second class land?

Señor TOPACIO. No; the difference is small.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How is it, if you put the value of first-class land at such a low price, that some of the people of Imus, in giving in their declarations to the provincial treasurer, have valued their land at $150 gold a hectare?

Señor TOPACIO. This is explained by the reason that the residents of the town of Imus have agreed to put an exorbitant valuation on their lands for assessment purposes in order to raise enough money to run the municipality properly.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Some have put it even higher than $150 gold.

Señor TOPACIO. I do not know that any residents have declared their lands at $150 gold.

Mr. MCGREGOR. You probably know E. Bautista. He has 2,157 meters of first-class palay land which he has valued at $150 gold.

Señor TOPACIO. No; I do not recollect him.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you know Mr. P. Cordona?

Señor TOPACIA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. He has 20,905 meters of land valued at $300 gold.

Señor TOPACIO. I do not understand this exorbitant declaration. I can understand that a man's patriotism may go up to a certain extent, but I can not imagine it going up that far.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I find some valuations here that I do not understand at all. There is one man has 3,340 meters of land and he values it at $200 gold. The people in the office could not give me an explanation of it, but I think he has a dam on the

property and controls the water on it. Mr. Tjig has 3,340 meters at $200 gold. Another man 960 meters at $150 gold.

Governor TAFT. Did not the people of Imus seize the opportunity to make returns as to valuation of the land for the purpose of establishing title?

Señor TOPACIO. Perhaps that has been the consideration—that is, that they would be considered as owners of the land; but what the landowners of Imus did do was to get together and agree to put a high valuation on their lands in order that there might be enough taxes raised to run the municipality.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is it a fact that you, Cayetano Topacio, were the administrator of the water works in the old days of the hacienda?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I was always told that he was.

Governor TAFT. You are now justice of the peace?

Señor TOPACIO. No, sir; I had charges preferred against me, but I was acquitted of the charges.

TESTIMONY OF GUILLERMO TIRONA.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?

Señor TIRONA. Guillermo Tirona.

Governor TAFT. Are you related to the secretary of the province?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir; his nephew.

Governor TAFT. Do you live in Imus?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Do you occupy any land there, and cultivate it?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much?

Señor TIRONA. About 23 hectares in Imus, besides some lands at Desmarines.

Governor TAFT. How much at Desmarines?

Señor TIRONA. About 7 or 8 hectares.

Governor TAFT. When you were paying canon to the administrator, how much was it per hectare for the land that you own in Imus?

Señor TIRONA. I will begin by saying that the canon has changed a great deal. At first it was a very moderate one which I paid, but in recent years I paid a very excessive canon amounting to 22 cavanes per hectare. Aside from this I had to pay for the mango trees and the sugar cane.

Governor TAFT. How much did you pay for the mango trees?

Señor TIRONA. Twenty-five cents Mexican for each tree.

Governor TAFT. How much did you pay for the sugar cane?

Señor TIRONA. There was also a great variation in the amount that they charged upon sugar cane, but on sugar cane which would occupy an extent of territory equal to about 300 acres they charged 5 pesos. Still, in the year 1880 it was very much less.

Governor TAFT. How much of the land that you own and cultivate is rice land?

Señor TIRONA. Nearly all of the land is rice land; but along the edges of the land are planted mango trees and bamboos.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you any receipts showing that you paid 22 cavanes for a hectare of land as canon, or can you show any document stating that that would be the amount of canon exacted from you?

Señor TIRONA. No, sir; I have no receipt. During the insurrection all those documents were lost.

Governor TAFT. How many cavanes of rice per hectare will the land that you own in Imus produce a year?

Señor TIRONA. In recent years, without taking into consideration the years when the crop was a total failure, the land would produce on an average about 40 cavanes per hectare, but formerly it used to produce a great deal more, as the land was more fertile.

Archbishop GUIDI. Explain why it is that this land has lost its fertility in a space of five years, when it had been cultivated for over two centuries and had produced good crops.

Señor TIRONA. Perhaps it was on account of the age of the land that it had lost its fertility.

Archbishop GUIDI. How can that be, if for two centuries it produced good crops and now it has lost its fertility in five years? At that rate, in ten years it will lose it altogether.

Señor TIRONA. Perhaps it was owing to other circumstances of the times.

Archbishop GUIDI. Perhaps you do not work it properly.

Governor TAFT. You say that in later times you paid 22 cavanes a hectare. What was the normal amount that you paid as a canon?

Señor TIRONA. About thirty-five years ago my fathers paid from 8 to 12 or 15 cavanes.

Archbishop GUIDI. Explain why it was that they paid such a very small canon in former years when the land, according to your own statement, produced a great deal more than at the present time, and why it was that they paid such a much larger canon at this time, when the land, according to your own statement, produced a great deal less.

Señor TIRONA. It was because they simply had to submit to orders. The man who had the authority simply ordered them to do something and they had to comply with those orders.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have you a receipt or any sort of a document showing that you either had paid that money or that canon was exacted from you?

Señor TIRONA. No. During the insurrection I lost all my papers and documents.

Archbishop GUIDI. Were all the houses burned during the insurrection?

Señor TIRONA. We were glad to get away with our own lives.

Friar MARTIN. Would you agree that the lists or the books of the company were correct with regard to the amount of canon that was paid? Would you take that as proof?

Señor TIRONA. I would, but these books or lists would contain the canon by kinons and balatas.

Friar MARTIN. In that case, if you agree that the books and the lists kept by the company were correct, then you would also have to agree that you have not told the truth here with regard to the amount of canon that was paid, and the governor would be satisfied that he had not told the truth. With regard to this, I myself am not a Recoleto nor am I interested in the order, but I know that I can produce those books of the company and show them.

Governor TAFT. How did they keep the books?

Mr. MCGREGOR. They had a duplicate receipt book; one was kept and the other was given to the man who paid.

Governor TAFT. What amount of money did it cost you to plant the seed in the ground, to gather the crop and garner it—the total expenses, including everything?

Señor TIRONA. I do not know. Most of the expenses were paid by the lessee of the ground, and I only had some of those expenses to pay myself, so I could not calculate what the entire expense would be from the time the seed was planted until the time the crop was garnered.

Friar MARTIN. Can you not recollect the amount of expenses that it cost you for cultivating the ground and gathering the crop?

Señor TIRONA. I spent 4 pesos a hectare for the seeding of the ground and from 75 cents to a peso for the harrowing of the ground. That would make on an average, perhaps, my share of the expenses as 5 pesos a hectare; but I do not count in this the cartage to the storehouse in the pueblo, and I have not been able to say yet what that will cost me. These expenses were divided between me and another man who was my partner and shared the profits, who worked the land. I am the lessee.

Friar MARTIN. What would be your share of the net profits when you had a crop of 40 cavanes per hectare?

Señor TIRONA. About 5 cavanes. I am unable to fix the exact value of the profits that would accrue to me, because that varied with the variation of the price of rice.

Friar MARTIN. I did not ask about the money that you got, but the amount of cavanes that you got when the crop was 40 cavanes. Is it not true that you had the option of paying your canon either in palay or in money, and if so, how much did you pay or how much were you expected to pay in money during the last year of the administration?

Señor TIRONA. That varied. The amount of money we had to pay was according to the price of rice.

Friar MARTIN. Could you not remember in any year what the amount of money was that you had to pay if you should prefer to pay in money instead of rice?

Señor TIRONA. No; I do not remember.

Friar MARTIN. It never went beyond 9 reals a cavan of rice. I can show that by the books of the company.

Señor TIRONA. I remember that during the time of Balatino Balanes they put a very excessive price on the canon that we were obliged to pay, that is to say, a money price on the cavanes.

Friar MARTIN. How long ago was that?

Señor TIRONA. A little over twenty years ago.

Archbishop GUIDI. You have a very remarkable memory, in that you remember an incident of twenty years ago and are unable to remember what happened two or three years ago.

Señor TIRONA. I remember it because it was a very memorable occasion.

Friar MARTIN. The witness has stated that he paid as a canon 22 cavanes of rice. Now, if we take the gross product of a cavan of ground as 40 cavanes of rice we will have left 18 cavanes. The witness has been unable to state the cost of planting and gathering and garnering the crop of palay; but in Cavite Province, according to the facts in my possession, they amount to the equivalent of 16 to 17 cavanes of rice with rice at 10 reals a cavan. As they paid in rice it is a sign that the rice was not worth over 10 reals. If it had been worth more than 10 reals they would have paid in money. If we make a calculation, they would nave netted, at the most, between him and his profit sharer working the land, 3 cavanes to divide, supposing that he has told the truth. But he has stated that his share of the profits was 5 cavanes; that is, his own share, which was half of the net profits for both of them.

Governor TAFT. But he said that the expenses were about 5 pesos, didn't he?

Señor TIRONA. The subtenant had a great many more expenses, because he had to provide the plows and carabaos.

Governor TAFT. The custom, as testified here, is that they divided the expenses and then divided the crop.

Friar MARTIN. The general custom is that they used to subtract the expenses from the gross product, first paying the canon, then subtracting the expenses, and then dividing the net profits.

Governor TAFT. So that if his expenses were $5 that would make $10 for both of them?

Friar MARTIN. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. And that would leave 8 pesos to divide, according to the witness.

Friar MARTIN. Then you state that you can cultivate a hectare of ground at an expense of 10 pesos, gathering the crop and all expenses.

Señor TIRONA. The custom was a little bit different in my town. The tenant there, not the subtenant, paid the expense of seeding, $4, and 75 cents to a peso for the working of the ground after the seed was in, which would make, say, an average of 5 pesos; but besides that he had to pay the cartage. The cartage is hard to calculate; it depends on the distance between the warehouse and the place where the rice is grown.

Archbishop GUIDI. I would like to know the exact cost of cultivating 1 hectare.

Señor TIRONA. I am unable to state, because it varies a great deal, but I have tried to explain the expenses that I had to pay and the expenses that my partner had to pay. He had to pay the expense of putting in the seed, then the expense of harrowing, and also the expense of hauling the grain from the land to the granary. This partner was obliged to pay all other incidental expenses, also the expense of reaping the crop and gathering it; but I am unable to state what those expenses of my partner amounted to in money.

Governor TAFT. Did you hear what Friar Martin said with reference to the time that he paid 22 cavanes as the canon? He said this: The total product was 40 cavanes; you paid 22 as the canon, and the total expenses would be 16. That left only 2 cavanes to be divided between you and your partner. Is that correct?

Señor TIRONA. My expenses amounted to about 5 pesos on an average, and the other expenses which were borne by my partner, the subtenant, were those of reaping and other incidental expenses which he bore.

Governor TAFT. What is your land in Imus worth a hectare?

Señor TIRONA. Part of the lands I inherited from my father and part of the lands, about 15 hectares, I bought about fifteen years ago for 80 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. From whom did you buy it?

Señor TIRONA. A man named Blas Heda, now dead.

Governor TAFT. Was he paying a canon to the Recoletos?

Señor TIRONA. I believe so.

Governor TAFT. What you paid, therefore, was 80 pesos for the right to occupy the land?

Señor TIRONA. In the deed of conveyance for which I paid the possession of the land was also given to me.

Governor TAFT. And that at the rate of 80 pesos a hectare?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir; more or less.

Archbishop GUIDI. Upon the payment of your 80 pesos per hectare for that piece of property which was conveyed to you, did you get the ownership of the property, or did you simply get possession of the property?

Señor TIRONA. The deed of conveyance that was issued to me states, according to my idea—I am not a lawyer nor do I understand anything about legal terms—that it gives me possession of the land.

Archbishop GUIDI. Can you dispose of this land? Can you sell it or do as you please with it?

Señor TIRONA. It has been the custom among the residents of that town having property to convey possession of it by deeds.

Archbishop GUIDI. It is a loss of time to examine this witness. I do not wish to question him any more.

Governor TAFT. We understand what he means and what he does not want to say, but that is a question we are not trying here. The question is one of value. I want to ask him what that land is worth now.

Señor TIRONA. I have not tried to sell.

Governor TAFT. Suppose you were to buy that land free from the necessity of paying any canon?

Señor TIRONA. It would be worth somewhat more on that account.

Governor TAFT. How much?

Señor TIRONA. I can not calculate; I do not know.

Governor TAFT. Have you first or second class land?

Señor TIRONA. I have both first and second class land.

Governor TAFT. What is the first-class land worth?

Señor TIRONA. It depends upon circumstances what the land is worth. Seven years ago it was worth about 80 pesos a hectare, but lately there have been no sales of land. Still, I would think it might be worth about 90 pesos. It depends altogether on the necessity of the seller for disposing of his property. Possibly it might be worth 100 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. Have you made a tax return on that land?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How much did you return the land as worth?

Señor TIRONA. A little over 100 pesos a hectare.

Governor TAFT. That was your declaration as proprietor, was it?

Señor TIRONA. Yes, sir. The board of municipal assessors afterwards changed it and converted my valuation into gold.

Governor TAFT. Did they make it $100 gold?

Señor TIRONA. They converted my declaration into gold because the board saw that the valuation which I had placed upon it would not enable the municipality to collect enough taxes to keep up expenses.

TESTIMONY OF FELIZ CUENTA.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?

Señor CUENTA. Feliz Cuenta.

Governor TAFT. Where do you live?

Señor CUENTA. In Bacoor.

Governor TAFT. Bacoor is in the hacienda of San Juan?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir; but the pueblo itself is in the San Nicolas estate.

Governor TAFT. Have you any land there?

Señor CUENTA. I am the presidente of the town and I am not a tenant of the town now, but I have some land of my own.

Governor TAFT. How much?

Señor CUENTA. About 30 cavanes of land.

Governor TAFT. Is it rice land?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How long have you held it?

Señor CUENTA. Some of the land I inherited from my father and some I have bought.

Governor TAFT. Did your father pay a canon on the land?

Señor CUENTA. No, sir; the land to which I refer is land which belongs to the municipality.

Governor TAFT. Is it first-class or second-class rice land?

Señor CUENTA. They are not first-class lands because they are subject to rainfall, and when the rain does not fall there is no crop.

Governor TAFT. How much do they produce in a good year?

Señor CUENTA. From 25 to 30 cavanes. They are not first-class lands; they are lands that are near the center of the town; they are not irrigated lands.

Governor TAFT. And you raise from them in normal years from 25 to 30 cavanes?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. Are you familiar with first-class lands in that part? Do you know first-class lands?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir; more or less.

Governor TAFT. What do you consider your land worth?

Señor CUENTA. As these lands of mine have no burden on them whatever except the land tax, I consider them to be worth about 100 pesos Mexican a hectare, and I place this valuation upon them because they are near town.

Governor TAFT. How does that compare in value with the first-class lands on the estates, assuming that there is no canon to pay and no burden of any sort except the land tax?

Señor CUENTA. It would be about the same.

Governor TAFT. But is not first-class land on the estate worth more than your land that is not irrigated?

Señor CUENTA. They are worth 100 pesos a hectare for the reason that the lands in the estate are farther away from the town. You have to take that fact into consideration. You must also remember that those classifications of first class, second class, and third class were made by the administrators of the estates themselves.

Governor TAFT. Isn't there first-class land in the estate just as near the town as your land?

Señor CUENTA. No, sir; as all my lands are within the populated limits of the town.

Governor TAFT. Isn't there first-class land up near Imus?

Señor CUENTA. At the barrio of Mambo, where there is plenty of water, there are good first-class lands.

Governor TAFT. Isn't that near Imus?

Señor CUENTA. Right adjacent to Imus.

Governor TAFT. What is that land worth?

Señor CUENTA. About 150 pesos; I do not know for certain.

Governor TAFT. How much will first-class land produce?

Señor CUENTA. From 40 to 50 cavanes.

Archbishop GUIDI. How much do yours produce?

Señor CUENTA. Twenty-five to thirty.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Without irrigation?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. How many crops, on that first-class land, do they produce in two years?

Señor CUENTA. Each year, one.

Archbishop GUIDI. Have they never gathered two crops in one year?

Señor CUENTA. In my town, so far as I know, I have never seen two crops. I have never heard of two crops in Imus.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Your pariente, Juan Cuenta, who used to be the presidente, has land that is irrigated from this large dam called the Place de Malina. Does that only produce 40 to 50 cavanes? They have as much water as they require, of course.

Señor CUENTA. Perhaps they produce about that much. There are some years when they might have produced more and some less.

Governor TAFT. How much more?

Señor CUENTA. I suppose that that is about as high as they reach. I do not know. I have heard from others who possessed land around there that they would produce from 40 to 50.

Governor TAFT. Has not your cousin produced three crops in two years?

Señor CUENTA. No, sir.

Governor TAFT. Do you own first-class land?

Señor CUENTA. I do not know whether they are first-class lands or not; they are at the barrio of Ligas and the water from the dam reaches the land.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Then you put a value of about $100 Mexican on the first-class land there?

Señor CUENTA. I have not said so.

Archbishop GUIDI. What is the value of first-class land?

Señor CUENTA. Perhaps it may be worth over 100 pesos.

Governor TAFT. Did you not say it was worth 150 pesos?

Señor CUENTA. Yes; if they are well irrigated.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Do you consider your land, under the usual way of classifying land, third-class land?

Señor CUENTA. You can not classify these lands, as they are not irrigated lands, and when it does not rain they have very little value.

Mr. MCGREGOR. We look upon that as third class. Do you know a man named A. Tolentino? He has lands in the district of San Nicolas. The reason I ask this question is that there is a man named Tolentino who has 14,707 meters of land and he values it at $325 gold.

Señor CUENTA. I do not know him; there are a great many Tolentinos.

Mr. MCGREGOR. That is a price that I got from the book in Cavite; I do not quite understand it. They call it improved palay land. Perhaps the man has got a dam on it or something of that sort.

Governor TAFT. What did you return your land at?

Señor CUENTA. I, together with several other prominent citizens of the town of Bacoor, had agreed to fix a high valuation upon our real estate there in order to help

out the municipality in its running expenses for schools, general improvements, etc., and for that reason I put a value of 200 pesos a hectare on my land. It was, however, with the understanding that this high valuation would be reduced when the necessities of the municipality would not be as great as they are at present.

Governor TAFT. Was it $100 gold that you put on it?

Señor CUENTA. Two hundred dollars Mexican.

Governor TAFT. And they reduced it to gold?

Señor CUENTA. No, sir; they have not reduced it to gold.

Governor TAFT. Haven't they been ordered to reduce everything to gold?

Señor CUENTA. The tax board has not changed the valuation put upon the land by the property owners in their declarations, though it has converted them to gold at the rate of exchange. We increased it, in other words.

Governor TAFT. Did they not transfer it to gold at the rate of two to one?

Señor CUENTA. This conversion was made by the treasurer; the boards did not do it at all. It is done in Cavite itself.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Have you any salt lands?

Señor CUENTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCGREGOR. How much?

Señor CUENTA. Perhaps each salt pit may be less than a hectare. I have 12 of these salt pits, about 12 hectares.

Mr. MCGREGOR. What do you value your salt lands per hectare at?

Señor CUENTA. That is according to the condition of the salt pit. Some land is better than other.

Mr. MCGREGOR. But taking average land?

Señor CUENTA. From 250 to 300 pesos for each salt pit, more or less.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I wanted to get at his price, because we have some salt lands.

TESTIMONY OF GREGORIO BAUTISTA.

Governor TAFT. What is your name?

Señor BAUTISTA. Gregorio Bautista.

Governor TAFT. Where do you live?

Señor BAUTISTA. Dasmariñas.

Governor TAFT. Do you hold any lands in Dasmariñas?

Señor BAUTISTA. Yes; I am in possession of lands at Dasmariñas.

Governor TAFT. How much?

Señor BAUTISTA. I have two classes of land—one irrigated and the other not irrigated.

Governor TAFT. How much irrigated?

Señor BAUTISTA. Two cavanes.

Governor TAFT. How much unirrigated?

Señor BAUTISTA. About 3 cavanes, I should calculate.

Governor TAFT. Is that irrigated land first-class land?

Señor BAUTISTA. I can not state with regard to the classification of the land.

Governor TAFT. How much will it produce?

Señor BAUTISTA. In the good times, 50 cavanes.

Governor TAFT. How much does the unirrigated land produce?

Señor BAUTISTA. I have not cultivated it to palay at all. I cultivate it to corn. Before the revolution I also planted some sugar cane, but not since then.

Archbishop GUIDI. Did you in the best of times, or at any time, get more than 50 cavanes per hectare from your land?

Señor BAUTISTA. Never.

Archbishop GUIDI. Did you ever get two crops from that land?

Señor BAUTISTA. No; never.

Governor TAFT. Have you returned your land for taxation?

Señor BAUTISTA. Yes, sir.

Governor TAFT. At what price did you return it?

Señor BAUTISTA. Some at 75 and some 80 pesos Mexican a cavan.

Governor TAFT. Do you think that is about the right value?

Señor BAUTISTA. To the best of my knowledge and understanding that is the right price.

Governor TAFT. How much did you declare the unirrigated land at?

Señor BAUTISTA. I returned it at 5 pesos, because the land has not been cultivated for a number of years and it is now overgrown with vegetation.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Is there much sugar land in the vicinity of Dasmariñas?

Señor BAUTISTA. There are two or three landowners at the present time who are cultivating sugar cane.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I think that Señor Villegas said that there was none.

Adjourned.

EXHIBIT G.

DETAILED AND SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS OF THE VALUATIONS OF THE FRIARS' ESTATES BY SEÑOR VILLEGAS.

The friar lands as surveyed by the expert appointed by the Philippine Commission.

ESTATES OF THE DOMINICANS.

	Mexican currency.	
Binan (3,739 hectares 10 ares 15 centares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 2,039 hectares 10 ares 15 centares, at $150 a hectare	$305,865.22	
Sugar lands of the first class, 1,700 hectares, at $100 a hectare	170,000.00	
Dams and dikes, according to present condition	12,000.00	
Farmhouse, according to present condition	10,000.00	
		$497,865.22
Calamba (16,424 hectares 14 ares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 3,991 hectares, at $150 a hectare	598,650.00	
Rice lands of the second class, 883 hectares, at $125 a hectare	110,375.00	
Rice lands of the third class, 883 hectares, at $80 a hectare	70,640.00	
Sugar lands, 4,626 hectares, at $60 a hectare	277,200.00	
Uncultivated lands, 6,036 hectares, at $5 a hectare	30,181.20	
Farmhouse, as per present condition	15,000.00	
		1,102,046.20
Lolomboy, Polo, Bulacan (106 hectares 53 ares):		
Rice lands and building lots (improved lots) of the first class, at $150		15,979.50
Lolomboy,[a] Bocaue, Bulacan (4,158—9—66 hectares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 3,326 hectares 69 ares 46 centares, at $200	665,338.92	
Building lots, 164—45—67 hectares, at $125	20,557.09	
Fisheries, 19—40—70 hectares, at $250	4,851.75	
Uncultivated lands, 647—53—83 hectares, at $5 a hectare	3,237.69	
Improvements, farmhouse, and warehouses for rice	40,000.00	
		733,985.45
Naic (7,922 hectares and 29 ares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 3,119 hectares 28 ares, at $200 a hectare	623,856.00	
Building lots in the town, 40 hectares 1 are, at $200 a hectare	8,020.00	
Uncultivated woodlands, 4,763 hectares, at $5 a hectare	23,815.00	
Improvements of dams, dikes, and tunnels, according to present condition	90,305.76	
Farmhouse and warehouses for the storing of rice	25,000.00	
		770,996.76

[a] Lolomboy, Polo, Bulacan (second) (65—19—50 hectares): Rice lands and building lots of the first class, at $150, $9,779.28. Omitted in error and added to the grand total.

	Mexican currency.	
Orion (2,109—57—24 hectares):		
Rice lands of the second class, 375 hectares, at $100 a hectare	$37,500.00	
Sugar lands, 278 hectares, at $120 a hectare	33,360.00	
Improved lots (building lots) in the town, 260 hectares, at $125 a hectare	32,500.00	
Uncultivated waste lands, 1,196 hectares 57 ares and 24 centares, at $5	5,982.00	
		$109,342.00
Santa Cruz de Malabon (8,902—37—50 hectares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 4,001 hectares, at $150 a hectare	600,150.00	
Improved lots in the town, 40 hectares, at $200 a hectare	8,000.00	
Uncultivated lands, 4,861—37—50 hectares, at $5 a hectare	24,306.87	
Improvements, dams, and dikes	50,000.00	
		682,456.87
Santa Maria de Pandi (12,069—57—2 hectares):		
Rice lands, class 1, 1,016 hectares, at $200 a hectare.	203,200.00	
Rice lands, class 2, 1,503 hectares, at $150 a hectare.	225,450.00	
Rice lands, class 3, 675 hectares, at $100 a hectare..	67,500.00	
Rice lands, class 4, 1,400 hectares, at $75 a hectare..	105,000.00	
Rice lands, class 5, 1,450 hectares, at $50 a hectare..	72,500.00	
Uncultivated mountain lands, fields, and woodlands, 6,025 hectares 57 ares and 26 centares, at $25 a hectare	150,639.00	
		824,289.00
Santa Rosa (4,750—14—24 hectares):		
Rice lands, first class, 1,000—14—24 hectares, at $175 a hectare	175,024.90	
Rice lands, second class, 1,310 hectares, at $150 a hectare	193,500.00	
Rice lands, third class, 130 hectares, at $100 a hectare	13,000.00	
Sugar lands, first class, 1,010 hectares, at $150 a hectare	151,500.00	
Sugar lands, second class, 1,300 hectares, at $100 a hectare	130,000.00	
Farmhouse, in present condition	25,000.00	
Dams and dikes, in present condition	12,000.00	
		700,024.90
San Juan del Monte (156—49—35 hectares):		
Rice lands of the second class, 106 hectares, at $125 a hectare	13,250.00	
Improved lots, inside and outside the town, 50—49—35 hectares, at $100 a hectare	5,049.00	
		18,299.00
Toro (58—23—30 hectares):		
Rice lands and sugar lands, 58 hectares 23 ares and 30 centares, at $150 a hectare		8,734.95
ESTATES OF THE AUGUSTINIANS.		
Banilad or Talamban (1,538—43 hectares):		
Rice lands, "aventureras," of the first class, 319 hectares, at $300	95,700.00	
Rice lands of the second class, 345 hectares, at $200 a hectare	69,000.00	
Improved lots in the town, with cocals, 96 hectares, $200 a hectare	19,200.00	
Uncultivated lands, 778 hectares and 43 ares, at $15 a hectare	11,676.45	
		195,576.45
Dampol, Quincua (962 hectares):		
Rice lands and sugar lands of the first class, 902—74—46 hectares, at $150 a hectare	135,411.69	
Improved lots, 60 hectares, at $125 a hectare	7,500.00	
		142,911.69

	Mexican currency.	
Mandaloya (4,033 hectares):		
Rice lands, class 1, 570 hectares, at $150 a hectare...	$85,500.00	
Rice lands, class 2, 720 hectares, at $125 a hectare...	90,000.00	
Rice lands, class three, 1,080 hectares, at $100 a hectare	108,000.00	
Uncultivated lands, quarries, and lands used in the manufacture of brick, 1,663 hectares, at $25 a hectare	41,575.00	
Farmhouse of Mandaloya	50,000.00	
		$375,075.00
Muntinlupa (5,397 hectares and 84 ares):		
Rice lands, class 2, "aventureras," 800 hectares, at $100 a hectare	80,000.00	
Rice lands of the third class, "aventureras," 700 hectares and 84 ares, at $75 a hectare	52,500.00	
Rice lands of the fourth class, "aventureras," 500 hectares, at $50 a hectare	25,000.00	
Uncultivated lands, 3,397 hectares, at $5 a hectare..	16,985.00	
		174,485.00
Malinta (3,432 hectares):		
Rice lands, class 1, 650 hectares, at $200 a hectare...	130,000.00	
Rice lands, class 2, 1,620 hectares, at $150 a hectare.	243,000.00	
Rice lands, class 3, 182 hectares, at $100 a hectare..	18,200.00	
Mountain lands, uncultivated, 980 hectares, at $5 a hectare	4,900.00	
Improvements	5,000.00	
		401,100.00
Tala (5,197 hectares):		
Rice lands, class 1, 884 hectares, at $150 a hectare...	132,600.00	
Rice lands, class 2, 209 hectares, at $125 a hectare...	26,125.00	
Rice lands, class 3, 209 hectares, at $100 a hectare...	20,900.00	
Uncultivated mountain lands, 3,895 hectares, at $5 a hectare	19,475.00	
Improvements	5,000.00	
		204,100.00
Piedad (3,604 hectares):		
Rice lands, class 1, 568 hectares, at $200	113,600.00	
Rice lands, class 2, 1,069 hectares, at $150	160,350.00	
Rice lands, class 3, 127 hectares, at $100	12,700.00	
Uncultivated mountain lands, 1,840 hectares, at $5 a hectare	9,200.00	
Improvements	5,000.00	
		300,850.00
San Francisco de Malabon (13,000 hectares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 6,500 hectares, at $150 a hectare	975,000.00	
Improved lots, 50 hectares, at $200 a hectare	10,000.00	
Uncultivated lands, 6,450 hectares, at $5 a hectare..	32,250.00	
Improvements, dams, dikes, tunnels, in their present condition	100,000.00	
		1,117,250.00
Binagbag (294 hectares):		
Rice lands and sugar lands, 260 hectares, at $125 a hectare	32,500.00	
Uncultivated lands, 34 hectares, at $5 a hectare	170.00	
		32,670.00
Talisay and Minglanilla (7,362—90 hectares):		
Cultivated lands of the first class, in cane, for sugar and maize, 1,820 hectares, at $300 a hectare	546,000.00	
Cultivated lands of the second class, rice and cocal, 886 hectares, at $200 a hectare	177,200.00	
Cultivated lands of the third class, in improved lots, with cocals, 930 hectares, at $150 a hectare	139,500.00	
Uncultivated lands, with cocals, 3,726 hectares and 90 ares, at $25 a hectare	93,182.50	
Two warehouses, with a steam engine for sugar	47,000.00	
One house of solid construction	6,000.00	
		1.008,882.50

	Mexican currency.
Quingua (10—21—33 hectares):	
Rice lands and sugar lands, 10—21—33 hectares, at $150 a hectare..	$1,531.99
Calumpit (74—82—95 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 74—82—95 hectares, at $150 a hectare.....	11,224.42
Barascoain (54—29—57 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 54—29—57 hectares, at $150 a hectare.....	8,144.35
Santa Isabel (38—83—49 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 38—83—49 hectares, at $150 a hectare.....	5,825.23
Santa Isabel (Anibon)—(65—33—52 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 65—33—52 hectares, at $150 a hectare.....	9,800.28
Guiguinto (241—42—94 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 241—42—94 hectares, at $200 a hectare	48,285.88
Guiguinto (Malapat) (7—20—8 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 7—20—8 hectares, at $150 a hectare	1,080.12
Guiguinto (Recoleto) (456—95—16 hectares):	
Rice and sugar lands, 456—95—16 hectares, at $150 a hectare	68,542.74
In the province of Isabela (23,000 hectares):	
This estate is wholly uncultivated, but is worth, according to the evidence of Mr. Weber, manager of the Tabacalera Company, who is very familiar with prices in Isabela and this particular estate.....	300,000.00

ESTATES OF THE RECOLETOS.

San Juan and San Nicolas (18,419—56—12 hectares):		
Rice lands of the first class, 4,480 hectares, 98 ares, and 29 centares, at $150 a hectare.....	$672,147.43	
Rice lands of the second class, 4,480 hectares, 99 ares, and 9 centares, at $100 a hectare.....	448,099.09	
Rice lands of the third class, 4,482 hectares, 1 are, and 10 centares, at $75 a hectare.....	336,150.82	
Improved lots in the town, 109—50 hectares, at $58.90 a hectare	6,450.00	
Ditto outside the town, 109—38 hectares, at $125 a hectare	13,672.50	
Uncultivated mountain lands, 4,756—69—64 hectares, at $5 a hectare.....	23,783.48	
Dams, dikes, and tunnels in their present condition.	80,000.00	
Farmhouse and warehouses for the storing of rice...	25,000.00	
		1,605,303.33
San Juan, Mindoro (23,266 hectares):		
The price fixed by the agent of the Recoletos and an actual offer made for sale to a syndicate of business men in Manila and not accepted was $700,000 Mexican.....		600,000.00
Total.....		12,076,658.83
Lolomboy (see footnote, page 1)		9,779.28
Grand total.....		12,086,438.11

Summarized statement of the extent and value of the friar lands in the Philippine Islands.

	Hectares.	Mexican currency.
ESTATES OF THE DOMINICANS.		
Binan, Laguna Province.....	3,739.10.15	$497,865.22
Calamba, Laguna Province.....	16,424.14.00	1,102,046.20
Lolomboy:		
Malanday, Polo, Bulacan.....	106.53.00	15,979.50
Pasolo, Polo, Bulacan.....	65.19.50	9,779.28
Bocaue, Bulacan Province.....	4,158.09.66	733,985.45
Naic, Cavite Province	7,922.29.00	770,996.76
Orion, Bataan Province.....	2,109.57.24	109,842.00
Santa Cruz de Malabon, Cavite Province.....	8,902.37.50	682,456.87
Santa Maria de Pandi, Bulacan Province	12,069.57.02	824,289.00
Santa Rosa, Laguna Province.....	4,750.14.24	700,024.90
San Juan del Monte, Rizal Province.....	156.49.35	18,299.00
Toro, Bulacan Province.....	58.23.30	8,734.95
Total.....	60,461.73.96	5,473,799.13

	Hectares.	Mexican currency.
ESTATES OF THE AUGUSTINIANS.		
Banilad or Talamban, province of Cebu	1,538.43.00	$195,576.45
Dampol, Quincua, Bulacan Province	962.00.00	142,911.69
Mandaloya, Rizal Province	4,033.00.00	375,075.00
Muntinlupa, Rizal Province	5,397.84.00	174,485.00
Malinta, Bulacan Province	3,432.00.00	401,100.00
Tala, Rizal Province	5,197.00.00	204,100.00
Piedad, Rizal Province	8,604.00.00	300,850.00
San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite	13,000.00.00	1,117,250.00
Binagbag, Bulacan Province	294.00.00	82,670.00
Talisay and Minganilla, Cebu	7,362.90.00	1,008,882.50
Quingua, Bulacan Province	10.21.33	1,531.99
Calumpit, Bulacan Province	74.82.95	11,224.42
Barascoain, Bulacan Province	54.29.57	8,144.35
Santa Isabel:		
Daquila, Bulacan	38.83.49	5,825.23
Anibon, Bulacan	65.33.52	9,800.28
Guiguinto:		
Alang-ilang, Bulacan	241.42.94	48,285.88
Malapat, Bulacan	7.20.08	1,080.12
Recoleto, Bulacan	456.95.16	68,542.74
Estate in the province of Isabela	23,000.00.00	300,000.00
Total	68,770.26.04	4,407,335.65
ESTATES OF THE RECOLETOS.		
San Juan and San Nicolas, Cavite	18,419.56.12	1,605,303.33
San Juan, Mindoro Province	23,266.00.00	600,000.00
Total	41,685.56.12	2,205,303.33
Grand total:		
Estates of the Dominicans	60,461.73.96	5,473,799.13
Estates of the Augustinians	68,770.26.04	4,407,335.65
Estates of the Recoletos	41,685.56.12	2,205,303.33
Final total	170,917.56.12	12,086,438.11

In acres, 422,337.29; 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

EXHIBIT H.

AGREEMENTS TO CONVEY THE FRIARS' LANDS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

AGREEMENT OF THE BRITISH-MANILA ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED, TO CONVEY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE ESTATES OF SAN JUAN AND SAN NICOLAS, PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

MANILA, *December 22, 1903.*

The British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, a corporation duly organized under the laws of ———, hereby agrees to sell and convey to the government of the Philippine Islands the two haciendas of San Juan and San Nicolas, in the town of Imus, known usually as the Imus estate, in the province of Cavite, consisting of eighteen thousand four hundred and nineteen (18,419) hectares, fifty-six (56) ares, and twelve (12) centares, formerly the property of the Recoleto order in the Philippines.

This sale and conveyance shall include all the dwelling houses, farmhouses, warehouses, camarines, and other buildings, including sugar and rice mills and machinery, irrigation work, dams, tunnels, ditches, and all other improvements, together with all water and other rights, and all hereditaments belonging to the British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, on every part of the estates hereby agreed to be conveyed; and the British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, agrees that it has a good and merchantable title to all the lands and buildings hereby conveyed, duly registered according to the laws of the Philippine Islands; that it will produce its title deeds for examination by the counsel for the Philippine government as soon as practicable after the signing of this contract, and that it will convey such lands and buildings absolutely and in fee simple, in accordance with this contract, by giving a sufficient deed of general warranty of title to the Philippine government.

The British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, further agrees to furnish to the Philippine government all its books, papers, and other documents which it has either in its possession or under its control bearing upon its ownership or the ownership of its predecessors in title to the lands herein agreed to be conveyed, which shall, in the opinion of the counsel for the Philippine government, be useful to such government in determining who are the rightful tenants on the property, and in showing, in case of litigation, the lawful and peaceable possession of the British-Manila Estates Company, Limited, or its predecessors in title, and especially in showing the lawful and peaceable possession of the Recoleto order in the Philippines during the sovereignty of Spain.

The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), further agrees to aid the Philippine government in every way by procuring oral or documentary evidence needed in confirming the title hereby conveyed or by showing where such evidence can be procured.

The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), hereby further agrees that the government of the Philippine Islands may at its own expense make such surveys of the hacienda or haciendas herein agreed to be conveyed as it sees fit in order to determine whether the superficial area of the hacienda or haciendas according to the description thereof in the title deeds is the same as that stated above.

The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), also hereby agrees to assign and transfer to the government of the Philippine Islands all claims for rents for use of land or buildings herein agreed to be conveyed due to the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), from tenants which are now uncollected, together with all claims for rents accruing between the date hereof and the consummation of the sale herein agreed to be made, except such rents as may be owing by the United States Government to the said company for the occupation of its houses by United States troops; nor shall this agreement affect the alleged claim which the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), has against the civil government of the Philippine Islands or the province of Cavite for material used upon roads constructed in the province of Cavite and taken from a building owned by the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), in the town of Imus.

It is understood that this contract is based upon a series of surveys made by a surveyor named Juan Villegas during the years nineteen hundred and one and nineteen hundred and two, at the instance of the government of the Philippine Islands, in which he classifies and appraises the lands of the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), herein agreed to be conveyed; that on the basis of this survey, classification, and appraisement the civil governor, on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands, by letter to Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, archbishop of Stauropoli and apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, dated July 5, 1903, made an offer to purchase the lands above described at the price fixed by Villegas, in Mexican currency reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one, and this letter of the civil governor, together with the list of the estates of the Recoletos, so called, which accompanied the letter, and the surveys of Villegas of said estates, is hereby, for the better understanding of this contract, made part hereof as an exhibit by reference.

In consideration of the sale and conveyance of the lands and buildings and of the assignment of the claims for rent, all as above described, the government of the Philippine Islands agrees to pay to the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), the sum of one million and forty-five thousand dollars ($1,045,000), in money of the United States, subject to this proviso: That if the Philippine government shall notify the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), that the area of either hacienda as described in the title deed thereof falls short of the superficial area thereof as shown by Villegas's survey of the same, then the parties hereto shall cause a joint survey of the same to be made by an agent of each, and if the true survey shall show the area of either hacienda to be less than as stated by Villegas and in the description thereof hereinbefore given, then the price herein agreed to be paid shall be abated by an amount to be ascertained by multiplying the number of hectares short into the average value of an hectare in the hacienda in question, as shown by dividing Villegas's total valuation of such hacienda by the total number of hectares contained therein according to his survey, plus twenty-five per cent thereof; and if, on the other hand, the true survey shall show an excess of hectares over the amount reported by Villegas, then the price to be paid shall be increased by an amount to be ascertained in a similar manner.

The government of the Philippine Islands, as a further consideration, hereby agrees to reimburse the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), in the sum of six hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents ($643.58), paid by Marcus McGregor, the agent of the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), to the treasurer of the province of Cavite as taxes on the haciendas herein agreed to be conveyed; and hereby further agrees to hold said British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), harmless from liability for the payment of all land taxes uncollected on the haciendas herein agreed to be conveyed and due to the province of Cavite or the municipality in which situate.

It is understood that the government of the Philippine Islands, in order to pay the purchase price hereof, is obliged to sell its bonds under and by virtue of the authority of section sixty-four of an act of the Congress of the United States approved July one, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." The government of the Philippine Islands agrees to make every effort to sell the bonds and obtain the proceeds as soon as practicable, and the time for the consummation of this contract by the conveyance of a good and marketable title by the British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), and the payment of the purchase price by the government of the Philippine Islands is fixed as of the end of a period within which such bonds may be engraved, advertised, sold, and the proceeds thereof realized, and the necessary surveys and necessary investigation of the title be made, by prompt action of the Philippine government: *Provided*, That such period shall not exceed six months from the date of this contract.

In witness whereof the two parties to this agreement hereunto affix their signatures: The British-Manila Estates Company (Limited), acting by Marcus McGregor, the attorney in fact of said company, as shown by the attached power of attorney; and the government of the Philippine Islands, by William H. Taft, civil governor, whose authority is shown by a certified copy of a resolution of the Philippine Commission also hereto attached.

THE BRITISH-MANILA ESTATES COMPANY (LIMITED),
By M. MCGREGOR.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

In the presence of
JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli.
A. W. FERGUSSON.

AGREEMENT OF LA SOCIEDAD AGRÍCOLA DE ULTRAMAR TO CONVEY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CERTAIN ESTATES, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF THE AUGUSTINIAN ORDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, *December 22, 1903.*

La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, a corporation duly and lawfully organized under the Spanish sovereignty, hereby agrees to sell and convey to the government of the Philippine Islands the following haciendas and parcels of land, formerly the property of the Augustinian order in the Philippines, as follows:

(1) The hacienda of Banildad or Talamban, containing 1,538 hectares and 43 ares, in the province of Cebu.

(2) The hacienda of Dampol, in the town of Quingua, in the province of Bulacan, containing 962 hectares, 74 ares, and 46 centares.

(3) The hacienda of Muntinlupa, containing 5,397 hectares and 84 ares, formerly in the province of Rizal and now in the province of La Laguna.

(4) The hacienda of Malinta, containing 3,432 hectares, in the town of Polo, in the province of Bulacan.

(5) The hacienda of Tala, containing 5,187 hectares, in the towns of Novaliches and Caloocan, in the province of Rizal.

(6) The hacienda of Piedad, containing 3,604 hectares, in the towns of Novaliches and Caloocan, in the province of Rizal.

(7) The hacienda of San Francisco de Malabon, containing 13,000 hectares, in the province of Cavite.

(8) The hacienda of Binagbag, within the jurisdiction of the pueblo of Angat, in the province of Bulacan, containing 294 hectares.

(9) The hacienda of Talisay and Minglanilla, containing 7,362 hectares and 90 ares, in the province of Cebu.

(10) A parcel of land in Matamo, in the pueblo of Quingua, province of Bulacan, containing 10 hectares, 21 ares, and 33 centares.

(11) A parcel of land in the barrio of San Marcos, town of Calumpit, province of Bulacan, containing 74 hectares, 82 ares, and 95 centares.

(12) A parcel of land in Barihan, in the town of Barasoain, province of Bulacan, containing 54 hectares, 29 ares, and 57 centares.

(13) A parcel of land in the barrio of Daquila, in the town of Santa Isabel, in the province of Bulacan, containing 38 hectares 83 ares and 49 centares.

(14) A parcel of land in the barrios of Calay-Layan or Anibon, of the pueblo of Santa Isabel, in the province of Bulacan, containing 65 hectares 33 ares and 52 centares.

(15) A parcel of land in Alang-Ilang, in the town of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan, containing 241 hectares 42 ares and 94 centares.

(16) A parcel of land in the barrio of Malapad, of the town of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan, containing 7 hectares 20 ares and 8 centares.

(17) A parcel of land in the barrio of New and Old Recoleto, of the town of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan, containing 456 hectares 95 ares and 16 centares.

(18) An estate in the province of Isabela, containing 20,419 hectares, patented by the Spanish Government to the Augustinian Order of the Philippines.

This sale and conveyance shall include all the dwelling houses, farmhouses, warehouses, camarines, and other buildings, including sugar and rice mills and machinery, irrigation work, dams, tunnels, ditches, and all other improvements, together with all water and other rights, and all hereditaments belonging to La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar on the estates and parcels of land hereby agreed to be conveyed; and La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar agrees that it has a good and merchantable title to all the lands and buildings hereby conveyed, duly registered according to the laws of the Philippine Islands; that it will produce its registered title deeds for examination by the counsel for the Philippine government, and that it will convey such lands and buildings absolutely and in fee simple in accordance with this contract by giving a sufficient deed of general warranty of title to the Philippine government.

La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar further agrees to furnish to the Philippine government all its books, papers, and other documents which it has either in its possession or under its control bearing upon its ownership or the ownership of its predecessors in title to the lands herein agreed to be conveyed which shall, in the opinion of the counsel for the Philippine government, be useful to such government in determining who are the rightful tenants on the property, and in showing, in case of litigation, the lawful and peaceable possession of La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar or its predecessors in title, and especially in showing the lawful and peaceable possession of the Augustinian Order in the Philippines during the sovereignty of Spain.

La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar further agrees to aid the Philippine government

in every way by procuring oral or documentary evidence needed in confirming the title hereby conveyed or by showing where such evidence can be procured.

La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar hereby further agrees that the Philippine government may, at its own expense, make such surveys of any of the haciendas or parcels herein conveyed as it sees fit in order to determine whether the superficial area of any estate or parcel according to the description thereof in the title deeds is the same as that stated in the above-mentioned list of haciendas and parcels.

La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar also hereby agrees to assign and transfer to the government of the Philippine Islands all claims for rents for use of land or buildings herein agreed to be conveyed due to La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar from tenants thereon which are now uncollected, together with claims for rents accruing between the date hereof and the consummation of the sale herein agreed to be made, except such rents as may be owing by the United States Government to the said society for the occupation of its houses by United States troops.

It is understood that this contract is based upon a series of surveys made by a surveyor named Juan Villegas during the years nineteen hundred and one and nineteen hundred and two at the instance of the government of the Philippine Islands, in which he classifies and appraises the lands of La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, except an estate of twenty-three thousand hectares in the province of Isabela, above mentioned; that on the basis of this survey, classification, and appraisement the civil governor, on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands, by letter to Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, archbishop of Stauropoli and apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, dated July 5, 1903, made an offer to purchase the lands above described at the price fixed by Villegas in Mexican currency reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one, and this letter of the civil governor, together with the list of the estates of the Augustinians, so called, which accompanied the letter, and the surveys of Villegas of said estates, is hereby for the better understanding of this contract made part hereof as an exhibit by reference, it being understood that the estate of Mandaloya, mentioned in the list as belonging to the Augustinians and now the property of La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, is not intended to be included in this contract and agreement to sell.

In consideration of the sale and conveyance of the lands and buildings, and of the assignment of the claims for rent, all as above described, the government of the Philippine Islands agrees to pay to La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar the sum of two million two hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($2,213,779), in money of the United States, subject to this proviso: That if the Philippine government shall notify La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar that the area of any hacienda or parcel as described in the title deed thereof falls short of the superficial area thereof as shown by Villegas' survey of the same, then the parties hereto shall cause a joint survey of the same to be made by an agent of each; and if the true survey shall show the area of the hacienda or parcel to be less than as stated by Villegas and in the list as hereinbefore set forth, the price herein to be paid shall be abated by an amount to be ascertained by multiplying the number of hectares short into the average value of an hectare in the hacienda or parcel in question as shown by dividing Villegas' total valuation of such hacienda or parcel by the total number of hectares contained therein according to his survey plus twenty-five per cent thereof; and if, on the other hand, the true survey shall show an excess of hectares over the amount reported by Villegas, then the price to be paid shall be increased by an amount to be ascertained in a similar manner. If either party desires a survey of the Isabela estate, which was not surveyed by Villegas, it shall be made as above provided, and the price herein agreed to be paid shall be reduced or increased by the number of hectares found to be short or in excess of twenty thousand four hundred and nineteen hectares at the rate of nine dollars and eighteen cents ($9.18) gold per hectare. The survey above mentioned shall be begun as soon after the signing of this contract as is practicable.

In addition to the other considerations herein stated the government of the Philippine Islands will save harmless La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar from the payment of any land taxes due upon the haciendas or parcels herein agreed to be conveyed to the province or municipality in which such haciendas or parcels are respectively situate, and will reimburse La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar in the amount of——— dollars ($———) for taxes already paid by it on such haciendas or parcels of land.

It is understood that the government of the Philippine Islands, in order to pay the purchase price hereof, is obliged to sell its bonds under and by virtue of the authority of section sixty-four of an act of the Congress of the United States approved July one, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." The government of the Philippine Islands agrees to make every

effort to sell the bonds and obtain the proceeds as soon as practicable, and the time for the consummation of this contract by the conveyance of a good and marketable title by La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar and the payment of the purchase price by the government of the Philippine Islands is fixed as of the end of a period within which such bonds may be engraved, advertised, sold, and the proceeds thereof realized, and the necessary surveys and necessary investigation of the title be made by prompt action of the Philippine government: *Provided*, That such period shall not exceed six months from the date of this contract.

In witness whereof, the two parties to this agreement hereunto affix their signatures: La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar, acting by Padre Juan Martin, the attorney in fact of said society, as shown by the attached power of attorney, and the government of the Philippine Islands, by William H. Taft, civil governor, whose authority is shown by a certified copy of a resolution of the Philippine Commission, also hereto attached.

LA SOCIEDAD AGRÍCOLA DE ULTRAMAR,
By W. JUAN M. YBAÑEZ.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

In the presence of—
JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.
A. W. FERGUSSON.

Addendum.

In now appearing that La Sociedad Agrícola de Ultramar has sold about eleven hectares of the hacienda of Banildad or Talamban to the consuls for China and Germany and to the Spanish Casino, it is hereby further agreed that the same are omitted from the land hereinabove agreed to be conveyed, and the price shall be abated one thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars ($1,375) in money of the United States.

LA SOCIEDAD AGRÍCOLA DE ULTRAMAR,
By W. JUAN M. YBAÑEZ.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

In the presence of—
JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.
A. W. FERGUSSON.

AGREEMENT OF THE RECOLETO ORDER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO CONVEY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE ESTATE OF SAN JOSÉ, PROVINCE OF MINDORO.

MANILA, *December 22, 1903.*

The Recoleto Order of the Philippine Islands, an ecclesiastical corporation, hereby agrees to sell and convey to the government of the Philippine Islands the estate of San José in the island and province of Mindoro, containing twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six (23,266) hectares.

This sale and conveyance shall include all the dwelling houses, farmhouses, warehouses, camarines, and other buildings, including sugar and rice mills and machinery, irrigation work, dams, tunnels, ditches, and all other improvements, together with all water and other rights and all hereditaments belonging to the Recoleto Order of the Philippines on the estate hereby agreed to be conveyed; and the Recoleto Order of the Philippines agrees that it has a good and merchantable title to all the lands and buildings hereby conveyed, duly registered according to the laws of the Philippine Islands; that it will produce its title deeds for examination by the counsel for the Philippine government as soon as practicable after the signing of this contract; and that it will convey such lands and buildings absolutely and in fee simple in accordance with this contract by giving a sufficient deed of general warranty of title to the Philippine government.

The Recoleto Order of the Philippines hereby further agrees to furnish to the

Philippine government all its books, papers, and other documents, which it has in its possession or under its control, bearing upon its ownership or the ownership of its predecessors in title to the lands herein agreed to be conveyed, which shall, in the opinion of the counsel for the Philippine government, be useful to such government in determining who are the rightful tenants on such property, and in showing, in case of litigation, the lawful and peaceable possession of the Recoleto Order of the Philippines or its predecessors in title.

The Recoleto Order of the Philippines further agrees to aid the Philippine government in every way by procuring oral or documentary evidence needed in confirming the title hereby conveyed or by showing where such evidence can be procured.

The Recoleto Order of the Philippines also hereby agrees to assign and transfer to the government of the Philippine Islands all claims for rents for use of land or buildings herein agreed to be conveyed due to the Recoleto Order of the Philippines or its predecessors in title from tenants thereon which are now uncollected, together with claims for rents accruing between the date hereof and the consummation of the sale herein agreed to be made.

The Recoleto Order of the Philippines hereby further agrees that the Philippine government may, at its own expense, make such surveys of the hacienda herein conveyed as it sees fit, in order to determine whether its superficial area according to the description thereof in the title deeds contains twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six (23,266) hectares, as hereinbefore set forth.

In consideration of the conveyance of the lands and buildings and of the assignment of the claims for rent, all as above described, the government of the Philippine Islands agrees to pay to the Recoleto Order of the Philippines the sum of three hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($306,759) in money of the United States, subject to this proviso: That if the Philippine government shall notify the Recoleto Order of the Philippines that the area of the hacienda of San José, herein agreed to be conveyed, as described in the title deeds thereof falls short of the superficial area thereof as hereinbefore set forth, then the parties hereto shall cause a joint survey of the same to be made by an agent of each, and if the true survey shows a less area of land in this estate than twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six hectares the price herein agreed to be paid shall be reduced in the proportion which the shortage bears to twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six hectares; and if the estate shall be found to exceed the amount above stated, then the price shall be increased in a similar proportion.

As an additional consideration, the government of the Philippine Islands hereby agrees to hold the Recoleto Order of the Philippines harmless from liability to pay land taxes on the hacienda herein agreed to be conveyed, whether such taxes have already accrued or shall accrue between the date of this contract and the date of the conveyance herein agreed to be made.

It is understood that upon the hacienda of San José, Mindoro, there are about two thousand head of cattle, the property of the Recoleto Order. It is agreed as part of the above contract of sale that the Recoleto Order may pasture these cattle on said estate for one year after the above contract is consummated by the delivery of the deed of conveyance and the payment of the purchase price without the payment of rent, subject, however, to the conditions that, should the Philippine government succeed in selling the San José estate hereinabove agreed to be conveyed, or a substantial part thereof, the said government may require the removal of such cattle on three months' notice.

It is understood that the government of the Philippine Islands, in order to pay the purchase price hereof, is obliged to sell its bonds under and by virtue of the authority of section sixty-four of an act of the Congress of the United States, approved July one, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." The government of the Philippine Islands agrees to make every effort to sell the bonds and obtain the proceeds as soon as practicable, and time for the consummation of this contract by the conveyance of a good and marketable title by the Recoleto Order of the Philippines and the payment of the purchase price by the government of the Philippine Islands is fixed as of the end of a period within which such bonds may be engraved, advertised, sold, and the proceeds thereof realized, and the necessary surveys and necessary investigation of the title be made, by prompt action of the Philippine government: *Provided*, That such period shall not exceed six months from the date of this contract.

In witness whereof the two parties to this agreement hereunto affix their signatures, the Recoleto Order of the Philippines, acting by Fr. Valentin Utande, procurator of said order, duly authorized thereunto by power of attorney, a copy of which is hereto attached, and the government of the Philippine Islands by William

H. Taft, civil governor, whose authority is shown by a certified copy of a resolution of the Philippine Commission, also hereto attached.

THE RECOLETO ORDER OF THE PHILIPPINES,
By VALENTIN UTANDE, *F. Procurator.*
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

In the presence of—
JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.

MANILA, *December 22, 1903.*

The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), purporting to be a corporation of the Philippine Islands, duly and lawfully organized, hereby agrees to sell and convey to the government of the Philippine Islands eight (8) haciendas, formerly the property of the Dominican Order in the Philippines, as follows:

(1) The hacienda of Biñan, in the province of Laguna, said to contain, by the survey of Villegas, a surveyor, 3,739 hectares 10 ares and 15 centares;

(2) The hacienda of Calamba, in the province of Laguna, said to contain 16,424 hectares and 14 ares;

(3) The hacienda of Lolomboy, in the province of Bulacan, divided into three parts, the first and second parts at Polo, one containing 106 hectares and 53 ares, and the other containing 65 hectares 19 ares and 50 centares, and the third part in the pueblo of Bocaue, containing 4,158 hectares 9 ares and 66 centares;

(4) The hacienda of Naic, in the province of Cavite, said to contain 7,922 hectares and 29 ares; and 24 centares;

(5) The hacienda of Orion, in the province of Bataan, said to contain 2,109 hectares 57 ares and 24 centares;

(6) The hacienda of Santa Cruz de Malabon, in the province of Cavite, said to contain 8,902 hectares 37 ares and 50 centares;

(7) The hacienda of Santa Maria de Pandi, in the province of Bulacan, said to contain 12,069 hectares 57 ares and 2 centares;

(8) The hacienda of Santa Rosa, in the province of Laguna, said to contain 4,750 hectares 14 ares and 24 centares; and,

In addition, a parcel of land in Toro, in the province of Bulacan, said to contain 58 hectares 23 ares and 30 centares, which is really part of either the hacienda of Lolomboy or that of Santa Maria de Pandi;

Reserving therefrom the casa hacienda and camarine in the hacienda and pueblo of Santa Rosa in the province of Laguna, including the land enclosed within the walls surrounding said casa and camarine and two hundred hectares of first-class agricultural land therein to be selected by the agent of the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), in reasonably compact form near the casa hacienda, and selected so as to interfere with the use of the rest of the estate by the Philippine Government as little as possible and so as not to include any part of the poblacion but only agricultural land; reserving also the casa Majala on the mountain side of the Calamba estate, together with eight hundred hectares of cultivated sugar lands extending from the casa Majala toward the town of Calamba, to be selected, by the company's agent in as near a compact tract as practicable and so as not to interfere with the use of the remainder of the estate by the Philippine Government. The reservation of neither of these tracts is to include the source of water supply for the estate from which reserved, and is not to be used by the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), or any successor in title, to the prejudice of the government of the Philippine Islands or any successor in title to the lands hereby conveyed so far as the use of water thereon and the present system of irrigation is concerned, which shall be continued for the benefit of both parties herein in accordance with the law and customs of the Philippines in the year 1898.

This sale and conveyance shall include all the dwelling houses, farmhouses, warehouses, camarines and other buildings, irrigation work, dams, tunnels, ditches and all other improvements, together with all water and other rights and all hereditaments belonging to the company on every part of the estates hereby agreed to be conveyed, except the two houses expressly reserved above, and also excepting a camarine in the población of Orion in the province of Bataan, and a camarine in the población of Calamba, which belonged to the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, but were not valued by Villegas, the surveyor, in the survey hereinafter referred to, from ignorance that they belonged to the company. The land upon which the camarines of Orion and Calamba stand is not included in this conveyance.

It is understood that the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, has sold upward of four hundred hectares of sugar land in the Calamba estate, which is to be included in the eight hundred hectares herein reserved to the company and to be satisfied out of the same. It is also understood that the company has sold ten hectares, more or less, with a rice mill thereon, in Biñan, and town lots in Biñan, Calamba, and Santa Cruz. To make up for this amount and for the two lots in Orion and Calamba, upon which stand the camarines mentioned above, the said company agrees to reduce the reservation of two hundred hectares in Santa Rosa by the amount thus sold in Biñan, Calamba, and Santa Cruz, and by the amount retained in Orion and Calamba.

The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, agrees that it has good and merchantable titles to all the lands and buildings hereby conveyed, duly registered according to the laws of the Philippine Islands; that it will produce evidence of the same for examination by counsel for the Philippine government as soon as practicable after the signing of this contract, and that it will convey such lands and buildings absolutely and in fee simple in accordance with this contract by a good and sufficient deed of general warranty of title to the Philippine government. The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, further agrees to furnish to the Philippine government all its books, papers, and other documents which it has, either in possession or under its control, bearing upon its ownership, or the ownership of its predecessors in title, of the lands herein agreed to be conveyed, which shall, in the opinion of the counsel for the Philippine government, be useful to such government in determining who are the rightful tenants on the property, and in showing, in cases of litigation, the lawful and peaceable possession of the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, or its predecessors in title, and especially in showing the lawful and peaceable possession of the Dominican Order of the Philippines during the sovereignty of Spain. The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, further agrees to aid the Philippine government in every way by procuring oral or documentary evidence needed in confirming the title hereby conveyed, or by showing where such evidence can be procured. The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, further agrees that the Philippine government may, at its own expense, make such surveys of any of the haciendas as it sees fit in order to determine whether the superficial area of any hacienda according to the description thereof in the title deeds is the same as that stated in the abovementioned list of haciendas and parcels.

The Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, also hereby agrees to assign and transfer to the government of the Philippine Islands all claims for rents for use of land or buildings herein agreed to be conveyed due to the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, or its predecessors in title, from tenants thereof which are now uncollected, together with all claims for rents accruing between the date hereof and the consummation of the sale herein agreed to be made, except such rents as may be owing by the United States Government to the said company for occupation of its houses by United States troops.

It is understood that this contract is based upon a series of surveys made by a surveyor named Juan Villegas during the years 1901 and 1902 at the instance of the government of the Philippine Islands, in which he classified and appraised the lands of the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, herein agreed to be conveyed; that on the basis of this survey, classification, and appraisement, the civil governor, on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands, by letter to Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, Archbishop of Stauropoli and apostolic delegate to the Philippine Islands, dated July 5, 1903, made an offer to purchase the lands above described at the prices fixed by Villegas in Mexican currency reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one, and this letter of the civil governor, together with the list of estates of the Dominicans so called, which accompanied the letter and the surveys of Villegas of said estates, is hereby, for the better understanding of this contract, made part hereof as an exhibit by reference, it being understood that the estate of San Juan del Monte mentioned in the list as belonging to the Dominicans was never conveyed to the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, and is not owned by the said company and is not included in this agreement to sell.

In consideration of the sale and conveyance of the lands and buildings and the assignment of the claims for rent, all as above described, the government of the Philippine Islands agrees to pay to the Philippines Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, the sum of three million six hundred seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars ($3,671,657), in money of the United States, subject to this proviso: That if the government of the Philippine Islands shall notify the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, that the area of any hacienda that is described in the title deed thereof falls short of the superficial area

thereof, as shown by Villegas's survey of the same, then the parties hereto shall cause a joint survey of the same to be made by an agent of each; and if the true survey shall show the area of the hacienda to be less than that as stated by Villegas in the list hereinbefore set forth, then the price herein agreed to be paid shall be abated by an amount to be ascertained by multiplying the number of hectares short into the average value of a hectare in the hacienda in question as shown by dividing Villegas's total valuation of such hacienda by the total number of hectares contained therein according to his survey, plus twenty-five per cent thereof; and if, on the other hand, the true survey shall show an access of hectares over the amount reported by Villegas, then the price to be paid shall be increased by an amount ascertained in a similar manner.

In addition to the foregoing considerations the Philippine government also stipulates that the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, shall be acquitted of the obligation to pay all the uncollected land taxes on the lands, buildings, and other improvements herein agreed to be conveyed to the Philippine government which are due to the provinces or the municipalities in which the same are respectively situate.

It is understood that the government of the Philippine Islands, in order to pay the purchase price hereof, is obliged to sell its bonds under and by virtue of the authority of section 64 of the act of Congress of the United States, approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes."

The government of the Philippine Islands agrees to make every effort to sell the bonds and obtain the proceeds as soon as is practicable, and the time for the consummation of this contract by the conveyance of a good and marketable title by the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, and the payment of the purchase price by the government of the Philippine Islands is fixed as of the end of the period within which such bonds may be engraved, advertised, sold, and the proceeds thereof realized, and the necessary surveys and necessary investigation of the title be made by prompt action of the Philippine government, not exceeding six months from the date of this contract.

In witness whereof, the two parties to this agreement hereunto affix their signatures, the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, Limited, acting by Francisco Gutierrez, the attorney in fact of said company, as shown by the attached power of attorney, and the government of the Philippine Islands by Wm. H. Taft, civil governor, whose authority is shown by a certified copy of a resolution of the Philippine Commission, also hereto attached.

(Sgd.) THE PHILIPPINE SUGAR ESTATES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
By FRANCO. GUTIERREZ, *Attorney in Fact.*
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

In presence of—
JEAN BAPTIST GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.
A. W. FERGUSSON.

EXHIBIT I.

REPORT ON RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

[Cases numbered from 1 to 108, inclusive. Exhibits numbered from 1 to 48, inclusive.]

A SYNOPSIS OF THE CASES OF RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY AND QUESTIONS IN WHICH THE MATTER OF RELIGION IS INVOLVED, ARISING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLANDS, AND STATEMENT OF THE ACTION TAKEN THEREON.

1. ILOILO, ILIOLO.—*No date.*—Bishop of Jaro presents in person to the civil governor a petition to the Commission asking that the seminary of Jaro be vacated by the American troops and returned to him as the representative of the Catholic Church.

May 25, 1901.—Referred to the military governor of the islands, with request that investigation be made by the military authorities as to the title to the said seminary.

August 30, 1901.—Returned to the civil governor, with reports of various military officers.

September 4, 1901.—Referred to the attorney-general for opinion as to whether the facts shown do not seem to entitle the Catholic Church to possession of the property.

September 7, 1901.—Solicitor-general renders opinion that the claim of the Catholic Church to title is not clearly shown. The record in this case is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 1." (No. 936.)

2. ILOILO, ILOILO.—*January 24, 1902.*—The presbyter of the congregation of San Vicente de Paul reports that seditious cries and jeers were uttered against himself and fellow priests in Iloilo and Jaro. States that he was refused protection by the military.

January 29, 1902.—Acting civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, urges the use of all possible means for the keeping of the peace, and outlines the principles underlying the American policy of separation of church and state. This letter is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 2."

February 10, 1902.—A copy of this letter was furnished to the chief of the Philippines constabulary, with the request that all constabulary officers be advised of the status of affairs between the church and the state, in order that there might be no confusion in that regard. Copy also furnished to the presbyter of the congregation of San Vicente de Paul for his information.

March 7, 1902.—Provincial governor transmits testimony and report of investigation, and states that the complaint put the matter in a light which did injustice to the accused persons, as the assembly was an entirely peaceable one and offered no violence. Cites other instances to show that the municipal authorities are using every effort to prevent such lawlessness as that complained of. (No. 6598–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

3. SAN PEDRO, ANTIQUE.—*February 18, 1903.*—Municipal president forwards for the information of the civil governor a report of the conditions existing in his municipality with reference to the question of religion, his letter leaving the inference that he is having or expects to have trouble along that line.

April 18, 1903.—Civil governor in reply states briefly the duties of the municipal president, and refers him to former instructions. This letter is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 3." (No. 22107).

4. LAMBUNAO, ILOILO.—*July 17, 1902.*—Parish priest complains of persecution by three councilors of his town, stating that they have prevented children from attending the parish school, fined him twice wrongfully, and prohibited the admitting of corpses into the church.

August 18, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor for investigation and report, and for proper action to prevent a recurrence of such wrongs if it should be found that the same had been committed.

September 9, 1902.—Municipal president reports that no abuses against the person of the priest or any other Catholic have been noted; that, when the public school was opened the muncipal police were instructed to see that all children attended same; and that the priest was fined for an infraction of the law.

January 16, 1903.—Referred by the executive secretary to the provincial board of Iloilo, with statement that the action of the municipal council compelling children to attend the public school, and thus indirectly preventing their attendance at the parochial school, was contrary to law; that the ordinance prohibiting the introduction of corpses into the church, etc., was legal only if drafted and recommended by the municipal board of health; and that the municipal council was not empowered to collect fees or taxes on religious ceremonies, and that such ordinance was illegal. The provincial board was instructed to make necessary representations to the municipal council. This letter is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 4."

July 2, 1903.—Provincial secretary forwards copy of the withdrawal of the charges by A. P. Cotton, attorney for the parish priest, and favors the dismissal of the case. Accordingly dismissed. (No. 12544 to A1.)

5. JANIUAY, ILOILO.—*April 6, 1903.*—The apostolic delegate forwards to the civil governor a letter from the parish priest of Valladolid, Iloilo, stating that Aglipay has used threats and other undue and unlawful influence to get the parish priest of Janiuay to join his movement.

April 9, 1903.—Civil governor replies that, while the conduct of Señor Aglipay may be subject to severe criticism on the ground of taste and morality, the facts as set forth in the statement of the priest do not warrant executive action. The letter of the parish priest and the civil governor's reply to the letter of the apostolic delegate are written in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 5." (No. 24132.)

6. SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, ANTIQUE.—*January 17, 1902.*—Provincial governor forwards petition, signed by numerous residents of San Jose, asking for the expulsion of Friar Josíc Giraldez, also his reply to the petitioners. The reply was in substance the same as the instructions sent out by the civil governor.

January 30, 1902.—Executive secretary, by direction of the civil governor, commends provincial governor's reply.

January 24, 1902.—Provincial governor transmits petitions from citizens of San Josíc counter to the former petition.

February 6, 1902.—Acting civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, commends the latter's clear and forcible expression of the attitude of the government toward the religious question. The letter of the provincial governor and the commendatory letter of the acting civil governor are copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 6." (No. 6764–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

7. BUGASON, ANTIQUE.—*June 18, 1902.*—Provincial supervisor forwards to the acting civil governor copy of a letter from the municipal president of Bugason to the parish priest, dated June 11, ordering the latter to leave the town, and stating that if he did not he would be removed by force. The records show nothing further with regard to this case, but it is evident that the threat of the municipal president was not carried into effect. This and similar cases are treated of in the civil governor's public letter to the provincial governor of Tarlac, dated July 31, 1901, and in circular letters to provincial governors. (No. 10909.)

8. PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.—*January 29, 1903.*—Eight petitions from residents of various municipalities in the province, containing in all 496 signatures and requesting the expulsion of the friars from the Philippines, were received.

March 7, 1903.—Petition received, dated Ibajay, Capiz, January 1, 1903, protesting against the return of the friars to the pueblo and requesting that all religious corporations be expelled from the islands. These papers were referred to the apostolic delegate for his information. (No. 20520–A1 and A2.)

9. ROMBLON, ROMBLON.—*August 16, 1901.*—Provincial governor states that the bishop of Jaro is using his position in the Catholic Church to influence the action of the municipal authorities of Romblon, who are Catholics, by threats of severe ecclesiastical penalties in case of failure to comply with his wishes. Incloses letter from the bishop to the municipal authorities; also their reply. The letter of the bishop of Jaro is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 7." (No. 1968.)

10. ROMBLON, ROMBLON.—*February 16, 1903.*—Provincial governor states conditions in his province between municipalities and church, and asks for advice in case of future disagreement.

March 7, 1903.—Informed that the policy of the executive branch of the govern-

ment is to recognize the right of the last peaceable possessor and to protect him in his possession. The letter of instruction herein referred to is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 8." (No. 22204.)

11. ILAGAN, ISABELA.—*December 30, 1901.*—Provincial governor, in a circular to all municipal presidents, requests them to pass ordinances with a view to keeping cemeteries in an improved and sanitary condition.

February 15, 1902.—Provincial governor calls the attention of the municipal president of Ilagan to former circular, and instructs him to have the cemetery in his town cleaned, and to present the bill therefor to the parish priest.

February 17, 1902.—Provincial governor writes to the archbishop of the Philippine Islands, not, however, as governor, but as a private citizen, relative to abuses by parish priests in the way of excessive charges, etc., and suggests a remedy. The letters in this case are copied in full and attached hereto, and marked "Exhibit No. 9." (No. 6287 to A1, and 7747.)

12. CEBU, CEBU.—*September 13, 1901.*—Provincial governor forwards copy of resolutions of the provincial board, which request, among other things, the expulsion of the friars from the islands. (No. 2964–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

13. CEBU, CEBU.—*July 2, 1902.*—L. J. Carlock, judge of the court of first instance, orders that the bells of the Catholic church adjoining the court room be not tolled during office hours of the court, and threatens to proceed against the director for contempt if order is not obeyed.

July 9, 1902.—Rev. W. D. McKinnon forwards to the civil governor a copy of the order, stating that he believes it to be an unwarrantable interference on the part of the court, as the bells are not large, and therefore can hardly be a nuisance.

August 12, 1902.—The secretary of finance and justice, in a letter to the judge of the court, states that the facts as set forth by Father McKinnon seem to justify the complaint, and asks that more conciliatory measures be used in the future in dealing with such matters. (No. 12342 to A1.)

14. CEBU, TALAMBAN, TALISAY, AND MINGLANILLA, IN THE PROVINCE OF CEBU.—*November 17, 1902.*—Eighty-two residents of the four towns petition that, in case of accession by the government of friar properties in Cebu, they be given an opportunity to present their claim for adjudication in the courts. Also present protest formerly prepared against the alleged title of the friars to said lands.

February 20, 1903.—Eighteen residents of the same towns refer to former petition, and present a new one covering practically the same ground. (No. 18903 to A1.)

15. CEBU, CEBU.—*July 18, 1903.*—Procurator of the Recoletos in Manila requests the return of $908.25 gold, which was imposed for municipal taxes on the convent in Cebu while same was occupied by the military. The civil governor recommended to to the provincial treasurer of Cebu that the collection of the taxes in question be deferred until after the payment of rent by the military for the use of the convent. (No. 28034.)

16. SAN NICOLAS, CEBU.—*March 18, 1903.*—Acting provincial governor forwards copy of protest against the action of the municipality of San Nicolas in imposing an exorbitant and illegal tax upon the cemetery of the town belonging to the church.

March 26, 1903.—Referred to the attorney-general for opinion.

April 3, 1903.—Opinion rendered that the municipality has the right to impose such tax. On June 1, 1903, however, in the case of the Catholic cemetery at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, which is similar to the above, an opinion was rendered by the acting secretary of finance and justice, and concurred in by the secretary of the interior and the civil governor, declaring such privilege rental or tax illegal. (See Case No. 48; Exhibit No. 28.)

17. ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO.—*September 2, 1902.*—Division superintendent of schools, in a letter to the secretary of public instruction, Mr. Bernard Moses, states that the Jesuit priests are engaged in seditious practices and machinations against the plans of the government and seriously interfering with the progress of school work in his district.

September 17, 1902.—Referred to the civil governor, who in an indorsement stated that he believed there was no ground for the fears of a conspiracy entertained by the district superintendent. Letter of the secretary of public instruction, quoting this indorsement, is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 10."

September 24, 1902.—District superintendent notified of the civil governor's indorsement and instructed to comport himself accordingly. (No. 14718.)

18. BOAC, MARINDUQUE.—*June 25, 1902.*—Provincial board wires that provincial government is occupying convent, which action is opposed by Bishop Martin; asks if same should be given up without investigation of title.

June 26, 1902.—Executive secretary by telegram directs that the convent be returned to the church authorities, and that if the province claims title it should present its claim in court.

June 27, 1902.—Hartigan, Marple & Solignac state that order to provincial authorities seems not to have been carried out.

June 28, 1903.—Executive secretary wires provincial board asking if property has been turned over as previously directed.

June 28, 1903.—Provincial board wires that convent was delivered over immediately upon receipt of former order. (No. 10781.)

19. NUEVA CACERES, AMBOS CAMARINES.—*January 18, 1902.*—Provincial governor telegraphs executive secretary, for his information, a true account of the trial and sentence of Praxido Penosa, a native priest, to imprisonment for three months and a fine of $500 under the sedition law, stating that the local papers have the account badly mixed. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"NUEVA CACERES, CAMARINES SUR, *January, 18, 1902.*

"FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila.*

"In court of first instance yesterday, Judge Carson sentenced Praxido Penosa, a native priest, to three months imprisonment and fine of $500 under sedition law. Sentence was based on finding by the court that accused, in a sermon delivered from his pulpit at Libmanan, Sunday, December 1, 1901, advised his hearers, among other things, not to obey the constituted authorities, as they only desired to exploit them and to destroy their morals, and because they only wanted to be little kings and to call themselves 'ilustrados' and wise. A large number of witnesses were called and a strong and able defense made by Mr. Robert Manly, American attorney from Manila, who has entered appeal. This for your information and publication, if you deem proper, as local newspapers have gotten things mixed up.

"ROSS, *Governor.*"

(No. 6543 to A1.)

20. NUEVA CACERES, AMBOS CAMARINES.—*December 1, 1902.*—Parish priest complains of refusal of military authorities to vacate the "Episcopal palace" at that place. Upon suggestion by the civil governor, General Davis ordered the building vacated, which was done on February 11, 1903. (No. 18628.)

21. NUEVA CACERES, AMBOS CAMARINES.—*March 3, 1903.*—Provincial governor informs executive secretary that military are intending to vacate the so-called "Bishop's palace" at that place upon request of the apostolic delegate, but that the property is claimed by the province, and suggests that it be not turned over to the church authorities.

March 10, 1903.—Referred to the chief of the bureau of archives, who, on March 14, 1903, reported that the archives showed that the property belonged to the Spanish Government and not to the Church.

March 14, 1903.—Referred to the military authorities.

May 22, 1903.—The commanding general of the division of the Philippines ordered the property turned over to the representative of the Catholic Church in accordance with the statement of the civil governor that it was to be delivered to the last peaceable possessor.

June 20, 1903.—Building was vacated by the military and turned over to the Catholic priest. The letter of the civil governor to the commanding general of the division of the Philippines is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 11." (No. 22370.)

22. NABUA, AMBOS CAMARINES.—*April 7, 1903.*—The apostolic delegate filed a complaint charging the municipal president with "adopting low means to combat the Church and with violating the free exercise of the Catholic cult."

April 11, 1903.—The case was referred to the provincial governor for investigation. A full investigation disclosed the fact that the charges were without foundation, and on

June 1, 1903.—The complainant was so informed. The record of this case is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 12." (No. 24156.)

23. PALANOG, MASBATE.—*July 2, 1902.*—Municipal president forwards copy of petition of parish priest, favorably recommended by the municipal council, requesting the return to the priest of the parish house now occupied by the United States troops.

July 10, 1902.—Referred to the major-general commanding division of the Philippines for proper action. (No. 11197.)

July 14, 1902.—The commanding general of the Department of North Philippines was directed to vacate the convent at once, and on July 15, 1902, he reported that the necessary orders had been issued to have the building vacated immediately. (No. 11197.)

24. ROSARIO, BATANGAS.—*July 8, 1903.*—Parish priest complains that municipality has taken possession of real estate belonging to the Church.

July 10, 1903.—Referred to the provincial governor "for prompt investigation and report."

August 5, 1903.—Provincial governor reports that the property in question does not belong to the Church, and that it is and always has been in the peaceful possession of the village of Rosario.

August 15, 1903.—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez were notified of the provincial governor's report, and told that the Church might resort to the courts to show its right to the property. (No. 28778.)

25. TARLAC, TARLAC.—*July 31, 1901.*—The parish priest of Tarlac complains verbally to the civil governor that the municipal council of his town has attempted to regulate by ordinance the fees which he should charge for the performance of religious functions. The civil governor takes this occasion to point out, in a public letter to the provincial governor of Tarlac, the fundamental error of the municipal council in the matter above referred to, and to give such general information on the matter of the attitude of the government in religious controversies as will guide provincial and municipal officers in the future conduct of such matters. This letter is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 13."

August 8, 1901.—The municipal council protests against the placing of the matter in the light in which it was placed by the parish priest, stating that it had simply called the attention of the priest to the advisability of charging a smaller fee. The record also shows a letter of the parish priest justifying his complaint. (No. 1103–A1 to A9, inclusive.)

26. TARLAC, TARLAC.—*April 24, 1902.*—The municipal council of Victoria, Tarlac, passed a resolution ordering the closing of the Catholic cemetery and forbidding interments therein. Parish priest protests against enforcement of this order.

April 28, 1902.—Provincial fiscal renders an opinion that the municipal council is empowered to establish a municipal cemetery, but not to override the rights of the Catholic church by such unjust legislation.

July 7, 1902.—Thomas L. Hartigan, attorney, submits to the civil governor copies of the papers in the above matter and asks that the action of the municipal council be disapproved.

July 8, 1902.—Acting civil governor confirms opinion of the provincial fiscal, and requests the provincial governor to notify the municipal council that its action was evidently unjust and in excess of its authority. Refers to letter of civil governor to Capt. Wallis O. Clark, former governor of Tarlac, which is mentioned in the preceding case as "Exhibit No. 13," and states that a repetition by the municipal council of such action as that complained of will furnish proper grounds for suspending them from office. (No. 11013–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

27. VICTORIA, TARLAC.—*August 27, 1902.*—The president, vice-president, one councilor, the justice of the peace, and the auxiliary justice of the peace were charged with taking advantage of their respective official positions to insult a minister of the Roman Catholic Church.

September 22, 1902.—The accused officers were dismissed from office. The record of this case is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 14." (No. 14578.)

28. VICTORIA, TARLAC.—*November 7, 1902.*—Civil governor telegraphs to provincial governor that he has been advised that an attempt will be made to dispossess the parish priest of Victoria of the church and convento by force and put into possession a representative of the National Filipino Church, and requests his cooperation in order to prevent any such unlawful proceeding. States that the representatives of the civil government are not to interfere unless one or other of the parties violates the law or disturbs the peace; and that, if the parish priest in the town is in peaceful possession representing the Roman Catholic Church, the claim of the Filipino Church or its representatives may be presented in court.

November 10, 1902.—Provincial governor states everything quiet; that people being Ilocanos, prefer an Ilocano priest, but that there seems to be no likelihood that they will attempt to oust the Roman Catholic priest. (No. 17095 to A1.)

29. BAGUIO, BENGUET.—*June 5, 1903.*—Rev. Josáe Algué, by direction of the superior of the Jesuit mission, applies for concession of a tract of land in and around Baguio, known as "El Mirador," to be used as a site for a sanitarium for the order.

June 10, 1903.—Referred to the Commission and Father Algué notified thereof by the civil governor. Latter also states that he believes the Commission would grant the concession if it had the power. (No. 27397.)

30. DARAGA, ALBAY.—*June 29, 1902.*—Municipal vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and councilors of Daraga, and others, protest against the designation of a friar as parish priest and request intervention by the civil authorities.

August 29, 1902.—Referred to Thomas L. Hartigan, counsel for the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila.

September 26, 1902.—The same officials and other persons request governmental action against the retention of the friars in the pueblo.

September 30, 1902.—Referred to T. L. Hartigan. (No. 11663–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

31. LUCENA, TAYABAS.—*June 26, 1903.*—Provincial governor states that a priest in the province refuses to give to the municipal secretary a list of marriages, births, and deaths, and asks what course is to be pursued to secure same.

June 27, 1903.—Informed that it is the duty of the municipal secretary to keep a record, which if properly kept would furnish him the material for such a list without reference to the parish priest. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 15." (No. 28177.)

32. BOCAUE, BULACAN.—*November 8, 1902.*—Catholic Truth Society, of San Francisco, Cal., calls attention of the civil governor to a letter published in the Gazette, of Galena, Ill., under date of October 23, 1902, and signed by G. M. Palmer, a teacher in the public school department of the Philippines, and protests against his using his official position to engage in the proselytizing business.

December 24, 1902.—Referred to the general superintendent of education for action.

January 13, 1903.—Returned to the secretary of public instruction, with statement of action taken, and the further statement that Mr. Palmer seems to think his conduct justifiable.

January 19, 1903.—Returned to the civil governor, with indorsement by the secretary of public instruction.

February 13, 1903.—Returned to the secretary of public instruction, with indorsement by the civil governor. The record of this case is copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 16." (No. 18782.)

February 17, 1903.—Referred to the general superintendent of education, inviting attention to the two preceding indorsements.

February 20, 1903.—Papers returned with the report that Mr. Palmer has been reprimanded and transferred to another post, and that a circular on the subject has been sent to all the teachers in the islands. (No. 18782.)

33. PITPITAN, BULACAN.—*February 11, 1903.*—Parish priest states that it is persistently rumored that the priest of the Independent Filipino Church proposes to conduct services in the chapel at Pitpitan.

February 17, 1903.—Advised by acting executive secretary that if he wishes to retain the chapel he should put some person in possession of it. (No. 21511.)

34. POLO, BULACAN.—*March 16, 1903.*—Complaint submitted to the civil governor against certain municipal officials of Polo for violation of the Catholic cemetery of the town.

March 20, 1903.—Civil governor transmits complaint to the provincial governor for investigation and report, and recommends that, if the facts are found to be as stated in the complaint, the officials involved be removed from office and the provincial fiscal directed to prosecute them.

March 30, 1903.—Executive secretary telegraphs provincial governor that no report has been received and urges that action be expedited. Provincial governor in reply states absolutely impossible to hurry more than he is doing.

May 1, 1903.—Provincial governor states that results of investigation will be submitted to the provincial board for judgment at its meeting of the 11th instant.

May 11, 1903.—Provincial board recommends the removal from office of the vice-president, who was acting president at the time of the violation complained of.

May 14, 1903.—Provincial governor formally removes the vice-president from office, and this action was concurred in by the civil governor. Part of the record in this case is copied and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 17." (No. 23279–A1 to A8, inclusive.)

35. SAN RAFAEL, BULACAN.—*March 8, 1903.*—Parish priest complains that the municipal president has caused to be buried in the Catholic cemetery the body of a Protestant, and that he made an undue show of force in doing so. Requests that the body be taken out at the president's expense and that the latter give public satisfaction. The above complaint was presented to the justice of the peace.

March 8, 1903.—Justice of the peace states that, on account of the gravity of the case, he refuses to take action thereon, thereby furnishing means for speedy appeal to higher authority.

March 11, 1903.—Submitted to the civil governor.

March 14, 1903.—Referred to the provincial governor, with the statement that, if the facts are as set forth in the complaint, the municipal president should be removed, and with request for investigation and report.

April 11, 1903.—Provincial governor reports that investigation shows that the ground in which the corpse of the Protestant was buried is not a part of the Catholic cemetery. Further statements were put forth by the complainant, and the papers

were again referred to the provincial governor for investigation and report. Report was made substantiating the former one, and the papers were, on

June 13, 1903, referred to Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez, with the statement that the cemetery in which the corpse was buried seems to have been in the possession of the municipality, and that the Roman Catholic Church, therefore, if it claims title, may present such claim in the courts. The record of this case is copied and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 18." (No. 22926.)

36. LILIO, LA LAGUNA.—*July 9, 1902.*—T. L. Hartigan transmits copy of a resolution of the municipal council imposing a tax on the ringing of church bells for private parties.

July 14, 1902.—Acting civil governor refers papers to provincial governor, saying that if the facts are as stated the municipal council has exceeded its authority, and requesting him to see that the ordinance is repealed. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 19." (No. 11259.)

37. CAVITE, CAVITE.—*October 24, 1901.*—Provincial secretary transmits, for the information of the Commission, a resolution adopted by the municipal presidentes of the province at their quarterly meeting in Cavite, expressing their opinion that the question of the friars should be promptly and effectively settled. Copy of this resolution is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 20."

May 3, 1901.—Florentin Rallos and 17 others of Cavite province petitioned the civil governor for the expulsion of 6 Augustinian and 2 Recoleto friars recently arrived there. State that they have received civil governor's information that he can not expel the friars, and set forth what seem to them urgent reasons why the friars should not be allowed to remain. (No. 2964–A1 to A3, inclusive.)

38. IMUS, CAVITE.—*October 11, 1901.*—Municipal president forwards a communication from the committee having in charge the conduct of a lawsuit against the Recoleto friars, stating that an American surveyor has been going over the ground with two soldiers, and that his action affects the outcome of the suit. Protest against military escort being allowed. Copy of the record of this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 21."

October 15, 1901.—Referred to the military governor.

November 14, 1901.—Returned with the statement that there seems to be no ground for the complaint. (No. 3751.)

39. LA CARIDAD, CAVITE.—*February 9, 1902.*—Civil governor wires provincial governor that he has been informed forcible possession has been taken of a church in La Caridad which was formerly in possession of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. States that such dispossession is unlawful and that municipality should present its claim to title in court, and that the provincial governor must see that law and order is preserved.

November 10, 1902.—Provincial governor states church is uncompleted and has never been used for any religious purpose. Copy of the record in this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 22." (No. 17083 to A1.)

40. CAVITE, SAN ROQUE, AND LA CARIDAD, PROVINCE OF CAVITE.—*June 10, 1902.*—Residents of the three towns petition for the reopening of the Catholic cemetery, which was closed by order of the municipality of La Caridad.

June 3, 1902.—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez complain of the action of the municipal board of La Caridad in the matter above referred to.

June 28, 1902.—Civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, states that if the facts are as set out in the complaints, the municipal board has usurped rights not properly belonging to it, and directs investigation and report at the earliest practicable moment.

August 27, 1902.—Executive secretary calls for report.

September 3, 1902.—Provincial governor reports that the cemetery was closed as a health measure, as it was in an unhealthy location and condition, and because it was necessary during the cholera epidemic to bury in a cemetery set aside for that special purpose. The letters in this case are copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 23." (No. 10850–A1 to A4, inclusive.)

41. SILAN, CAVITE.—*October 7, 1902.*—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez submit to the civil governor communication from the parish priest of Silan to the archbishop, complaining of the occupation of the convento by the constabulary, and request that the constabulary be directed to return the convento to the priest.

October 8, 1902.—Referred to the chief of Philippines constabulary for early investigation and report. After several indorsements by constabulary officers, the papers were, on

February 20, 1903, returned to the executive secretary with reports by constabulary officers. The reports were to the effect that the constabulary had been occupying the convento with the apparent good will of the priest, as he had never asked

that it be vacated, but that, upon receipt of the intimation that he desired the building vacated, the constabulary moved out on November 7, 1902.

February 24, 1903.—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez notified. Copy of the record in this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 24." (No. 15442.)

42. BACOOR, CAVITE.—*December 17, 1902.*—Civil governor telegraphs provincial governor that the bishop of Cebu informs him that the parish priest heretofore in charge of the church at Bacoor has left the Roman Catholic faith; that the bishop has ordered him to turn over the church to another Roman Catholic priest; that the former priest has left the church, and that the municipal authorities are in control of same. States that he believes the property rightfully belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and requests the provincial governor to be governed accordingly in dealing with the matter.

December 20, 1902.—Civil governor wires provincial governor that Aglipay has asked to be allowed to submit testimony in the case, and directs that the status quo be preserved until further orders.

December 29, 1902.—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez transmit to the civil governor certified copy of an affidavit made by the former parish priest, declaring that it destroys his claim to the church, and ask that the order of December 20 be revoked.

January 7, 1903.—Acting executive secretary calls for full report from the municipal president.

February 2, 1903.—Municipal president states that he never took possession of the church, but simply stationed guards there to prevent disturbance, and that the same condition of affairs still continues.

February 9, 1903.—Provincial governor directed to advise municipal president to let the matter stand exactly as it is at present, as the right of possession will have to be established in the courts. Copies of the letters in this case are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 25." (No. 18625-A1 to A3, inclusive.)

43. TERNATE (NEAR MARAGONDON), CAVITE.—*February 13, 1903.*—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez forward, in accordance with verbal instructions of the civil governor, (1) certified copy of the records of the office of the justice of the peace of Ternate, dated January 31, 1903, which shows that the municipal president required the justice of the peace to approve the delivery of the key to the church to the president in order that the latter might deliver same to the representative of Señor Aglipay when said representative should arrive in the pueblo; (2) copy of a letter from the parish priest, dated January 31, to the municipal president, asking to be reinstated in the possession of the church, and reply of the president refusing to do so; and (3) copy of a telegram from the provincial secretary to the municipal president that he should have respected the right of the priest to peaceable possession of the property.

February 13, 1903.—Civil governor suspends justice of the peace by telegram.

February 14, 1903.—Civil governor orders provincial governor to suspend the municipal president until the latter returns the keys of the church to the Roman Catholic priest, and states that thereafter the municipality may present its claim to title in the courts.

February 15, 1903.—Provincial governor reports municipal president and justice of the peace suspended.

February 20, 1903.—Acting executive secretary telegraphs civil governor at Cebu, Cebu, stating that he and the solicitor-general went to Ternate on the 19th and interviewed the suspended president and justice of the peace and several principales, and that he is awaiting the return of the sacristan of the church to complete the testimony.

February 21, 1903.—Acting executive secretary, in a letter to T. L. Hartigan, urgently requests that the sacristan be found if possible, as he wishes to settle the matter promptly and before the return of the civil governor.

February 24, 1903.—Provincial governor submits report, with exhibits, and gives a history of the town and the church.

February 28, 1903.—Acting executive secretary informs provincial board of the suspension of the justice of the peace and the charge against him, and directs the board to take action in accordance with act No. 314, which act prescribes the method of procedure in such cases.

March 7, 1903.—Civil governor, in a letter to the solicitor-general, requests him to notify the president and justice of the peace that if they will turn over the keys of the church to the priest he will forgive them, but that otherwise he will have them prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

March 10, 1903.—Provincial secretary wires that investigation against justice of the peace will take place on March 13. Acting executive secretary wires provincial

board that, unless there are difficulties preventing, the charges against the president should also be heard on the 13th.

March 9, 1903.—Papers referred by the civil governor to the solicitor-general.

March —, 1903.—Provincial secretary forwards resolutions of the provincial board, adopted March 13, 1903, and the recommendation of the board that the municipal president and justice of the peace be removed from office.

March 18, 1903.—Solicitor-general directs the provincial fiscal to prosecute the ex-municipal president and ex-justice of the peace in the court of first instance, and gives detailed instructions for the conduct of the prosecution.

May 27, 1903.—Solicitor-general wires provincial fiscal to find out if the keys have yet been delivered to the priest.

July 17, 1903.—Provincial fiscal reports that, on account of the promises of the ex-officials that they would deliver to him the keys of the church, he had deferred action, but that on June 13, the promise not having been carried out, he filed indictment against them in the court of first instance; that on July 3, 1903, the two accused appeared before the court, but that the parish priest, though summoned, did not appear; that, by order of the court, the keys of the church were delivered to the clerk of the court for the province, and ' priest, Father Villafranca, notified that he could obtain the keys from said cle.a of the court. Father Villafranca had not called for the keys to date.

July 23, 1903.—Solicitor-general returns papers to the civil governor, with statement of action taken by the office of the attorney-general, as indicated above. Copy of the record of this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 26." (No. 21362–A1 to A18, inclusive.)

44. BALANGA, BATAAN.—*July 25, 1901.*—Provincial governor forwards request of Catholic priest that the convento now occupied by American troops be turned over to him for his use.

August 1, 1901.—Referred to the major-general commanding Division of the Philippines, the civil governor expressing the hope that the request would be complied with if possible. (No 926 to A1.)

45. DINALUPIJAN, BATAAN.—*August 4, 1902.*—Justice of the peace asks how parish priest may be compelled to furnish original certificates of marriage, the priest refusing to furnish same, stating that church and state are now separate. Informed that the priest may not be compelled to do so. (No. 12740.)

46. LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE.—*October 4, 1901.*—Provincial governor forwards documents in the matter of the proposal made by one of the members of the municipal council, that the cemetery claimed by and now in possession of the municipality be turned over to the church.

October 17, 1901.—Civil governor replies that the municipal council has no power to cede property of the municipality. Copy of the record of this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 27." (No. 3802.)

47. SANTA MARIA, ILOCOS SUR.—*August 12, 1901.*—Municipal president forwards copy of resolutions of the municipal council in which it was resolved, among other things, that the friars should be expelled from the islands. With regard to this and similar petitions, see letters of the civil governor and acting civil governor to provincial governors. (No. 4359.)

48. VIGAN, ILOCOS SUR.—*January 15, 1903.*—Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe, and Gutierrez state that the municipal authorities have forbidden the authorities of the Catholic Church at Vigan to open a cemetery without first paying a tax or license for the privilege of doing so, and protest against such an interpretation of the municipal code as would declare such a tax legal. After reference to the secretary of finance and justice, to the attorney-general, and to the solicitor-general, on

June 1, 1903, the acting secretary of finance and justice rendered an opinion, which was concurred in by the secretary of the interior, and the civil governor, that such privilege rental or tax was illegal. This is the opinion referred to in case No. 16. Copy thereof is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 28." (No. 21220.)

49. GAPAN, NUEVA ECIJA.—*February 15, 1902.*—Bishop Martin complains that the municipal council of Gapan has created a tax to be collected from the church on the biers used for the funerals of persons too poor to have their own coffins. States that the church collects nothing for the use of biers from very poor people and can not afford to pay the tax.

February 18, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor with the statement by the civil governor that if the allegations are true the municipal council has exceeded its authority and should rescind the ordinance.

May 8, 1902.—Papers returned with the statement that the ordinance had been passed in accordance with the Spanish text of the municipal code, in which there is found a mistake in the translation, and that the ordinance has been repealed. (No. 7086.)

50. PEÑARANDA, NUEVA ECIJA.—*February 18, 1902.*—Thomas L. Hartigan submits telegram from parish priest of Peñaranda stating that the municipal authorities say he shall cease to administer the church cemetery, which the priest states has been church property for fifteen years and still is. Attorney requests action.

February 19, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor with request for investigation, the civil governor stating that if the allegations are correct the municipal authorities have exceeded their powers and should be so informed. Calls for report.

June 6, 1902.—Provincial governor returns papers with report that the cemetery, and all the funds collected thereon while administered by the municipality, have been returned to the church. (No. 7130.)

51. ZARAGOZA, NUEVA ECIJA.—*May 21, 1903.*—There was submitted to the civil governor a letter from the parish priest of Zaragoza complaining that the municipal president refused to restrain an intruding priest from using the church in that pueblo.

May 23, 1903.—Referred to the provincial governor for investigation, report, and recommendation.

June 4, 1903.—Provincial governor reports that, as there was no breach of the peace involved in the contention of the two priests, he could not intervene officially in the matter. Copy of the provincial governor's report is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 29." (No. 26088.)

52. TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN.—*October 28, 1901.*—Provincial supervisor, in a letter to the civil governor, states that the sentiment of the people of the province is strongly against turning over to the friars the property claimed by them. (No. 5351.)

53. TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN.—*November 24, 1901.*—Dionisio Cosas, abbot of the Dominican Friars of Tuguegarao, requests that the large building now occupied by the military be returned to the use of the order for school purposes.

March 29, 1902.—After reference to the military authorities and a number of indorsements by them, the papers were returned to the acting civil governor with the information that the buildings would be turned over to the religious order as soon as those in course of construction for the use of the military should be completed, which would be within a few weeks.

April 5, 1902.—Papers returned to the abbot of the Dominican order at Tuguegarao with the information that the civil governor has no jurisdiction in the matter, and that future communications with regard thereto should be directed to the military authorities.

January 14, 1902.—An attorney representing the Dominican order, with reference to the same property, requests that the said property be vacated by the military, and that rent, compensation for repairs, etc., be paid for the time it was occupied by the military. These papers went through the same course as the ones just above referred to and were returned to the acting civil governor at the same time.

May 28, 1902.—Executive secretary forwards to the provincial treasurer of Cagayan an excerpt from the minutes of the Commission of May 20, 1903, with regard to the suspension of taxes on property of the Dominican Friars during the time same was occupied by the military and requests statement from provincial treasurer of Cagayan with a view to determining if such a resolution should be passed with regard to the property at Tuguegarao. (No. 5507-A1 to A4, inclusive.)

54. TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN.—*May 18, 1902.*—Parish priest complains of certain arbitrary quarantine and sanitary regulations of the provincial board of health affecting the church and of the brutal enforcement of the same by the municipal police.

June 23, 1902.—Referred to the commissioner of public health with directions to ascertain the facts.

June 24, 1902.—Returned to the executive secretary with the statement that the quarantine has been raised.

June 23, 1902.—Acting civil governor wires provincial governor for information in regard to the matter.

June 24, 1902.—Parish priest wires withdrawal of complaint.

August 2, 1902.—Acting provincial governor reports that the three municipal policemen have been punished for their misconduct in the enforcement of the health ordinance. Copy of this report is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 30." (No. 10346-A1 to A4, inclusive.)

55. TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN.—*February 23, 1903.*—Parish priest states that law forbidding burials in the Catholic cemetery is still in force, even though death may not have been due to a contagious disease, and asks that it be repealed.

March 26, 1903.—Referred to the provincial board of Cagayan for investigation and proper action. (No. 22998.)

56. TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN.—*February 25, 1903.*—Parish priest states that he needs

for parish purposes certain buildings now occupied by the volunteer soldiers and by telegraph and municipal officials, and asks that they be vacated.

March 18, 1903.—Acting executive secretary asks that the names of the particular buildings desired be furnished. (No. 22997.)

57. CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS, MINDANAO.—*August 5, 1901.*—Jesuit missionaries in the district complain that the presidents of many pueblos are collecting burial fees which rightfully belong to the church.

August 9, 1901.—Civil governor sends to the provincial governor of Misamis a copy of his letter to Capt. Wallis O. Clark, governor of the province of Tarlac, on this question, for the information both of the provincial and municipal government officials and of the Jesuit priests complaining. This is the letter referred to in case No. 25, marked "Exhibit No. 13." (No. 1135 to A1.)

58. JIMENEZ, CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS, MINDANAO.—*November 12, 1901.*—Provincial governor transmits petition, signed by leading officers and residents of the pueblo, against the continued residence therein of two friars recently settled there. Informed by the civil governer that the friars have the same rights in the matter of traveling or living where they choose as any other persons, and that they must be protected in those rights. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 31." (No. 5237 to A1.)

59. CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS, MINDANAO.—*June 11, 1902.*—Provincial governor transmits, for the consideration of the Commission, the resolutions adopted by the assembly of municipal presidents at their meeting of October 21, 1901, in which it was resolved, among other things, that the religious corporations should be expelled from the province. (No. 4394 to A1.)

60. ARAYAT, PAMPANGA.—*May 8, 1902.*—President of the provincial board of health wires civil governor asking if municipality has authority to close cemetery against the wishes of local priest. States cemetery at Arayat is full, but priest insists that burials should still take place there.

May 8, 1902.—Civil governor wires that the municipality has such right, if the cemetery is a menace to the public health. Copy of the record in this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 32." (No. 9199.)

61. SAN LUIS, PAMPANGA.—*June 17, 1901.*—Provincial governor, in a letter to the parish priest of San Luis, acknowledges receipt of a communication from the latter, dated June 16, relative to an order which the municipal president of San Luis alleged was issued by the provincial governor relative to the Catholic cemetery at San Luis, and states that he knows nothing about such an order. The records do not show definitely what this order was.

July 13, 1901.—Parish priest requests municipal council to rescind a resolution recently passed by it to the effect that the municipality should take possession of the Catholic cemetery. Petition was refused on same date.

August 9, 1901.—Civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor of Pampanga, states that he is in receipt of a complaint from the parish priest of San Luis against the seizure by the municipality of the Catholic cemetery. Sends the provincial governor a copy of his letter to Capt. Wallis O. Clark, governor of Tarlac, and suggests that he send copies to all municipal presidents in his province. (No. 1132–A1 to A4, inclusive.)

62. SAN LUIS, PAMPANGA.—*November 12, 1901.*—Parish priest writes to the bishop of Cebu, administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, that he has presented for assessment the property of the church in the pueblo, and that the municipal council resolved to take possession of the church property, and refused to allow same to be assessed as the property of the church.

November 20, 1901.—Acting civil governor addresses the provincial governor about this and kindred matters. A copy of this communication is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 33." (No. 4932 A1.)

63. SAN LUIS, PAMPANGA.—*September 23, 1902.*—Pablo Leuterio, "representing the citizens of the town of San Luis," forwards to the civil governor copy of a petition, dated May 12, 1902, asking the municipal council to set aside its ordinance for the closing of the Catholic cemetery, and requests that the civil governor intervene in the matter.

October 13, 1902.—Civil governor returns petition, calling the attention of the petitioner to the recent passage of a law providing a method of procedure in such cases. Copy of this letter and of part of the law referred to are attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 34." (No. 15008.)

64. BACOLOR, PAMPANGA.—*March 12, 1902.*—The provincial vicar of the province of Pampanga forwards to the bishop of Cebu, administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, copy of an order of the provincial board of health of Pampanga prescribing the hours during which church ceremonies may be carried on, stating that in his opinion the order is unjust, and asking for advice.

April 15, 1902.—Referred by Hartigan, Marple, and Solignac to the civil governor.
April 22, 1902.—Referred to the commissioner of public health. No action taken by him. (No. 8779.)

65. LUBAO, PAMPANGA.—*May 23, 1902.*—Provincial governor forwards, with his favorable comment, a copy of the expression of the municipal council that the presence of a friar recently arrived in the town was dangerous to the tranquility of the same, and asking that he be removed.

May 30, 1902.—Acting civil governor states that he will present the matter to the church authorities with a view to having the friar withdrawn, but that in the meantime he must be protected from insult or violence. Requests report as to conditions.

June 20, 1902.—Executive secretary, in a letter to the provincial governor, requests that the information asked for in the letter of the acting civil governor of May 30 be furnished without delay.

June 25, 1902.—Provincial governor reports that the friars are still in the pueblo of Lubao, and renews his recommendation that steps be taken for their removal. Copy of the acting civil governor's letter of May 30 is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 35." (No. 9619.)

66. MEXICO, PAMPANGA.—*June 1, 1902.*—Parish priest forwards copy of ordinance by the municipal council forbidding the ringing of bells between the hours of 6 p. m. and 5 a. m. on ordinary days, and protests that it is an abuse of power.

July 14, 1902.—Acting civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, calls attention to previous instructions and states that noninterference in church affairs must be insisted on and should be impressed upon municipal councils in his province.

August 4, 1902.—Provincial governor returns papers, stating that, after thorough and painstaking investigation, he believes the municipal council was justified in its action, as the almost continuous ringing of the bells became a nuisance.

December 10, 1902.—Parish priest, in a letter to the apostolic delegate, requests that the civil governor be asked to intervene and remove the prohibition against the ringing of the bells at 4 o'clock in the morning for the period just before Christmas.

December 24, 1902.—Civil governor returns papers to the apostolic delegate, with the statement that, in view of the circumstances attending the case, the matter must be left to the discretion of the municipal authorities. Copy of part of the record of this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 36." (No. 11258.)

67. ANGELES, PAMPANGA.—*August 1, 1902.*—Parish priest requests of the civil governor that the parish house in the town be turned over to him, as he is now living in a private house and paying rent.

August 5, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor for report as to who is now in possession of the house and what use is being made of it. The records show nothing further, as the case was handled verbally. The priest is now and has been since October 1, 1902, in possession of the house. (No. 12054.)

68. SEXMOAN, PAMPANGA.—*August 10, 1902.*—Provincial governor transmits petition, signed by many inhabitants of the town, asking that the friar recently appointed parish priest be removed.

September 2, 1902.—Referred to Thomas L. Hartigan.

August 28, 1902.—Severo Zorras and 50 others state that municipal president and two other persons, accompanied by five policemen, forced the people of the town to sign the petition above mentioned.

September 13, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor, with request that he make a personal investigation and not trust same to the municipal officials.

October 10, 1902.—Provincial governor transmits testimony in the case and his report, showing that the persons who signed the petition against the retention of the friar did so of their own free will.

September 26, 1902.—Antonio Dagal and 11 others, "leading residents of Sexmoan," confirm the statements in the petition of August 28 that persons had been compelled to sign the petition against the friars, state that the investigation by the provincial governor was not a fair one, and ask the civil governor to investigate the matter in person; also complain of illegal fines and undue interference in church affairs. (No. 13571—A1 to A3, inclusive.)

69. GUAGUA, PAMPANGA.—*February 2, 1903.*—Parish priest, in a letter to the apostolic delegate, complains that the municipal authorities have taken part in the inviting of Señor Aglipay to the community to say mass, baptize, preach, etc., and begs the intervention of the central government; also incloses copies of notices posted in public places, which he says are an insult to him.

February 9, 1903.—Civil governor, in a letter to the apostolic delegate, sets forth the position of the church in this and similar matters. Copy of the record in this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 37." (No. 20913.)

70. GUAGUA, PAMPANGA.—The municipal council passed a resolution, ordering that

the Catholic cemetery recently established should be closed. No particular reason for this action is assigned in the resolution.

July 7, 1903.—The provincial board declares null and void the resolution of the municipal council, and orders the members of the latter body to allow the exercise of the rights of burial in the new cemetery, for the reason that the cemetery is not a menace to public health.

July 14, 1903.—The municipal president and council appeal to the civil governor, asking him to set aside the order of the provincial board; state that the location of the cemetery is healthful, but that it is in the inhabited portion of the town and is overflowed during the rainy season; cite orders from the provincial government ordering the establishment of municipal cemeteries, forbidding the interment of the dead within the centers of population, and other details; claim that the resolution of the municipal council was simply in compliance with these orders, and that the last order of the provincial board is in contradiction of same.

August 8, 1903.—Executive secretary notifies the municipal president that there is no appeal in this case from the provincial board, and that the decision of the latter stands. (No. 29160.)

71. CALASIAO, PANGASINAN.—*July 12, 1901.*—Captain of the Seventeenth Infantry reports particulars of the insulting of two Dominican friars on June 28, 1901, stating that the demonstration consisted of the taunts and jeers of a dozen or so native men, women, and children, and that no personal violence was offered; states that the reason he did not report it before was that he considered it unimportaut. After passing through the hands of several army officers the papers were, on July 24, 1901, referred to the civil governor for his information. The letter of the civil governor to the provincial governor of Tarlac was sent to the governor of Pangasinan and to the municipal president, and they were told that the instructions contained therein were intended to cover this and similar cases. This is the letter referred to in case No. 25, marked "Exhibit No. 13." (No. 736.)

72. DAGUPAN AND LINGAYEN, PANGASINAN.—*April 11, 1902.*—The Dominicans of the Most Holy Rosary of the Philippines, through their attorney, protest against the collection of taxes on property of the order at the places mentioned above while said property is occupied by the military without payment of rent.

April 19, 1902.—Referred to the Commission.

April 24, 1902.—The Commission passed a resolution to the effect that the provincial treasurer be instructed to suspend the collection of taxes on the property so long as same should be occupied by the military without payment of rent, and that a copy of the resolution be furnished to the parties interested. The resolution referred to in case No. 53, the application of which to that case was contemplated, was similar to this. (No. 8490.)

73. LINGAYEN, PANGASINAN.—*July 3, 1902.*—The vicar of the province of Pangasinan protests against an order of the municipal president closing the church as a health measure, while other buildings in the pueblo remained open to the public.

July 10, 1902.—Referred to the commissioner of public health, with directions that the local board of health be properly informed in the matter, in order that they might rescind or modify the order so as to permit church services.

August 2, 1902.—Papers returned with statement that orders have been given to allow churches to be opened. (No. 11129.)

74. BINMALEY, PANGASINAN.—*July 22, 1902.*—Parish priest requests that quarantine be raised, and protests against the closing of the church.

July 29, 1902.—Referred to the commissioner of public health for proper action.

July 30, 1902.—Papers returned with the information that the quarantine has been discontinued. (No. 11650.)

75. MAAO, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*March 19, 1902.*—Municipal council petitions against allowing friars to return to their former parishes, and states that if they are allowed to return the petitioners will have to secede from the Roman Catholic Church. For action in this and similar cases, see note at the end of case No. 84. (No. 8869.)

76. SILAY, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*July 10, 1902.*—Provincial governor informs civil governor of the manifestation which took place in the pueblo of Silay, caused by the presence of two friars. Incloses copy of a proclamation, issued by him in the premises, for the information of the civil governor. Copy of this proclamation is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 36." (No. 11573.)

77. BAGO, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*October 23, 1901.*—Residents petition for the restoration of the cemetery to the Catholic Church, stating that from time immemorial it had belonged to and been administered by the church until the last three years under the provisional government.

November 13, 1901.—Referred to the provincial fiscal of Occidental Negros for

investigation and report. This is one of the cases which was taken up by Vice-Governor Wright during his visit to the island of Negros, and, while the record shows nothing further with regard to it, the matter was definitely settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. (No. 4593.)

78. BAGO, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*August 20, 1902.*—Parish priest complains to the provincial governor that the municipal council had failed to take any action on a request of the Catholic League of the town that the parish house be ceded to the church to be used as a residence by the priest.

September 2, 1902.—Referred, through the provincial governor, to the municipal authorities for such statement as will enable the civil governor to understand the facts.

September 30, 1902.—Papers returned with the statement of the municipal president that he has ordered final survey with a view to determining the title to the property, and that he has granted the parish priest the use of part of the house for a residence, the other part being used by the American school-teachers.

October 20, 1902.—Acting civil governor writes to the parish priest that the municipality claims title to the estate, and that, as the municipality is in peaceful possession of the same, the representatives of the church may bring suit in the courts in support of their claim to title. The principle here presented is set forth fully and clearly in the circular letter of the civil governor to all provincial governors, dated January 10, 1903, copy of which is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 39." (No. 13595.)

79. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*December 23, 1901.*—Residents petition against the installation of Friar Andres Ferrero as parish priest, refer to a petition recently sent to the bishop requesting his appointment, and state that the latter petition was signed by a few persons who did not understand its contents.

January 8, 1902.—Referred to the provincial governor for report.

January 18, 1902.—Provincial governor submits report, which in the main tends to substantiate the facts set forth in the petition dated December 23. The record shows nothing further in this case, but Father Andres Ferrero is now established at Bacolod and has been since the dates above mentioned. (No. 6002.)

80. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*February 28, 1902.*—Ninety-three residents of Bacolod protest against the return of Father Mauricio Ferrero to the pueblo.

September 24, 1902.—Eight hundred and forty residents of Bacolod recount the heroic spiritual labors of Father Mauricio Ferrero and Father Angel Fabo during the cholera epidemic, and request that the civil governor grant the said priests his support. (No. 19257-A1.)

81. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*May 21, 1902.*—Rev. W. D. McKinnon, in a letter dated Manila, May 21, 1901, transmits to the vice-governor copies of orders promulgated by the president of Bacolod, which he considers as interfering with the internal affairs of the church. The orders in question prohibited processions on the public streets and the taking of corpses into the church, ordered that the church be furnished with a large number of cuspidors, which were to be cleaned daily, and prescribed punishment for failure to comply therewith.

May 26, 1902.—Civil governor, in a letter to provincial governor, states that he believes the ordinance is objectionable and should be repealed, and requests information of action taken.

June 28, 1902.—Provincial governor forwards letter from municipal council containing in detail the reasons for the passage of the ordinance, charging bad faith on the part of Father McKinnon in misinterpreting the meaning and spirit of the law, and expressing the hope that the acting civil governor will not condemn the action of the municipal council without giving the latter body a hearing.

November 13, 1902.—Civil Governor Taft remits parties to an appeal to the provincial board, and subsequently, if bad faith can be charged in the passing of the ordinance, to a resort to injunction before the courts; states that this relieves the chief executive of irregular action in the matter. This letter and the letter of the acting civil governor of May 26, also the letter of the municipal council, are copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 40." (No. 9497-A1 and A2.)

82. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*October 23, 1902.*—Provincial secretary forwards to the civil governor a copy of the recommendations made by the municipal presidents of the province at their session of October 20, which were that the friars be withdrawn from the Philippines, and that the churches and conventos in the provinces which were constructed by the people of the towns be considered the property of the towns and not of the church. Provincial secretary states that the provincial board has refrained from indorsing said recommendations. (No. 16889.)

83. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—*October 27, 1902.*—Provincial governor forwards to the civil governor six petitions, having a total of 2,542 signatures, asking that the friars be expelled from Negros and from the islands. In this and similar cases

the only executive action possible is by way of instructions to the executive officials of the province. See note after case No. 84.

84. BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.—No date.—Provincial governor forwards three petitions, with 481 signatures, requesting the expulsion of the friars.

January 17, 1903.—Sixty-seven municipal officials and justices of the peace of the province, in meeting at Bacolod, request the expulsion of the friars from the Philippines.

March 4, 1903.—Provincial governor forwards petition of 32 residents of Isabela, Occidental Negros, against the permanent residence of the friars in the pueblo and requesting their expulsion.

March 19, 1903.—Civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, requests that he explain to the people of his province that the government has no power to expel from the province any friar who does not desire to go. States that he understands it to be the policy of the authorities of the Catholic Church not to send friars where the Catholic people of the pueblo do not desire a friar, and that such petitions should be addressed to the apostolic delegate and not to the civil authorities. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 41." (No. 19257—A1 to A9, inclusive.)

The records of many of the cases in the island of Negros, and also of cases in Panay and Cebu, are incomplete for the reason that the cases were taken up and settled verbally by the vice-governor during his visit to these islands during the early part of 1902.

85. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*July 22, 1901.*—Messrs. Hartigan, Marple & Solignac, in a letter to the civil governor, submit for consideration a petition of the Catholics of Dumaguete protesting against the prohibition of public processions, etc., together with the denial of said petition by the vice-president of the municipality; also copy of a communication sent by the provincial governor to the president of a so-called Catholic society or Catholic board in the pueblo of Bacong, making regulations for the government of the church in that pueblo. The attorneys request action in order that the policy of noninterference by the civil government in matters strictly ecclesiastical may be carried out. A copy of the civil governor's letter to the provincial governor of Tarlac was sent to the provincial governor of Oriental Negros later for his guidance. (No. 626.)

86. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*November 1, 1901.*—Provincial secretary forwards to the civil governor copy of the resolutions adopted by the municipal presidents of the province, at an assembly held on October 23, 1901, in which it was resolved, among other things, that the provincial board be empowered to remove from the province certain elements, disturbers of the peace, who, availing themselves of religion to impose upon the ignorant and fanatic people, spread false and calumnious reports in order to discredit the American sovereignty and the legal actions of the constituted government. * * * That the convents and cemeteries be declared to be owned by the municipalities in which they are situated, as the fact is that they were built at the expense of the towns. (No. 4518.)

87. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*March 16, 1902.*—Parish priest states that the municipal authorities of Dumaguete and other towns have not yet returned to him the church property, such as cemeteries, etc., taxes on which are being collected, and the canonical books, which are being retained on file in the office of the municipal president, and asks that the said property and the fees collected thereon be returned to him. Vice-Governor Wright, while in Negros, arranged this matter to the satisfaction of the parish priest in question, but, as this was done verbally, the record shows nothing further than the above. (No. 8197.)

88. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*April 17, 1902.*—Division superintendent of schools submits official copy of a report made by him to the general superintendent of public instruction relative to the vacating of convents occupied as schools.

April 28, 1902.—The general superintendent of public instruction, in a letter to the acting civil governor, asks if the latter had recommended the occupation of convents in certain cases, as implied by the letter of the division superintendent.

May 1, 1902.—Acting civil governor replies that all convents and other church property should be vacated as quickly as possible unless agreement to the contrary had been made with the church authorities. (No. 8908—A1 and A2.)

89. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*August 2, 1901.*—Civil governor sends to the provincial governor a copy of his letter written to the provincial governor of Tarlac for his guidance in the handling of all matters of a religious nature. Exhibit No. 13. (No. 1103—A1.)

90. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*February 7, 1903.*—Provincial governor asks by telegram if he shall order convents which are, and since the departure of the friars have been, occupied by municipalities to be vacated in accordance with the

circular letter of January 10, 1903. This is the circular letter referred to in case No. 78, marked "Exhibit No. 39."

February 11, 1903.—Civil governor telegraphs that unless request has been made for the giving up of the convent by the municipality there is no reason for such action. (No. 21077 to A1.)

91. DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS—*May 4, 1903.*—Provincial governor wires civil governor, at the end of a long telegram: "The presence of a friar who landed yesterday from Iloilo caused peaceful demonstration, people asking immediate departure of same. The municipal authorities ordered in consequence protection for the personal effects of the friar, who embarked on the same steamer, which left to-day. Before coming here the friar stopped in Bais, and was forced to leave that place on account of the active but earnest and peaceful demonstration of the people."

May 9, 1903.—Saturnino Maquiling and three others, by telegram, protest against the hostile demonstration against the friar. This telegram was received May 10, 1903.

May 14, 1903.—Executive secretary telegraphs supervisor of fiscals at Iloilo, directing that as soon as through at that place he should proceed to Dumaguete and investigate and report upon the affair herein mentioned. Papers were mailed the same day.

June 9, 1903.—Report of Supervisor of Fiscals Trent, dated Manila, June 9, 1903, in which he recommends: With regard to Bais, that the attorney-general be authorized and directed to institute criminal proceedings against Vicente Villanueva and his two brothers and others; and, with regard to Dumaguete, that the persons named below be dismissed from the government service, and that the attorney-general be authorized and directed to prosecute such of the leaders of the crowd as he may think the proof warrants. The government employees named are the municipal president of Dumaguete, the president of the municipal board of health of Bacon; the deputy provincial treasurer; Federico Fernandez, a clerk in the office of the provincial treasurer; the clerk of the court of first instance; Santiago Gonzalez, a clerk in the office of the provincial governor, and Hermenegildo Villanueva, a member of the board of tax revision.

July 25, 1903.—Civil governor, in a letter to the provincial governor, outlines course of action to be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the supervisor of fiscals. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 42." (Nos. 25297, 25400, and 25662—A1 to A9, inclusive.) See also Exhibit No. 42-A.

92. JALAJALA, RIZAL—*September 28, 1901.*—Parish priest states that two foreigners have forcibly taken possession of the convent at Jalajala, and asks for redress by the civil governor.

October 2, 1901.—Civil governor instructs the provincial governor, if the facts are as stated by the parish priest, to arrest the persons mentioned and to restore the property to the priest. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 43." (No. 2304.)

93. TAMBOBONG (near Malabon), RIZAL—*November 23, 1902.*—Communication from Lorenzo Gregorio, acting parish priest, to the effect that in spite of protests on his part the schismatic priest, Gregorio Aglipay, conducted services in the Concepción chapel.

November 24, 1902.—Referred to the attorney-general for investigation and report.

November 27, 1902.—Civil governor authorizes George H. Harvey, an assistant attorney in the office of the attorney-general, to investigate the disturbances at Tambobong.

November 28, 1902.—Mr. Harvey reports that the sexton, or person having charge of the church and of the key thereto, wanted to allow Señor Aglipay to hold services in the church, and that the Roman Catholic priests forcibly defended what they considered their right to possession.

December 1, 1902.—Returned to the attorney-general, the civil governor stating that his impression is that a chapel erected by the people of a town and devoted to the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church thereby becomes the property of that church, and that the key is held and the property cared for by any person only as the agent of the Roman Catholic priest or bishop. Asks for opinion of solicitor-general under canonical law.

December 9, 1902.—Solicitor-general's opinion was to the effect that the ownership of the property vests in the Roman Apostolic Catholic Church of the Philippines, its administration pertaining to the priest or minister appointed by the bishop of the Catholic Church, subject to the supervision of said bishop and to the eminent domain of the Roman Pontiff.

December 15, 1902.—Attorney-general returns papers with report of provincial fiscal. This report can not be found in the records of either the executive bureau or the attorney-general's office.

December 24, 1902.—Opinion of the attorney-general that this is a case, not for executive action, but for settlement in the courts. Copy of a part of the record in this case is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 44." Upon these opinions principally is based the circular letter of the civil governor to all provincial governors, dated January 10, 1903, and attached hereto, marked "Exhibit No. 39." (No. 17701 to A1.)

94. TAYTAY, RIZAL.—*December 4, 1902.*—Parish priest complains that the municipal president and council of Taytay have ordered a license fee collected on certain ceremonies of the church, declaring that it is an interference in the internal affairs of the church and outside the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. Asks that the accused officers be removed from office and made to restore the amounts already improperly collected.

December 22, 1902.—The municipal president and council were suspended from office pending hearing.

January 4, 1903.—Investigation of the case was had, the record thereof covering six pages of typewritten matter. The finding of the provincial board was as follows:

1. That the parish priest, upon filing his complaint, did so not with the purpose of securing the removal of the officials under trial, but in order to secure the rescission of the illegal ordinances interfering with the rites of his church; and that the said priest now desires and requests the reinstatement of the said officials, promising to maintain friendly relations with them in the future.

2. That the illegal municipal ordinances above referred to must be immediately rescinded.

3. That the reinstatement of the suspended officials is recommended.

January 10, 1903.—Acting executive secretary concurs in the finding of the provincial board, and directs the reinstatement of the suspended officials. (No. 18245.)

95. SAN ROQUE, SAN JOSE DE NAVOTAS, RIZAL.—*April 17, 1903.*—Jose Evangelista informs the civil governor that the citizens of the barrio have authorized a priest of the Independent Filipino Church to take possession of the chapel at that place. (No. 24707.)

96. LAS PIÑAS, RIZAL.—*July 14, 1903.*—Parish priest reports to the bishop-administrator of the diocese that the municipality has taken possession of property belonging to the church.

July 17, 1903.—Referred to the provincial governor of Rizal for investigation and report.

July 23, 1903.—Provincial governor reports that the municipality has been in continuous peaceful possession of the property in question since some time prior to 1863. (No. 29302.)

97. MANILA.—*December 26, 1901.*—Captain of the Fifteenth Infantry calls attention to the fact that school boys under the direction of the priests fail to render the customary salute at the playing of the national air on the Luneta.

January 13, 1902.—Returned to the major-general commanding Division of the Philippines, with the statement that it is deemed inadvisable to take any official action in the matter. (No. 5915.)

98. MANILA.—*July 14, 1902.*—T. L. Hartigan complains that the Augustinian, Recoleto, Franciscan, and Dominican orders have been refused exemption from taxation on their property in the walled city.

August 29, 1902.—Civil governor recommends that remedy be sought in the court of first instance by means of an injunction. (No. 12791.)

99. MANILA.—*September 27, 1902.*—Gregorio Aglipay, "representing the Filipino clergy, and through them the Filipino people," states that the mass of the Filipino people of the Catholic faith do not acknowledge allegiance to the existing church government; that the cathedral of Manila is rightly the property of the Filipino people and not of the Holy See; and asks that, in determining title thereto, consideration be given to the rights of the petitioners.

October 3, 1902.—Referred to the attorney-general for investigation of the title to the cathedral. This action placed the matter out of the hands of the executive. (No. 15221.)

100. SAMPALOC, MANILA.—*October 7, 1902.*—Rev. Francisco Cruz, parish priest of Sampaloc, and 25 others, protest against the assumption by Padre Gregorio Aglipay that he represents the Filipino clergy and people. (No. 15221-A1.)

101. PANDACAN, MANILA.—This is one of a number of cases which were handled by the civil governor personally for purposes of dispatch, instead of through the regular routine channels, and there is therefore little or no documentary record of them. A Roman Catholic priest officiating in the Pandacan church applied to the civil governor for relief, stating that he had been libeled in the papers and threatened by his parishioners with personal injury. The civil governor, after hearing the complaint, had the key of the church delivered to the priest, gave the latter a letter to the city

prosecuting attorney of Manila recommending the prosecution of the libelers, and communicated with the chief of police directing him to take the greatest precautions for the protection of the person of the complainant. The records of the executive bureau show nothing whatever of this case, and exact dates can not be learned.

November 10, 1902.—J. B. Early, an attorney at law, who represented Señor Aglipay and his following in the above case, requests an interview with the civil governor with regard to same. (No. 17117.)

102. MANILA.—*November 21, 1902.*—Father Gregorio Aglipay and four Ilocano priests called on the civil governor to present their respects. The civil governor outlined to them the policy of the United States Government, which was to take no part in religious matters except to protect each religious organization in its rights under the Constitution. Replying to the statement of one of the visitors that the Filipino people wanted priests of their own nationality, the same as the people of England, Spain, or France, the civil governor stated that he had nothing whatever to do with the personnel of the officers of the church. With assurances of loyalty and good will the visiting priests departed. (No. 23674.)

103. PEÑAFRANCA, PACO, MANILA.—*January 3, 1903.*—Bernardino Sabino, "in the name of the residents of the barrio," states that the chapel erected in Peñafranca belongs to the people of the barrio and not to the Roman Catholic Church, and requests action by the executive in accordance with this view. States that the parish priest refuses to allow Father Gregorio Aglipay to hold services in the chapel.

January 7, 1903.—Referred to the municipal board, requesting that the statement of Captain Monett, of the police department, be taken as to the facts within his personal knowledge touching this matter.

January 15, 1903.—Returned, with the statement of Captain Monett; also statement of the chief of police that the priest was in possession of the church, and that the persons around the church at the time were told that their only recourse was to present their claim to title in the courts.

January 23, 1903.—Referred to J. B. Early, counsel for the Filipino Catholic Church, for comment.

March 9, 1903.—Attorney submits an extended argument against the right of the Roman Catholic Church to possession.

April 1, 1903.—Civil governor refers the papers to J. B. Early, with the statement that the communications from the chief of police and Captain Monett make it clear that the priest was in possession of the keys of the church, and that he was therefore entitled to protection in such possession, and with the further statement that the people of the barrio may, if they wish, bring suit in court in support of their claim. Copy of this letter is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 45." (No. 19363 to A1.)

104. MANILA.—*May 14, 1903.*—Gregorio Aglipay states that the cathedral of Manila and all other property (public) claimed by the Roman Catholic Church belonged to the Spanish Government, and not to the Church, and that therefore same should be the property of the insular government of the United States. Incloses copies of royal and papal decrees bearing on the subject. (No. 23076 to A1.)

105. MANILA.—*December 20, 1902.*—Civil governor requests opinion of the attorney-general on question as to whether or not a parish priest in actual possession of and administering a Roman Catholic parish church has the right upon leaving the Roman Catholic communion and joining the independent Filipino church to continue in possession of the parish church.

December 23, 1902.—The solicitor-general, in an opinion approved by the attorney-general, renders his opinion that the determination of title is not the function of the executive power, and that therefore the person in peaceable possession of the church must be protected by the executive in such possession. Copy of the letter of the civil governor, of the opinion of the attorney-general, and of a letter of the civil governor to the apostolic delegate on this subject is attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 46." This opinion is the one referred to in case No. 93 as of December 24. (No. 18745.)

106. MANILA, P. I.—*April 11, 1903.*—Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder Methodist Episcopal Church, Philippine Islands, writes civil governor regarding interference with religious service at Calumpit, and requests that necessary action be taken.

April 14, 1903.—Referred to the attorney-general, with directions to take prompt steps to punish the offenders.

April 28, 1903.—Papers referred to the provincial fiscal at Malolos, Bulacan, directing him to secure arrest of Ignacio Samanyego, Juan Galang, and Sebastian Fajaro (the three men accused in this case). Provincial fiscal returned papers May 18, stating the two men last named were tried and acquitted on account of there being no specific charges against them; that warrants had been issued for the apprehension of Ignacio Samanyego, who was supposed to be in Manila.

May 20, 1903.—Attorney-general referred papers to chief of secret service, requesting information as to whether officials at Malolos had asked for apprehension of Ignacio Samanyego, one of the three men accused.

June 22, 1903.—Provincial fiscal at Malolos advises solicitor-general regarding investigation in this case; states no evidence against accused except hearsay; that witnesses stated Ignacio Samanyego had confessed to them that the other two accused men had influenced him to disturb the services; Samanyego not yet brought to trial.

November 11, 1903.—Attorney-general returns papers, stating that Ignacio Samanyego not yet arrested.

November 13, 1903.—Papers referred to Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder Methodist Episcopal Church, Philippine Islands, Manila, for his information. (24548.)

107. MANILA, P. I.—*September 7, 1903.*—Richard Campbell, assistant attorney, makes report to attorney-general regarding his visit to the town of Hagonoy, province of Bulacan, for the purpose of investigating charges of disturbing religious worship made against certain inhabitants of that town by Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder Methodist Episcopal Church, Philippine Islands. Report copied in full and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit No. 47."

September 10, 1903.—Referred to Dr. Homer C. Stuntz for his information.

September 30, 1903.—Dr. Homer C. Stuntz returns same to the civil governor, stating report unsatisfactory to him, requesting that the offenders be prosecuted. Letter copied in full.

November 3, 1903.—Papers referred to attorney-general, instructing him to proceed with the prosecution of the offenders. (32381.)

108. MANILA, P. I.—*July 6, 1903.*—Communication from Rev. James B. Rodgers, Presbyterian Mission, regarding arrest of Filipinos in Presbyterian Church at Bacoor, Cavite Province, on the night of July 4, 1903, by the president of Bacoor for alleged violation of town ordinances relative to unusual assemblages meeting at late hours of the night in suspicious places. Reverend Rodgers's letter copied in full and marked "Exhibit No. 48."

CAVITE, CAVITE.—*July 8, 1903.*—Provincial governor of Cavite makes report regarding arrest and imprisonment of a number of Protestants by the president of Bacoor, who claimed these people were violating town ordinances relative to unusual assemblages meeting at late hours of the night and disturbing the peace. Recommends removal of said president from office for abusing his authority.

July 15, 1903.—Richard Campbell, assistant attorney, makes report to attorney-general regarding arrest of Presbyterian congregation of Bacoor, province of Cavite, for alleged infraction of town ordinances. Incloses statements of president of Bacoor and others regarding religious troubles. Mr. Richard Campbell's report copied and made part of Exhibit No. 48.

July 14, 1903.—Provincial governor of Cavite transmits further report regarding religious trouble at Bacoor.

July 27, 1903.—Provincial secretary at Cavite forwards resolution of provincial board recommending that municipal president of Bacoor be removed from office on account of having been found guilty of abusing his office and violating proclamation of the civil governor, dated January 10, 1903.

August 22, 1903.—President of Bacoor removed from office. Letter notifying to that effect copied and made part of Exhibit No. 48. (28641.)

Exhibits follow.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Bishop of Jaro petitions that the Commission will order seminary of Jaro, now occupied by American troops, vacated and returned to him as loyal representative of Catholic Church, to which property belongs, according to terms of treaty of Paris.

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Secretary's Office, May 7, 1901.

Respectfully transmitted to the president of the Commission.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

[Second indorsement.]

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, May 25, 1901.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Army, military governor, with the statement that during the visit of the Commission to Iloilo this petition was presented by the bishop of Jaro in person, and subsequently, in a conference with the Commission, General Hughes, the department commander, stated

that it was his impression that the property did not belong to the church and was not under the legal control of the bishop.

I am directed respectfully to suggest that it would be of very considerable use if the investigation of title and the facts relating to it could be had and returned to the Commission; that the Commission recognizes, of course, that the withdrawal of troops from private property of this sort, if it be private property, is a question for the military commander, but subsequently the question of title may arise between the public and the church, and it would be well to have all the facts on record.

WM. H. TAFT, *President.*

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., June 1, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general, department of Visayas, for appropriate action, inviting his attention to second indorsement.

By command of Major-General MacArthur:

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER,
Major, Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers,
Assistant Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
Iloilo, P. I., July 26, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the secretary to the military governor, inclosing copy of report of investigation of title to the "seminary" at Jaro, made by Capt. William Tutherly, Twenty-sixth Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

In addition to Captain Tutherly's finding want of title, I have it from Father Viera himself, while he was acting as agent for the bishop and endeavoring to get payment for occupation, that the church did not own the property, but leased it. Whereupon I informed him that if he would bring me the lease we would take it off their hands and relieve them of any responsibility. Father Viera then remarked that they paid very little rental, but said he would bring the lease, but has never done so.

It is possible there has been some arrangement made by which the church owns this property now, but they have never shown satisfactory evidence to me.

R. P. HUGHES,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
Manila, P. I., July 29, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, inviting attention to the fourth indorsement and inclosed report.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Military Governor.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER,
Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, Officer in Charge.

[Sixth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 2, 1901.

Respectfully returned, through the military governor of the Philippine Islands, to the department commander of Visayas, requesting more definite information as to the possession of the seminary prior to the occupation by the United States troops, and how far back that possession reached, for the reason that where records are so defective the fact of possession becomes most important in the determination of ownership.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Ninth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Iloilo, P. I., August 24, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant-general, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, P. I.

From such evidence as this office has been able to gather (by questioning several

of the oldest residents of Jaro), it would appear that the so-called seminary building was occupied as follows:

From its completion, about the year 1873, until the year 1898 by the Paulist Fathers as a Catholic school or college; from about November 1 to November 20, 1899, by Filipino insurgents as barracks, when the American troops took possession.

G. G. BAILEY,
Captain, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

[Tenth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
Iloilo, P. I., August 25, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the officer in charge of bureau of civil affairs, headquarters Division of the Philippines, inviting attention to the ninth indorsement.

C. J. CRANE,
Major, U. S. Infantry, Asst. Adjt. Gen.,
in the Absence of the Department Commander.

[Eleventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
Manila, P. I., August 30, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Military Governor.
JOHN BIDDLE PORTER,
Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, Officer in Charge.

[Twelfth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 4, 1901.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to the attorney-general, with the request for an opinion as to whether the facts here shown do not seem to entitle the Catholic Church to the possession of the property in question.

A. W. FERGUSSON.

[Thirteenth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., September 9, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor, inviting attention to the inclosed opinion by the solicitor-general.

L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General.

[Fourteenth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 18, 1901.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to the Bishop of Jaro, calling his attention to the prior indorsement, including the opinion of the solicitor-general.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., September 7, 1901.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

SIR: From the investigation made in connection with the claim presented by the Bishop of Jaro to the honorable Civil Commission, asking that he, as representative of the Catholic Church, be put in possession of the building known as the Jaro Seminary (Iloilo), which he asserts to be the property of the Catholic Church, the clear existence of such right does not appear.

It appears from a letter addressed to the adjutant-general by the judge of the superior provost court of the island of Panay, who was charged with the investiga-

tion of the right asserted by the church, that there has been no title shown by the representative of the church which proves such right to the property of the said seminary. This report of the judge of the superior provost court is corroborated by an indorsement of General Hughes, commanding Department of the Visayas.

With regard to the possession of the building in question, it appears from the ninth indorsement that from the completion of the building, about 1873, until 1898 the building was occupied by the Paulist Fathers as a Catholic school or college; from the 1st until about the 20th of November by the Spanish troops as barracks, and from November, 1898, until February, 1899, by the Filipino insurgents as barracks.

It is possible that the Paulist Fathers had possession of the building in question in the name of the Catholic Church, but it is also possible that they had its possession in the name of the congregation as private property.

Furthermore, a possession must be actual in order that it may have legal effect. A former possession is of no avail unless it is proved that the actual possessor possesses the thing in the name of the former possessor or that the former has been dispossessed by force by the latter. Even supposing that the Paulist Fathers had possession of the seminary in the name of the Catholic Church, in order for such possession to supply the want of title and for the Catholic Church to be entitled to the right to the above-mentioned edifice it would be necessary to prove that the later possession had by the Spanish Government through its troops was not an adverse possession or by virtue of its own right, for in default of such proof and in default of title the later possession by the Spanish Government would exclude the former possession by the church.

It is possible that the Spanish Government had possession of the building by virtue of a gratuitous or nongratuitous concession of the church, while, upon the other hand, it is not strange that the building had been possessed by the Spanish Government by virtue of its own right and in the character of owner.

From the foregoing considerations, and the facts as they appear from the investigations made, in the opinion of the undersigned there is no reasonable ground upon which to base a recognition of the right of possession to the Jaro Seminary until the Catholic Church shows unquestionably that the Paulist Fathers did not have the possession of the building in the name of the congregation, but in the name of the church, and that the possession of the building by the Spanish Government was not an adverse possession.

Such is the opinion which I have the honor to submit to your consideration.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ARANETA,
Solicitor-General.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

MANILA, *January 24, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:

I, Domingo Viera, presbyter of the congregation of San Vicente de Paul, in representation of the bishop of the diocese of Jaro, appear and represent that, on the 30th day of December last, under pretext of cheering the Philippines, by reason of the anniversary of the death of Doctor Rizal, seditious cries were directed against the bishop and the three white priests residing in that city in the plaza and the streets of Iloilo; that on the 31st of the said month the same cries were repeated in the city of Jaro against me and my two companions residing therein, with the aggravating circumstances in the latter case of the seditious being headed by the president and justice of the peace and other prominent persons, accompanied by eight policemen with revolvers.

That the bishop having desired, in the exercise of his legitimate right, to remove from the parishes of Jaro, Miagao, and Zarraga the priests in charge thereof, the latter have refused to leave them, instigating the prominent people of the said towns to decline to receive the new parish priests appointed by the bishop, threatening to close the churches and parsonages and take possession of the same.

That this state of sedition in the native clergy and the leading citizens is not only prejudicial to the church and to its representatives in the diocese of Jaro, but also, perhaps, to the public order.

That, having applied to the military authorities requesting protection, they declared they were unable to grant it, being without their jurisdiction; and, it being impossible to request same of the local authorities of Iloilo and Jaro, the undersigned has been compelled to come to this capital and appear before you, confidently believing that you will cause the latter to perform their duties with respect to the protection of aliens who are under the protection of the flag of the United States.

DOMINGO VIERA.

MANILA, P. I., *January 29, 1902.*

Hon. MARTIN DELGADO,
Governor of the Province of Iloilo, Iloilo, P. I.

SIR: There has been filed with this office the complaint of Domingo Viera, presbyter of the congregation of San Vicente de Paul, setting forth that he and his associates in the city of Jaro have been subjected to insults and threats by the inhabitants of that town, and that the president and local authorities were prominent among the people thus engaged. A copy of this petition is herewith inclosed for your inspection.

I also notice in the daily papers references to the strained relations between these padres in Jaro and the people, which it is stated are liable to culminate in violence. These statements are confirmed by conversation with the Filipino members of the Commission.

The fact that the friars are unwelcome to large numbers of the people in that and other towns of the archipelago is of course well known to me, but it is well for the authorities charged with the duty of preserving peace and order to keep clearly before them the respective rights, under the law, of these padres and the people.

One of the fundamental principles upon which American government is based is the complete separation of church and state; that is, that no church is allowed to receive the support of the Government, either directly from the public Treasury or indirectly by levying a tax on the people for its support. There is another principle equally well established, and that is that every man has the inherent right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, which includes the right to preach and teach the religious doctrines in which he believes. So long as he confines himself to this he violates no law. His doctrine may be foolish or false and may be distasteful to a large majority of the people, and hence he may be unpopular with them and be regarded as a dangerous character. Nevertheless, he is entitled to the full protection of his person and property by those officials charged with the maintenance of peace and order and the enforcement of the law. It is to be kept in mind and thoroughly understood that under the existing government, whatever may have been the situation in the past, it is now impossible for any priest or religious teacher to exact contributions from anyone against his will, or to compel his attendance on divine services or to compel him to send his children to the parochial schools.

In short, the people of Jaro and the Philippine Archipelago are at liberty to do just as they please in all these matters. They are absolutely free agents. If any man is induced by threats of excommunication or otherwise to do what he does not desire, he has no one to blame but himself. Certainly it does not warrant violence against the priest. Governor Taft some time since addressed a communication to the Hon. Wallis O. Clark, governor of Tarlac, defining at some length the respective rights of priests and people, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your perusal and guidance and also for the information of the municipal authorities of Jaro. This communication so completely covers the entire subject that it need not be further discussed here.

You will readily understand from what has been said above that the assembling of a mob of people and their jeering at and threatening the priests of Jaro was illegal, and that, especially if the president and police participated therein, they were not only guilty of an illegal act, but of official misconduct as well. It is my desire that you should make this known to the municipal authorities of Jaro; and should there be a repetition of such misconduct you are authorized, and it will be your duty under the provincial government act, to suspend the president and prefer charges against him, as is provided in act No. 314, amendatory of the provincial government act. It is my hope, however, that this will not be necessary, and that it will be sufficient to call the attention of the president and officials of Jaro to the contents of this letter and that they will govern themselves accordingly.

Lawlessness at any time in a community is to be deprecated and is productive of unfortunate results, but now it would be especially so for the Filipino people. The Congress of the United States is in session and has before it the recommendations of the Commision, which, among other things, include the establishment of a permanent form of government for these islands. If Congress should adopt our views, the government established will include a popular representative assembly composed of Filipinos. Objection is being made by those who do not believe in the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, or even partial self-government, that such legislation is premature and unwise. We do not believe this, and Governor Taft is now in Washington for the express purpose of urging the adoption of the views of the Commission.. Any outbreak or serious disturbance would tend to weaken his influence and strengthen the opposition.

Among the subjects which the Governor will take up in Washington will be the friar question, and I have every reason to believe that it will be settled in a manner

satisfactory to all concerned. I am sure you will readily understand the necessity of the maintenance of order in your province, and the importance of your exerting your official and personal influence to allay as far as possible any excitement which now exists in the town of Jaro or elsewhere, or which may hereafter arise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., February 10, 1902.

Official copy respectfully furnished by direction of the acting civil governor to the chief of Philippines constabulary, Manila, P. I., requesting that all constabulary officers be advised as to the status between the church and state in order that there may be no confusion in this regard.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

MANILA, P. I., *February 10, 1902.*

Father DOMINGO VIERA,
Presbyter of the Congregation of San Vicente de Paul, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In reply to your letter of January 24, I have the honor, by direction of the acting civil governor, to transmit herewith a copy of a letter sent to the governor of Iloilo.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

The following is a summary translation of the testimony taken in the case and transmitted to the civil governor by the provincial governor with his letter of March 7, which follows later:

TESTIMONY IN REGARD TO THE CHARGES MADE BY FATHER VIERA, GIVEN BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS OF JARO IN FEBRUARY, 1902.

BENITO JALBUENA (municipal president at the time of the alleged disturbances) testified: That, to celebrate the passing of the old year and the advent of the new, he, just as any private individual might have done, arranged with some of his friends to engage a band of music and an orchestra to parade the streets of the town on the occasion indicated; that, at a little after 11 on the night of the 31st, the party, composed of the band and orchestra, children carrying many-colored lights and banners, others dressed up as princes and princesses, a number of private persons, the witness and many of his friends, among them Juan Ladesma, Zeferino Jiz de Ortega, and the American, George Knowles, left the house of the witness and began to parade the principal streets of the town; that no policeman took part in the manifestation or festival, and that therefore the statement that eight of them took part is untrue, especially with revolvers, when there was not a single one, since all the police were on duty that night just as on other nights; that, during the parade, those taking part in the manifestation did not cease to emit cries of joy; that, when the procession reached the corner of Calle Real and Calle Platerias, near the residence of Father Viera and his companions, witness noted a few cries of "Out with Father Viera," to which the multitude responded with vivas; that, aside from the cries referred to, it is untrue that Father Viera and his companions were insulted or threatened, since the procession did not even stop in the place referred to, but, while the cries in question were being given, continued its journey to the house of the witness, where a dance was prepared for the entertainment of the people, to celebrate more joyfully the exit of the old year and the entrance of the new.

That there does not exist any unpleasantness or enmity between witness and Father Viera and his companions, but that, on the contrary, witness formerly believed himself the best friend of these priests, since his house was perhaps the only one where, after the revolution, these priests, and especially Father Viera, were in the habit of visiting.

That the principal and only object of the festival was to enliven the place on the night in question; and, as a proof of this, when some persons, unknown to the witness, shouted "Out with Father Viera," the multitude answered with vivas.

That, while it is true that the determination of the bishop to remove the curate (cura) of this pueblo had made the neighbors indignant, still the festival that was organized had nothing whatever to do with that feeling of indignation.

That the justice of the peace did not assist at the festival; that, before the procession set out, witness sent him a message inviting him to take part, but received an answer to the effect that he (the justice) was tired and so excused himself from coming.

ANTONIO BUENCONEJO, chief of police, testified: That it was untrue that eight policemen, with or without revolvers, took part in the parade; that, by reason of the few policemen available, witness had divided up the force into patrols of two men each, which patrols, at a little after 11 o'clock, he found to be at their respective posts on the night in question; that neither he nor any other member of the police force took part in the procession, but that its nature and purpose was well known generally.

(Here witness gives details in regard to its nature and purpose, substantiating in that regard the testimony of the preceding witness.)

GEORGE KNOWLES'S testimony is a repetition in different words of that given by the first witness in regard to the object, nature, and incidents of the parade, and the failure of the justice of the peace and the policemen to take part in the festival.

Policeman DOROTEO JALLORINA testified that on the night in question he was on duty with Paulino Silva at the corner of Platerias and Zarraga and saw the procession. His testimony is to the same effect as that of the preceding witnesses in regard to the nature of the parade and the behavior of those who took part, its object and purpose, and the absence from the procession of the justice of the peace and the eight policemen with revolvers.

Policeman PAULINO SILVA, the patrol companion of the last witness, testified in every respect identically with him.

ZEFERINO JIZ DE ORTEGA testified to the same effect as the preceding witnesses in regard to the purpose and nature of the parade and the conduct of those who took part, the presence of the municipal president in his private capacity only, and the absence of the justice of the peace and the eight policemen with revolvers.

BENITO LOPEZ testified that he did not take part in the procession, as he was tired; that during the procession he was at the club, as will be confirmed by those who were there with him, among them Charles Visner, Arthur Thompson, Arsenio Jimenez, Magdalenio Jarrellano, and Salvador Legenda.

Some twenty policemen, among them one sergeant and two corporals, being separately interrogated, testified that, with the exception of those who were sick in bed, they were all on duty on the night in question and did not take part in the procession, and that they believed the occasion of the new year to be the object or reason of the demonstration.

JUAN LEDESMA testified to the same effect as the preceding witnesses in regard to the object and nature of the parade and the behavior of the multitude, the absence of the justice and the eight policemen with revolvers, and the presence, in his private capacity, of the then president, Benito Jalbuena.

ILOILO, *March 7, 1902.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Manila.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 29th of January last in regard to the grounds of the complaint filed by the Paulist father, Domingo Viera, I believe it to be my duty to state that Father Viera has endeavored to injure the good name of the authorities at Jaro and Iloilo by presenting the facts in a manner very different from their true nature, qualifying as seditious acts which were in no sense such.

Before receiving your letter I had been informed of what had taken place in Jaro and had also made private investigations, with the object of finding out the true nature of the events; but, as all reports I received agreed in showing that the incident in question was not of a political nature at all, nor in any sense seditious, I took no action in the premises. Upon receipt of your letter, I made fresh investigations, this time officially, to see if my former information was correct or not. Fortunately for this province, both my private and my public sources of information agree in proving that neither in Iloilo nor in Jaro have any seditious acts been committed.

What happenend in Jaro (as appears from the investigations made by the municipal officers of that place, to whom your communication was referred, the results of which investigations I have the honor to transmit herewith, and as appears also from the investigations conducted by me) was as follows: On the last day of the year 1901, to celebrate the coming of the new year, there was organized in the house of Señor Benito Jalbuena, then municipal president, a kind of procession with lights, children masked in the costumes of princes and princesses, and a band of music and an orchestra engaged by Mr. Jalbuena and various friends of his, to parade the

streets of the town and enliven the neighborhood. Expansion—the desire to have a pleasant time—was the only object sought in organizing the procession described. At 11 o'clock at night the party, composed of many private individuals, left the house of Señor Jalbuena and gaily paraded the principal streets of the town. Upon reaching the house where Father Viera resides a few shouted, "Out with Father Viera," to which the multitude answered with vivas; but the procession did not stop, nor were any threats or insults offered to Father Viera and his companions.

From the investigation made by me, I am thoroughly convinced that neither the justice of the peace nor the members of the police force, either with or without guns (revolvers), took part in the procession, and that Señor Jalbuena was present simply in his private capacity; that no threats nor insults were offered; that the proceedings were in no sense of a political or seditious character, for, although it is true that some persons shouted, "Out with Father Viera," the cry was nothing more than one of those incidents which, while always unpleasant, it is impossible to prevent in the course of even the most lawful of ceremonies where a number of persons of all classes, from the most illustrious to the most ignorant, take part. And above all, the cries against the father did not form any part of the plans of the party, nor were they authorized by the president nor by the majority of those who composed the party, which, instead of seconding the cries, answered with vivas. And it is painful that a priest, like Father Viera, should falsify the facts in such a manner.

Regarding what took place at Iloilo, it is absolutely false that, during the civil procession which took place on the 30th of December in honor of Rizal, there were any seditious cries in the street against the bishop or the friars, as is stated by Father Viera. Of this the undersigned was an eyewitness, since, together with other members of the provincial board, he took part in the procession. It is to be noted that, when the procession passed through the Calle de General Hughes, we noticed a friar sitting on the sidewalk of a house of a Spaniard, Don Felipe Diez; but, in spite of this, there was no cry uttered, nor was there even the slightest hostile manifestation of any kind, the procession passing on without any notice being taken of the friar. This proves that there did not prevail among the people a spirit of hostility nor a desire to make any manifestation; otherwise the presence of said friar would have offered a favorable opportunity for such demonstration. If, late at night, when the party gathered in the main square, there were one or two cries of "Out with the bishop," I am quite sure that not the real pueblo, not the sensible people, was responsible for this, but simply a few persons who, taking advantage of the protection from discovery afforded by the darkness and by the crowd of people, and without duly estimating their acts, allowed themselves these liberties. For the rest, in the case of an incident of the nature described, it is difficult (not to use the term impossible) to prevent its occurrence, although on the present occasion due warning was given at the time to the directors of the civic demonstration.

Such are the events that took place at Iloilo and Jaro, and, as you will see, they were not in any sense seditious. It does not surprise us that Father Viera as an offended party should have presented the facts in the form which best suited his interests, but what does surprise us is that Father Viera, when misrepresenting the facts, should have added that it was impossible to secure protection from the local authorities of Iloilo and Jaro, a statement which involves a very serious libel against all the authorities here, beginning with the provincial board and the court of first instance, which libel we can not allow to pass without protest. Whence has Father Viera learned that he was not able to secure protection from the local authorities of Iloilo and Jaro? Perhaps he has had recourse to them. And if he has not had recourse to them for help, how does he dare to make such a charge? Does he mean to say, perhaps, that the authorities harbor and protect those persons who would assault a stranger like himself? Father Viera makes the statement that it is impossible to rely upon the local authorities of Iloilo and Jaro for protection, and still he moves about Jaro and Iloilo, which are under the control of said authorities, by day and by night, on foot and in vehicle, with perfect safety, without having been assaulted by anyone. If the acts which he denounces had been really seditious, and he had appealed to this provincial government or to the court of first instance, we are sure he would have received the attention due him and that proper investigation would have been made.

I protest, therefore, in the name of the credit (honor) of the local authorities of Iloilo and Jaro, so seriously libeled by Father Viera, and, to the end that such action should not go unpunished, I pray that permission be granted me to furnish the provincial fiscal with a copy of the charges filed by Father Viera, so that should he (the fiscal) so think proper, he may take criminal action in the premises.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN F. DELGADO,
Provincial Civil Governor.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

SAN PEDRO, ANTIQUE, *February 18, 1903.*

SIR: In order to prevent difficulties such as have arisen in other parts of the Philippine Islands, and in connection with the circular letter of the central government of the Archipelago to the municipal presidents with relation to the religious question; also to avoid that false reports should reach the ears of the authorities with regard to events that may occur, as it is probable that they will occur in my municipality in the near future, I have the honor to transmit to the civil government at Manila the annexed report.

Respectfully submitted for your approval.

EMIGDIO MOSCOSO, *President.*

SAN PEDRO, ANTIKE PROVINCE, PANAY ISLAND,
February 18, 1903.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

HONORABLE SIR: Believing that it is my duty as president to put under your superior knowledge the remarkable events that might affect to the public order, I have the honor to report to your superior authority that the people of this town has adopted the resolution of being independent from Roman Church and it has been organized as a Filipino Church without recognizing the temporal dispositions of the Pope of Rome.

The reason of the people is the impossibility of getting justice from the Pope, because the friars prevail upon him, and the people, although they do not hate the friars, but they think that these will never wish the happiness of the Filipino people, for they are pride and vain, and they could not live in this country looking at the development of true democracy. The principles of democracy which inform the lives of American people are discordant with the principles of old monarchism. So the people think.

In the midst of this events my position as a president is very critic. Having received your letter of January 10, 1903, giving instructions to every governor and president of adopting an independent criterion in religious matters, I beg your pardon if I permit myself to say that in all work of the people in that question I shall not use the police, neither the money nor the other things of the municipality, in order to help them, but, not being able to avoid entirely the influence of religion for the reason that my ancestor, my parents, and I myself were and are Catholic. I think that it is not a violation of my duty if I help them as a mere citizen. Perhaps friars will report to your authority that presidents are violating your instructions, therefore I write this letter.

There are three buildings in this town: First, the old and rotten church, 7½ meters high, 5 meters wide, 37 meters long; second, one convento, which is used now as a municipal building—iron roof, wooden and stone wall, 8½ meters high, 28 meters wide, 22 meters long; third, one cemetery, 58 meters square.

Catholic people claim the ownership of the church and convento, for the reason that it has been built by the Catholics.

The municipal council has resolved that the cemetery must be and is belong to the municipality, for the reason that the cemetery is always necessary to every community of men, and although they are not Catholic or although they were not Catholic they should have built a cemetery at any rate.

The people of this town is now preparing to receive Aglipay, and they have built two arches and one chapelle. In one side of one arch they write this inscription:

This honor is not to the person of Aglipay,
But it is to the idea that Aglipay represent.

In another side they write this inscription:

Americans gave us
Many schools and liberty;
What did the friar give us?
Darkness and inability.

According to your high instruction, I shall take an independent conduct in its case.

Respectfully submitted.

EMIGDIO MOSCOSO,
President of Municipality.

BAGUIO, BENGUET, *April 18, 1903.*

EMIGDIO MOSCOSO, Esq.,
Presidente of San Pedro, Province of Antique.

(Through the governor of the province of Antique.)

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to say that I have received your letter concerning religious matters in your town, and that I do not see from your statements that you have any difficulty in complying with the suggestions of my circular letter to the governors of provinces with reference to possible controversies arising between the Catholic Church and the Filipino Catholic Church. You are not required because you are a public official to withdraw from association in any religious movement which may approve itself to your conscience. The note of warning which I uttered to governors and presidentes was, however, that, in view of the fact that they may become charged with police duties in the settlement of disturbances growing out of such religious controversies, it would be wise for them not to make themselves prominent in such religious movements, and thus give color to the charge that they were using their official positions to favor or enforce their religious views.

With reference to your conduct in case of a controversy over property, I have nothing further to add to the letter of instructions to the governors, which you have already seen.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

EXHIBIT No. 4.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 18, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the acting civil governor, to the Hon. Martin Delgado, provincial governor of Iloilo, calling his attention to the within complaint of Father Juan Calvo, parish priest of Lambunao. It is desired that the matter be investigated and proper action taken to prevent a recurrence of the act, if upon investigation the complaint is found to be true.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ILOILO,
January 7, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the executive secretary, inviting his attention to the report of the municipal president of Lambunao, and stating that the delay in transmitting these papers is due to the fact that this office of the governor did not receive the first report referred to by the said president until after a second communication had been sent him in regard to the matter.

MARTIN DELGADO,
Provincial Governor.

[Third indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, January 16, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the provincial board of Iloilo, Panay, P. I., inviting attention to the within correspondence and to the following comments thereon:

Charge II. The action of the municipal president and a councilor of Lambunao in instructing the municipal police to enforce attendance at the public school, thus indirectly preventing certain of them from attending the school of the parish priest, was contrary to law.

Charge III. The municipal ordinance prohibiting the introduction of corpses into the parish church, and the holding of the same immediately outside the said church for a longer period than fifteen minutes, is legal only if it was drafted and recommended by the municipal board of health. (Vide act 308, sec. 5.)

Charge IV. The municipal council is not empowered to charge a fee for the solemnization of burials; in other words, it is unlawful to tax religious solemnities which usually accompany an interment. A municipal ordinance, therefore, which requires persons to pay a special license in such cases is illegal.

The provincial board will make the necessary representations to the municipal council of Lambunao in regard to the above matters.

Information is desired as to whether any action was taken in regard to the complaint which the parish priest, Father Juan Calco, states was forwarded to the provincial board by his predecessor.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

I, Gregorio Yulo y Regalado, an attorney residing in the city of Iloilo, and a notary public, appointed by the judge of the court of first instance of the ninth judicial district of the province of Iloilo, do certify that upon this day and in my office there appeared the priest Sr. Praxides Magalona, of legal age, and a resident of the pueblo of Janiuay, where he is the parish priest, holding registration certificate No. 294233, issued on August 30, of last year, and at his instance I do set forth in continuation, by exhibition, a letter and two communications which were presented to me in this act, and which, copied literally, are to the following effect:

VALLADOLID, *March 19, 1903.*

Rev. Sr. D. CORNELIO SALAS, *Molo.*

DEAR BROTHER: I received your letter via the steamer Wednesday and am informed of the contents and instructions therein contained. To-day, with profound sorrow in my heart and with tears in my eyes, I will relate to you the very sad events which happened here during the visit of Sr. Aglipay, and though I shall recount them all fully, I further send Leon in order that you may the better become informed by word of mouth, for he was the one who attended, or one of those who attended, the entertainments and meetings held by the said Aglipay. The whole case was as follows: Monday evening he arrived in the town and went to the house of Francisco Infante, the president of the special committee which had been formed for more than a month. At night two of the members of the said committee came to my house to take me out to greet the guest, and, as a private party and incognito, I went to pay my compliments. Of course he immediately spoke to me of his church matters, I answering him circumspectly. Thus we spent a long time without accomplishing anything, until, becoming tired, I withdrew. On the next day I went to San Enrique, with no other purpose in view than to avoid being present at his meetings. I returned and hid myself while the whole day those of Aglipay's committee were looking and asking for me. As they could not see me in the daytime, all unexpected and unforeseen they surprised me between 8 and 9 o'clock upon the night of Tuesday, and the men and women of the committee began to catechise me and to threaten me that if I did not lend adherence they would leave me in the street and would ask for a priest of the Aglipay communion.

Already wearied with hearing them talk so much, and in order to get them out of the house, I answered with that I did not wish to burden myself with the responsibilities which would be imposed upon me. But they, insisting, told me that they would answer for everything on condition that I should accompany them in their work, and I answered, "We shall see." After an hour Aglipay arrived with Isco Infante, coming for the same purpose, but I showed myself indifferent. They at last departed. At half past 10 the next day they ordered the bells rung, and two of the committee took me from the house to attend mass at the church, and I, being in a hurry, as I had to go to San Enrique to conduct a funeral, went with them to settle the matter at once. But in all these acts which I saw would compromise me I said to myself "I shall protest later," as I now do. After mass I returned to my house, and Aglipay and all his adherents followed. I was surprised, for I knew not why they came, and it was because they obliged me to sign, and, without seeing what, I signed, for I knew not what was passing with me, and I did these things so that they would leave me alone; this they immediately did. But in all these things the people impelled me, saying that they would be responsible and that no responsibility would devolve upon me, and, as I could see that they were not doing anything, after stating to them that I am obliged to give information concerning all that has taken place, I hasten to write you this and to protest and to withdraw my signature from all that there was done here without knowledge of mine, for at that time I was nervous, and what I wanted was some means to get them to go away, and this was the cause for my allowing myself to be deceived by threats. The bearer, Leon, will tell you, verbally, everything else. But especially let this letter serve for the father superior, so that I shall not have to write another to him. Herewith I send you the notes for the bishop, informing him of everything, and so all may be arranged to the satisfaction of the brethren and in defense of our cause and religion. I send an authorization for our board of association, in order that in my name they may protest before the superior of the acts done here, and also an authorization to make retraction before the public in periodicals. And if what I propose is not right, do me the favor to arrange some manner that I may in truth, and upon the word of a priest, be enabled to state and confess that all that was done here was not done by me. It was done with my senses confused with so much talking, promises and threats, so that I was unable to act with entire liberty, but with coercion. Do

you see to it now, for whenever I begin to think of this affair I become nervous, and I can scarcely see that which I am writing. Leon will give you the details, and if you think that this letter can be sent to the bishop, I think that it would be well for him to know everything. Now that God has punished me with this confusion of things, I find but one solution for the matter, which is either my punishment for my sins, or through the protest and the withdrawal of my signature, to have everything done by Aglipay in this pueblo thrown out or annulled.

My head is in a whirl with so much writing and thinking upon this situation which has so involved me.

However, as an afterthought, it has occurred to me that it was not altogether an evil that I signed allegiance to Aglipay, for only in that manner could I retain possession continuously of the church. The reason is that the pueblo adhered to Aglipay, taking possession of the church, and I would have been left out without church or anything else.

Ah, my brother, you can not imagine the situation in which I am placed. I can not find peace. With reference to Bago, there is no other way than for it to remain as it is here, for, as I am also in charge of that church, it is in the same circumstances.

In short, you, who are many, can do more than I. And I recommend that if it is necessary to form or draw up any other manner of protest, that you have it done there, and have Leon bring it immediately, coming through Cabano, let it cost what it may. The question is to accomplish what is desired.

I think that if Aglipay is still there, the board with my note can take up (withdraw) my signature, for the authorization gives full power. And in order to announce our protest, we will do it through the periodicals of most circulation.

For the satisfaction of the bishop, and that he may not believe that what was done was done with my consent, if you believe it to be necessary, you may send this, my letter, to him. In a word, look upon this affair of mine as if it were your own, and let Father Crispino consider that this letter to you shall serve for one to him as superior, and let it also serve for all the other members who should assist each other.

The lowest of your brothers.

LORENSO PALOMA. [Rubricated.]

P. D.—I send you all the notes without envelopes so that you may see them, and separately I send stamped envelopes in the event they should be necessary for any of them.

L. PALOMA. [Rubricated.]

Note or authorization: Upon the margin there is a seal which says, Parish of Valladolid, Bishopric of Jaro, Negros Occidental.

Upon this date I authorize in correct form and give the competent and necessary power to the father superior of the Association of Clergy of this Bishopric of Jaro, Don Crispino Hinolan, in order that he may, in my name and my behalf, protest before the bishop of this diocese concerning the acts which took place in the parish church of this pueblo, for all was done entirely contrary to my will, since I was seduced with promises and with threats.

This I communicate to you for proper action. God keep you many years. Valladolid, March 19, 1903. Lorenso Paloma. The superior of the Board of Association of Filipino Clergy of the Diocese of Jaro.

Another authorization: Upon the margin there is a seal which says, Parish of Valladolid, Bishopric of Jaro.

As a member of the Association of Clergy of the Diocese of Jaro, upon this date I do authorize in due form, and do give the competent and necessary power in order that the board of the said association may annul any obligations which may have been assumed by the signing of a certain paper which presented to me upon the 18th instant, by withdrawing my signature. This paper having been drawn up by the principal citizens of this pueblo and delivered to Señor Gregorio Aglipay.

And this I have the honor to communicate to you, beseeching your assistance and protection.

God keep you many years. Valladolid, March 19, 1903. Lorenso Paloma. To the Board of the Association of Filipino Clergy of the Diocese of Jaro.

The foregoing copy is faithfully taken from the originals, to which reference is hereby made. And, at the instance of the applicant, Señor Praxido Magalona, for the guidance of all concerned, I do issue these presents in triplicate at Iloilo, this 28th day of March, nineteen hundred and three, A. D.

Lic. GREGORIO YULO.

My term expires December 31, 1903.

MANILA, *April 6, 1903.*

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: With reference to our conversation of Saturday last, I have the honor to forward to you the letter of the parish priest of Valladolid, which, after copying, you will kindly cause to be returned to me.

Its contents will serve to show what peaceful and lawful means Aglipay makes use of for the furtherance of schism. The poor priest in question yielded to sheer force, as you will see, but on the following day wrote the inclosed document reaffirming his fidelity to the Catholic Church.

In view of the pernicious effect which these methods of procedure have, both in the islands and abroad, I would entreat your excellency to issue such orders as will effectually put a stop to this disgraceful state of things.

With assurance of the highest esteem, I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours,

JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.

MANILA, P. I., *April 9, 1903.*

Monsegneur JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli and Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have read the communication from the parish priest of Valladolid, Occidental Negros. I am obliged to say, after reading the same, that, while the method of proselytizing as described in that letter pursued by Señor Aglipay and others may be subject to severe criticism on the ground of taste and morality, there is no statement in the letter of the priest of any fact which would justify the belief that he was threatened with personal violence or suffering. He does not state any specific threat, but says that he was nervous and was overcome by their undue pressure. This does not present a case for criminal prosecution, but is an instance of a nervous, weak old man yielding to importunate and undue influence. The expressions of contrition by the priest, the statement that he first sought Aglipay and called on him, the further statement that the prominent people of his town were all in favor of Aglipay, and that they claimed the church, indicate the character of the pressure that was brought to bear on him to influence him to consent in words, which he did do, though he says that he intended to protest the next day. I confess I can not see that the circumstances present a case for the interference of the executive. He did not attempt to call upon the presidente or any police to eject persons from his premises; he could not testify to any threats of personal violence; he shows no assault of any sort, but merely a working on his nervousness until he was overpersuaded, and against his better judgment consented. It is a case of weakness on the part of the priest, and not a case of crime on the part of those who induced him to take the course which he took. There is no mention of the presence of municipal officers which exercised the influence over him he concluded the next day to protest against.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 6.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ANTIQUE,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
San Jose de Buenavista, Panay, P. I., January 17, 1902.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by numerous residents of San José de Buenavista, requesting that Friar José Giraldez be expelled. A copy of my reply to the petition is also forwarded.

I send these papers merely to let the Commission know the feeling of the community on the subject.

Very respectfully,

W. A. HOLBROOK,
Captain, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Governor.

SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA, *December 31, 1901.*

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR:

The citizens of San José de Buenavista protest, through their municipal authorities, against the presence of Friar José Giraldez, who came here a few days ago to take possession of the parish church and is living in the house of the Spaniard, Tobito Tiscar. The antipathy of the people against the friars is general. We believe that they are incompatible with the progress that this country is making since America signed the treaty of Paris with Spain, and the Federal party has stated in its petition to Congress that they were dangerous.

If we look back we see, and most of the Spaniards admit it, that one of the principal, if not the only, cause of the revolution was the politico-financial absorption by the friars of everything which was related with the rights and the future of the Filipino people. Outside of the incompatibility between the Filipinos and the friars, the people find that they are full of backwardness and obscurantism.

Everybody knows the resolution taken without appeal by so many millions of inhabitants, and the impossibility to blot out the recent dramas which have made the friars so odious to the Filipinos, and the whole people of San José ask the provincial government, through its municipal authorities, to expel the friar.

The government must not understand that we want to give up the sacred Christian religion which we practice. If we protest, it is moved by the progress of modern civilization and our new intellectual development, etc. We therefore beg the provincial government to expel Friar Giraldez, as the presence of foreign friars in a town is contrary to the feelings of harmony and of concord of the people.

(The signatures follow.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ANTIQUE,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
San José de Buenavista, P. I., January 18, 1902.

The PRESIDENT OF SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the petition signed by numerous citizens of San José requesting me to expel Friar José Giraldez from this vicinity. While the reasons given may be such as to excite sympathy, yet, under the existing government, which is completely separate from the church, it is manifestly impossible to comply with the request of the petitioners. The petition will, however, be sent to higher authority, that the feeling of this community toward the friars may be known.

Of course, it is understood that Friar José Giraldez has no authority over the people of this community beyond that which in a spiritual way they voluntarily place in his hands, and to which they render voluntary obedience. So long as Friar Giraldez complies with the law of the land he must and will receive the protection of the law the same as any other citizen. If he trespasses the law he will be subject to punishment the same as any other person. If, as a minister of the gospel, he is persona non grata, no one is obliged to attend his church nor listen to his teaching. It would be entirely proper for the dissenters to form a new church, or petition the proper church authorities to recall Friar José Giraldez and send another who would be acceptable to the community.

The fear that the friars or any other church corporation may again obtain a preponderating influence in governmental affairs is groundless. The control they have over the people will be only that which the people themselves voluntarily and individually give them.

Very respectfully,

W. A. HOLBROOK,
Provincial Governor.

MANILA, P. I., *February 6, 1903.*

Capt. W. A. HOLBROOK, U. S. Army,
Provincial Governor of Antique, San José de Buenavista, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the petition of the citizens of San José de Buenavista protesting against the presence of Friar José Giraldez in their midst, and copy of your response thereto. I beg to express my entire approval of the contents of your letter. You state clearly and forcibly the attitude which the civil government must take upon this question. While appreciating the prejudice which exists against the friars and the reasons therefor, their right to live in any community and exercise their sacerdotal functions can not be doubted. The friar

question is one of difficulty, but I believe that Governor Taft, who is now in Washington, will probably be able to solve it before his return to the satisfaction of all concerned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

OFFICE OF THE BISHOP OF JARO.

The PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROMBLON.

SIR: We have been informed of the intention of this municipality to appropriate ecclesiastical buildings of this parish and take possession of the ecclesiastical books and to take charge of the administration of the parish funds. We do not know if this intention has been carried into practice, and we believe that this municipality, on account of its religious belief and in order not to offend the religious feeling of the people, will never commit the action which would be a direct attack against the rights and interests of the Catholic Church in this parish. In these conditions and before anything is done, as representative of the Catholic Church in Jaro, the Bishop of Jaro, in the accomplishment of his duty as such, finds himself in the painful necessity of protesting before the municipality against such a decision, and to claim his legitimate rights on all the property on which the municipality is about to lay its hands.

Feeling sorry for this parish, which has no place to attend its religious wants, and until such time as we might provide a place, we had appointed as administrator of this property Señor Bonifacio Madrelejos, who has always filled his commission to our complete satisfaction and to the great benefit of the parish. We believe that we are addressing true Catholics, who, as such, are our subjects, and we will simply remind them to-day of the very serious ecclesiastical penalties to which they would be liable if they were to interfere in the jurisdiction of the Church, and we beg all sons of the Catholic Church to give up their project and leave the ecclesiastical authorities in the peaceful possession and administration of their rights, property, and interests. We expect from the religious feeling of all the inhabitants of this municipality and for the salvation of their souls that they will take our protest into consideration, etc.

Iloilo, July 27, 1901.

FR. ANDRES, *Bishop of Jaro.*

EXHIBIT No. 8.

ROMBLON, *February 16, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: The object of this communication is to lay before you a certain matter for advice, and, in order to make it clear, allow me to state the following facts:

Parish priests detailed for this township of Romblon have from time immemorial enjoyed quiet and unmolested possession of the church, convent, and cemetery.

After certain well known events took place, the parish priest was compelled to leave, thus abandoning said church, convent, and cemetery.

Profiting by the priest's absence, the municipality believing perhaps to have the right of possession to such church, convent, and cemetery, as they had been built by the town, drew up an act setting forth the fact that the municipality was entitled to such possession.

Later on the Roman Catholic Bishop of Jaro detailed to this province a Filipino priest, who, upon his arrival in this town, per se and by virtue of this office took possession of the church, convent, and cemetery without any opposition whatever from the municipality, although upon a certain occasion the municipality seized the keys to the cemetery, appointed a man to take charge of the property, and dismissed the person appointed for the purpose by the Roman Catholic priest.

Notwithstanding this, between the priest and the municipality there has never been the slightest disturbance, although both parties continue to collect their respective fees, which the public pay without any difficulty whatever.

Under the circumstances, should any friction arise between the priest and the municipality, I am in doubt as to whom I am to protect in my official capacity in the enjoyment of possession. As I understand the case, both parties enjoy actual possession of the cemetery, since both exercise at the same time acts of possession.

This particular case is not covered by the circular letter of the honorable civil governor dated January 10, 1903, and I beg to ask you kindly to advise me in the matter for future reference.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

FRANCISCO SANZ, *Governor.*

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., March 2, 1903.

By direction of the civil governor respectfully referred, through the attorney-general, to the solicitor-general, for the expression of an opinion on the question here put.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., March 5, 1903.

To solicitor-general.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., March 5, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor.

It appears from the letter of the governor of Romblon that the municipality of Romblon is in actual possession of the cemetery of said municipality at the present time, since it has the keys thereof and has appointed a keeper to care for the same. The act of the municipality in seizing the keys of the cemetery, the same having been in the hands of the parish priest of the pueblo of Romblon, may possibly have been illegal; yet such illegal act, against which there has been no protest on the part of the parish priest, can in no wise operate to cause the executive power, whose province is only to maintain order and to prevent any disturbance thereof, to refuse to accept the fact of the actual possession of said cemetery by the municipality and, in case of any attempt to disturb such possession, to refuse to protect the municipality.

GREGORIO ARANETA, *Solicitor-General.*

Approved:

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Fourth indorsment.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, March 7, 1903.

Respectfully transmitted to the governor of Romblon for his information.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 9.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Ilagan, Isabela, P. I., December 30, 1901.

The MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(Sent to all cities in the province.)

SIR: I have noticed with regret that many cemeteries of the province are not kept in good condition, weeds frequently being permitted to grow to an extreme height over all the graves, so that it is impossible to determine where they are, and some vaults and graves being so poorly built that human bones may be seen on the ground.

While the title to said cemeteries is doubtless vested in the Church, it is nevertheless your right and duty to see that they are maintained in a sanitary and decent condition. You will please cause such cemeteries to be frequently cleaned of all brush and loose stone, and request your council to pass an ordinance requiring all interments to be made under at least four feet of earth. If any vaults are used you may order them hermetically sealed after each interment.

With a similar regard for sanitary protection, it is the duty of your council to forbid the burial from the church of any persons dying from contagious or infectious diseases. They should also require the church buildings to be kept cleaner than is now the rule and frequently ventilated to prevent the spread of disease. If the parish priests fail to observe these regulations you will have the church and cemeteries put in sanitary condition and present the bill for expense to the parish priest for payment.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

Official copy respectfully furnished to the executive secretary of the Philippine Islands for his information.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Ilagan, Isabela, Luzon, February 15, 1902.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT, *Ilagan, Isabela.*

SIR: Notwithstanding my circular of December 30, calling attention to the abandoned condition of cemeteries in this province, the cemetery of this city is in the same abandoned condition in which it was before that circular was issued. In that circular you were directed, if the parish priest failed to clean the cemetery, to have it cleaned yourself and present the bill to him. If this cemetery is not cleaned out as described below by the 22d instant, you will be suspended from office.

You will first have all the shrubbery and grass cut and removed from the cemetery. You will remove all bamboo or nipa shelters that are built over the graves. You will then mark out paths over which the public may pass, and mark each grave with wood or stone, to prevent interments being made in the same place again. As far as possible these boards will indicate the name of the person buried.

You will caution the parish priest that ground once used for interment must not be used again. If the cemetery is already full, another must be located and prepared. The parish priest derives a large revenue from these interments and can well afford to keep the cemetery in decent sanitary condition. If he fails to observe these regulations in the future, or you find interments made that are not marked, you will collect from him a heavy fine.

I shall inspect the cemetery on the 22d to see if this order has been obeyed. It is hoped with this second warning that your attention need not again be called to the scandalous condition of your cemetery.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

ILAGAN, ISABELA, *February 15, 1902.*

Official copy respectfully furnished to the executive secretary of the Philippines for his information.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

PROVINCE OF ISABELA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Ilagan, Isabela, P. I., February 17, 1902.

The Most Reverend ARCHBISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

MOST REVEREND SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, during the past six months of my service as governor of this province, I have received many complaints of excessive charges made by parish priests for marriages, baptisms, funerals, and other ceremonies. Being a Catholic, I deem it my duty to ask that you send some representative to investigate what charges are made and whether many priests are not demanding more even than the scale of prices appointed by the Church.

I am informed that the religious orders never demanded such excessive sums for ceremonies, and some go so far as to say they would prefer to have the former religious in care of the parishes.

My present position does not permit me to express any opinion upon the comparative merits of the two classes of clergy, nor do I presume to advise the Church authorities upon their policy.

My observation of three years in these islands permits me to say that many clergy of this province are doing little, if at all, for the promotion of their religion among the people, for the religious instruction of children in schools, as permitted by law at present, or for the care and preservation of the church buildings and cemeteries.

The abandoned condition of the latter has made it necessary for me to direct all municipal presidents to cause the same to be placed in decent sanitary condition and present the bill for such work to the parish priest, who derives an income from interments made therein.

Much good could be done for religion if the people were told that all sacraments of the Church are free, and that their payments for ceremonies depend upon their free will. If the scale of prices for the latter must be preserved, the people should be discouraged from indulging in expensive functions for which they are unable to pay. Parish priests will receive sufficient for a living without the many fees at present received. People of this city seem to vie with one another to see who can

have the grandest ceremony at a funeral or marriage, while few can afford it. On the other hand, I have never heard a sermon preached in any language in this province during the six months, though I have attended almost all the churches.

These are matters which concern the spiritual rather than the civil government of these people, but I trust my interest in my religion may excuse the presumption I have taken in addressing you this letter of information.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

ILAGAN, ISABELA, *February 18, 1903.*

Official copy respectfully furnished to the executive secretary of the Philippine Islands for his information.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON,
Captain, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry,
Governor Province of Isabela.

EXHIBIT No. 10.

MANILA, *September 24, 1902.*

Mr. DANIEL R. PERKINS,
Deputy Division Superintendent,
Zamboanga, Mindanao.

SIR: Your letter of September 2, relating to interference with the public schools, is at hand.

Teachers may be called to account for any direct violation of orders issued by the division superintendent respecting the work in the schools and compliance with these orders insisted upon, but it is not desirable that one should concern himself greatly with the action of any persons not under the authority of the bureau of public instruction. I referred your letter to the governor for his information, and he has sent it back with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to the Hon. Bernard Moses, secretary of public instruction, Manila, P. I.

"I think Mr. Perkins ought to be advised not to allow his suspicions and excitement concerning the Jesuit priests to overcome his judgment. It is well understood that the Jesuit priests are much opposed to schools in which religious instruction is not imparted, and their opposition may be expected. In the absence, however, of Jesuit schools, it will hardly be possible for them to prevent the pupils from attending the public schools. Should they at times attempt to discourage native teachers, it is not to be taken as an intimation of a tremendous conspiracy. If the division superintendent will devote his attention to making the schools under his charge effective, outside interference by the Jesuits will not interpose any great obstacles."

This seems to cover the case, and I am not disposed to think that you or the division superintendent will have any difficulty in securing action on the part of teachers consistent with your orders. If it is impossible to control the teachers in matters in which they should be controlled, the next advisable thing is to try to find substitutes for them who will be more disposed to abide by the rules of the officers of the bureau of public instruction.

Very respectfully,

BERNARD MOSES,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT No. 11.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Baguio, Benguet, May 14, 1903.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

Responding to the invitation to express my views respecting the disposition to be made of the building in question, contained in the second indorsement, I beg to say that I do not consider it necessary or wise for me to express an opinion on the question of law presented in an issue as to the title to the bishop's palace in Nueva Caceres. It would not be wise because, wherever possible, it is better for the executive to avoid the decision of questions likely to arise in a court of justice hereafter.

It seems to me that a definite conclusion as to what you should do in the premises can be arrived at without reaching any conclusion as to the ultimate question of

title. The undisputed facts are that the archiepiscopal palace in Nueva Caceres has been occupied by the bishop of that diocese for a number of years, down to October, 1898, when the Spaniards were driven from Nueva Caceres by the insurgent forces. It is true that at that time the palace was in the process of a considerable reconstruction, and the insurgents may have more or less completed such reconstruction. It is clear that the taking by the insurgents, however, was forcible and that possession was not yielded by them until in the course of the war they were driven out by the American forces; that then the Army took possession and has occupied the building ever since. This state of facts seems to me to put this building in exactly the same situation as all other church buildings in the islands. The last quiet, peaceable, lawful possession was that of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church before the American Army took possession, and, now that the American Army is ready to give up possession in case of a disputed title, it seems to me clear that the military commander is not obliged to consider a question of dispute, but is fully justified in restoring the property to the person or persons who were in lawful, peaceable possession next before the occupation by the Army. In other words, I think the general order already issued by you should apply as well to the palace of Nueva Caceres as to any other ecclesiastical building in the Archipelago. If the provincial or the civil government deems that it has any claim to title to the palace it has an opportunity to go into the courts and assert it. I do not mean to say that there might not be cases where the title of the Government was so clear and its deprivation of the title had been under circumstances of fraud so apparent that it would not have been justified in following up the forcible possession by its military arm with a restoration of the same to civil possession. But the present is not such a case. Certainly, under ordinary circumstances, the Government ought to be the last property owner to avoid the burden of litigation in its own courts as a plaintiff by taking advantage of a fortuitous dispossession of one who had been in peaceable, lawful, and quiet enjoyment of the property in dispute.

I hope that I have fully answered the query which you put me in the indorsement, but I can state it more summarily as follows: In my judgment the proper course for you, in your discretion, to pursue is to turn over the bishop's palace at Nueva Caceres to the Roman Catholic bishop of that diocese, or any person acting in that capacity. Who that person is can, of course, be safely determined by the statement of the papal delegate at present in the islands.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 12.

MANILA, *April 7, 1903.*

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor-General of the Philippine Islands,
Manila, P. I.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed document, which I should like to have returned to me after a copy of it has been taken.

A perusal of its contents will demonstrate to you clearly how extremely high-handedly the presidentes act at times, and what low means they adopt to combat the the church.

I feel more than sure that your excellency will put an end to such arbitrary measures on the part of the presidentes, and that you will keep the local authorities within the limits of the law, and thus prevent them from violating the free exercise of the Catholic cult.

I have the honor to sign myself, your excellency,
Very respectfully,

JOHN BAPTIST GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli, Apostolic Delegate.

Translation of the inclosure is as follows:

The undersigned affirm under oath that, on the evenings of the 19th and 20th of the present month, there was posted a notice in various parts of this pueblo of Nabua, province of Ambos Camarines, by order of the president, of a proclamation obliging the women to dress with "saya" (sort of overskirt), under penalty of a fine of a half peso Mexican against infractors. The customary dress of the women in this pueblo since time immemorial is the tapis (sort of apron) or "patadion" (tightly wrapped cloth around the loins), and this law was to go into effect upon the 22d instant, which

was Sunday, a mass day. On the 24th the police of this pueblo, near the church, were taking to the municipal building of the pueblo those women who went to mass and communed without wearing the saya, both on Sunday, the 22d, and on the morning of the 24th, although they arrested some of them later in the market place for not wearing the saya, but not with so great rigor as they arrested those who attended church and communed. On the 25th of the same month few women attended church for fear of the fine. On account of the procedure spoken of adopted by the authorities of this locality, and because of the poverty which reigns in this pueblo, making it impossible for very many families to buy "saya," not one-third of the women go to church or comply with their lenten duties; nevertheless many women not dressed in "saya" and who do not go to church are not molested. In order to attest the truth of this fact the present is drawn up in the said pueblo of Nabua, at the request of the reverend parish priest of this pueblo, D. Simeon Oñate, for proper action thereupon, this 28th day of March, 1903.

ANTONIO DELLORO,
and 6 others.

MANILA, P. I., *April 11, 1903.*

Rev. H. J. O'CONNOR,
Secretary to His Excellency, the Apostolic Delegate, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the civil governor, to acknowledge receipt of the letter of his excellency, Jean Baptiste Guidi, Archbishop of Stauropoli and apostolic delegate, to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, inclosing a communication signed by Antonio Delloro and others of the pueblo of Nabua, province of Ambos Camarines, in which complaint is made regarding the arbitrary action of the president of said pueblo with reference to the dress of the women of the pueblo.

In reply, I beg that you will inform his excellency that his letter and the inclosure thereto have this day been referred to the provincial governor of Ambos Camarines requesting that an investigation be had into the truth of this matter, and recommending the suspension and removal of the president of Nabua in the event that the facts set forth in the complaint referred to are found to be true.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 11, 1903.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to the provincial governor of Ambos Camarines, Nueva Caceres, P. I., requesting that an investigation be had into the truth of this matter. If it be true, the president of Nabua ought to be suspended and removed.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres, P. I., May 7, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the executive secretary for the Philippine Islands, inviting attention to the accompanying letters and copies of municipal records. From investigation of this matter, I am of opinion that the action of the president complained of was not from any improper motive, but that the same was taken in the belief that the ordinance was within the power of the municipal council to enact, and that it was the president's duty to enforce it. I am also certain that the council acted in perfect good faith and entirely without design to injure the Roman Catholic Church of Nabua or its communicants. Immediately upon being informed by this office that such ordinance was not within the powers of the council as defined in the municipal code, the objectionable enactment was annulled, although, as will be seen by reference to the inclosed correspondence, the members of the council have not given up their belief in the necessity of "dress reform" in their town. I believe, however, that they now understand that such reforms are not to be accomplished by legislation.

I invite attention to the remarks of the council concerning Mr. Simeon Oñate, "cura" of Nabua, which remarks, to the best of my information and belief, are

warranted by the facts. Padre Oñate has for a long time been a disturbing element in Nabua, and I am compelled to state that I believe the complaint in this matter was inspired by him more from a desire to cause trouble and stir up strife than for any other reason.

JAMES ROSS,
Governor Ambos Camarines.

NABUA, P. I., *May 2, 1903.*

Hon. JAMES ROSS,
Provincial Governor, Nueva Caceres, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the complaint filed by the parish priest, Mr. Simeon Oñate, and six or seven residents:

In its ordinary session of to-day the municipal council resolved to repeal ordinance No. 3, passed November 1, 1902, to promote morality.

A few days after this order became effective, without any person having considered it an arbitrary and illegal act, and many persons desirous of the moral and material progress of the pueblo having received it with applause, the aforesaid curate and some of his henchmen, systematically opposed to culture and advancement, filed the complaint with the delegate, Monsignor Guidi, distorting the true facts and stating that the undersigned was abusing the people who were going to hear mass and to attend their religious duties in the church.

Aided by some of his henchmen who were defeated in the last municipal election, this curate has thrown obstacles into the way of the administration of the municipal government of Nabua, attacking the municipal officials or hindering the proper functions of the municipality.

With your leave I shall explain point for point, the anything but correct method of this curate toward the municipal government of Nabua.

On occasion of the municipal election he induced his favorites, of whom there is a number, to protest against the election and cause it to be annulled, because his favorite candidate and protegé, Anastacio Bolivar, had not been elected. In spite of this unjustified protest the election was confirmed by the provincial board. However, the spite of the curate was not satisfied, because, when the public school for both sexes in Nabua was growing considerably and had a daily attendance of from 400 to 500, he told the people, in his great desire to deceive them, that their children would become Protestants if they frequented the public school, and pretended to start a Catholic school, not without first posting provoking proclamations to arouse their minds, for which reason he was prosecuted for sedition, but on account of the amnesty proclamation the case against him was dismissed. But what a school, your honor! The teachers which he employed played the entire day the card game of entrecuatro with him, and I have with my own eyes seen the children play in front of the convent at school hours.

Furthermore, upon instigation of the curate, whose henchmen met in the convent, these and his brother, Valentin Oñate, filed a complaint against the municipal officials and the justice of the peace with the attorney-general and the honorable Civil Commission, charging them with abuses, and, in order to cause the supreme authorities to pay special attention, they forged the signatures of a large number of persons who can not sign their names. A thorough investigation was held, but the result was nothing.

On different occasions he had used the pulpit to revile and upbraid the persons who are not addicted to him, and several times he reviled the pueblo and called it cowardly, because, he said, it did not protest against the municipal ordinances. Likewise he exhorted the pueblo from the pulpit to collect money wherewith to pay the expenses of a lawsuit, stating that he was also collecting money, and that, in case it should give out, he would sell the ornaments, bells, candlesticks, and other equipments of the church. (As if all these things were his!)

Such is the antagonism produced by the curate, Simeon Oñate, causing peaceful citizens to ruin each other, but involving the triumph of his ambition.

From all points of view the crafty anxiety of the curate to protect the interests of his parishioners in regard to the change of dress is gratuitous, because the council only resolved to change the ancient form of the dress of the Bicol women in order to adapt the same to the present advancement in the culture, morality, and civilization of the country, but it was at no time the intention of the council to burden the people with arbitrary measures and to abuse its power.

The council is well aware of the present state of poverty under which the country suffers, but it believes that poverty does not interfere with decency. Knowing that

it is one of the tasks of the council to promote morality, the council of Nabua took it upon itself to pass an ordinance changing the form of the ancient "patadion," which reveals the shape of the woman, while the same patadion cut as saya amply covers her nakedness.

Lastly, I respectfully suggest to you that for the benefit of the peace in this pueblo you cause our complaint to reach Monseigneur Guidi, to the end that he direct the transfer of the curate, Simeon Oñate, to some other place, as his present conduct seriously compromises the peace which the inhabitants of this pueblo have enjoyed for a long time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JUAN FOLIENTE,
Municipal President.

NABUA, P. I., *May 2, 1903.*

I, Pedro Regalado y Peñaranda, municipal secretary of this pueblo of Nabua, province of Ambos Camarines, P. I., certify that the foregoing report has been submitted to the council and approved by the same in its special meeting held to-day, as it is made to appear in the book of acts of this office, volume 1, page 70.

PEDRO REGALADO,
Municipal Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres, P. I., April 21, 1903.

The MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF NABUA.

SIR: The executive secretary has remitted to this office a letter from the apostolic delegate and annexed to it a petition signed by several residents of your pueblo, protesting against an order which your office directed to be published prohibiting the use of the patadion. I transmit you a copy of the same to the end that you make as soon as possible a detailed report to this office, with copies of the order or ordinances which you published in the premises, and stating whether you have imposed fines for infractions of the said order.

If the use of the patadion has been prohibited by virtue of an ordinance the same should be declared null and void, as it is evidently illegal.

Very respectfully,

JAMES ROSS,
Governor of Camarines.

NABUA, CAMARINES, *April 27, 1903.*

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres.

SIR: In reply to your letter dated the 21st instant I submit the following report:

1. That it is true that an order has been published in the public streets of the municipality of Nabua to the end ot making effective an ordinance passed by the council on the 1st of November, 1902, prohibiting the use of the patadion, and I, as municipal president, being required by law to execute the resolutions of the council, complied with my duty. A copy of this ordinance is inclosed, marked with the letter "A."

2. It is not true that the women who heard mass and communed on Sunday, March 22, were arrested with more rigor than those arrested on the market on the 24th, as stated by the complainants. The law should be enforced equally against all persons who deserve it, and I followed this principle in dealing with the women who violated the municipal ordinance. I beg leave to inclose a list, marked with the letter "B," containing the names of the women who paid fines and of those who were under arrest in their respective houses for one day, not having paid the fine.

3. This ordinance already existed when I entered upon the office of municipal president, end of January, 1903, succeeding Mr. José S. Ocampo, who had resigned, and as at that time there was a rumor to the effect that if this ordinance would not be enforced the council would not take further resolutions only not to be executed, I saw myself under the necessity of issuing an executive order, a copy of which is inclosed, marked with the letter "C," based on the ordinance aforementioned.

4. This ordinance does not necessarily compel the poor people to make more or less sacrifice in purchasing sayas, as the complainants, Valentin Oñate and others, apparently wish to imply, because, interpreting the spirit of this ordinance clearly and faithfully, the poor women can dress in sayas without necessarily having to buy new cloth, as they can reform the patadion which they now possess, cutting it into a

saya, and this, it may be seen, does not cost more than the patadion. This order for the change of costume does not tend to demonstrate an intention to oppress the people; on the contrary, it shows a desire to give another proof of civilization, to place the people of Nabua in particular and the province of Camarines in general, on a level with the most cultured and civilized nations of the world, and cause it not to be inferior to the other principal cities of the archipelago, because the saya is a more decent dress than the patadion, which is so tightly wrapped around the body that it outlines all the forms of the wearer, and the councilors believe that this is contrary to public morality, which should be promoted in our country, as recommended by the Municipal Code, paragraph (j j), section 38.

The foregoing is all I have to say in regard to this matter, in compliance with the letter aforementioned, and I shall call a meeting of the council for the purpose of declaring the ordinance null and void, recommending that this be done. I shall inform the provincial governor of the result.

Very respectfully,

JUAN FOLIENTE,
Municipal President.

[Exhibit "A."]

Copy of a municipal ordinance.

Ordinance prohibiting the use of the patadion and the tapis as they are now worn by the women.

It is hereby ordered by the municipal council:

1. That the use of the articles of clothing called patadion and tapis binagabay of any color, as now worn by the women, is strictly prohibited, so that in future the skirts will all be cut on the plan of the "saya."

2. A time of thirty days, beginning with the passage and publication of this ordinance, is hereby granted in which the women who wear the patadion can change the same into a saya, and any women who shall wear the patadion the old way shall be liable to a fine not less than 50 cents Mexican, nor exceeding $2.50, or to arrest at her private dwelling of from one to five days.

3. Ladies above the age of 50 years who, on account of their inveterate customs, do not want to use the saya shall be exempted from this penalty, but they are informed that they would give a great proof of culture if they also would adopt the saya, thus setting an example to the younger women.

4. This ordinance will go into effect on the 1st of December.

For the municipal council:

José S. OCAMPO.

[Exhibit "B."]

(This consisted of the list of the names of the women fined or punished with domiciliary imprisonment for violation of the ordinance in question, showing that when arrested 13 out of the total of 34 were coming from church.)

[Exhibit "C."]

From Spanish translation of the "bandillo" in Bicol.

I, Juan Foliente y Zato, municipal president of this pueblo of Nabua, province of Ambos Camarines, P. I., make it known that, since the bandillo published directing the women to wear sayas, as required by the municipal ordinance of this pueblo of December 1 of last year, I have been very considerate toward them after the expiration of the time, knowing that there is scarcity of food in this pueblo, for which reason I have refrained from imposing a fine of 50 cents Mexican on those women who do not wear sayas. However, I think now that I have given them sufficient time for this purpose, and I have therefore resolved to inform them through this bandillo, for the knowledge of all and that they may not plead ignorance, that on next Sunday any women that shall not wear the saya shall be fined 50 cents Mexican, according to the aforesaid municipal ordinance. You can not blame me, as I have been considerate enough with you, neither can you complain of me, because I have to execute the municipal ordinances; and, if I fail to execute the same, I shall be held responsible, as perhaps none of you will be able to defend me if things go badly with me. I therefore earnestly beseech you to comply with this bandillo.

Municipal building of Nabua, P. I., March 19, 1903.

JUAN FOLIENTE,
Municipal President.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU, *Manila, June 1, 1903.*

Monsigneur J. B. GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli and
Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands,
Manila, P. I.

MONSIGNEUR: Referring to your communication of April 7, in which you charge the municipal president of Nabua, Ambos Camarines, with adopting low means to combat the church and with violating the free exercise of the Catholic cult, I have the honor to inform you that a full investigation shows the facts in the case to be the following:

Toward the end of last year the municipal council of Nabua passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of the style of dress known under the name of "patadion" on the ground that it "displays unduly the lines of the wearer's form" and is therefore prejudicial to public morals. The ordinance allows a term of thirty days from the date of publication within which women wearing the "patadion" may alter the cut of the same to the style known as "saya," which "covers amply the nudeness" of the wearer. It was the arrest under this ordinance of certain women while on their way to mass that called forth the complaint under discussion.

In view of the fact that the style of dress known as "patadion" has been customary from time immemorial in Ambos Camarines, the ordinance passed by the council was probably "ultra vires." However this may be, the objectionable resolution has since been repealed.

In regard to the charges of arbitrariness and interference with the free exercise of the Catholic cult made against the municipal president, the charge is not borne out by the results of the investigation. On the contrary there appears to be no doubt that not only the president but the council as well acted in perfect good faith. An exhibit submitted in the course of the investigation shows that out of 34 women arrested only 13 were coming from or going to the church.

Attention is respectfully invited to the attached copy of the report of the municipal president and of the indorsement in regard thereto of the whole case signed by Mr. James Ross, governor of the province of Ambos Camarines. It would appear from these that the "cura" of Nabua is a disturbing element in his parish. In compliance with your request the original complaint is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 31, 1901.

Capt. WALLIS O. CLARK,
Governor of Tarlac, Tarlac, P. I.

SIR: On July 24 I received a call from Father Eusebio Natividad, a Filipino Roman Catholic priest in the town of Tarlac. He came to complain against the municipal council of the town, that the council was attempting by ordinance or resolution to regulate the fees which he was charging for religious functions performed by him as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in the church at Tarlac. Similar complaints have come to me from other parts of the archipelago, and I deem it wise, therefore, in a public letter to the governor of the province where there has been such an abuse of civil authority to call attention to it and to point out the fundamental error committed by the municipal council.

The President of the United States in his instructions to the Commission used the following words:

"Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules: * * * that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed."

And again, "that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that upon the other hand no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in the following of his calling; and that the separation of church and state shall be real, entire, and absolute."

What fees or compensation shall be charged by a minister of religion for religious services performed by him is a matter wholly within the control of the church authorities, and is one in which the civil government, whether municipal, provincial,

or insular, can have no voice whatever. No one is obliged by civil law to partake of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church; no one is required by law to solicit from the priest the burial ceremony, the marriage ceremony, or the funeral ceremony of the Catholic Church. If he does so, under the government as it now exists in these islands, he does it voluntarily. If, however, his religious conscience requires of him that he should secure the performance of any such ceremony by a priest of the Catholic Church and deems the fee exacted excessive, he can have no recourse to the civil government, but must apply for relief to the superior ecclesiastical authority in the Catholic Church. Under the government instituted here by the United States, neither priest nor bishop has any power, as such, to control the course of the civil authorities, nor can he, as such, take any part in the government or exert any influence upon its course. He may only appeal to the civil authorities as any other citizen or resident may appeal for protection to his life, liberty, or property or that of the religious corporation which he represents. With this entire separation of ecclesiastical influence from civil government must follow, on the other hand, complete abstinence from interference in clerical and ecclesiastical matters by civil officers as such. The right of each councilor or each presidente as an individual, if he be a member of the Catholic Church, to take such action within the church as its rules and discipline prescribe, to prevent the exaction of excessive fees by priests, is of course fully conceded; but when councilors meet in a town council and take official action by municipal ordinance or resolution they were not acting as individual members of the Catholic Church. They were acting as the agents of civil government, and as such they have nothing whatever to do with the government of the church or with any act of its priest which concerns the administering of religious sacraments or the performance of religious functions, unless those services are carried on and those functions are performed in such a way as to affect injuriously the property rights or the civil rights of the general public, whether Catholic or non-Catholic. To give an example: If a priest in charge of a church were to direct the fencing in of a part of a public road in the town, it would not only be within the power, but it would be the duty of the common council to take official action to compel him, by suit or otherwise, to remove the fence or to direct its removal by town officers. On the other hand, if the priest were to bar up certain windows in his church, which the common council should regard as shutting out needed light from the church and preventing the congregation from enjoying the same, the council would have no power by municipal order or resolution, or by any other official action, to require the priest to remove the obstruction to the light. Again, the common council may regulate or prohibit the use of the public streets for religious or other ceremonies if, in the judgment of the council, such processions interfere with the proper use of the streets by the general public, but such regulation or prohibition should be made only in good faith, with a view to the public interest and not to gratify any personal or political feeling; but, on the other hand, the council can not regulate the character of the processions in churches or upon church property.

The common council is authorized to purchase and establish public cemeteries and to provide the fees for interment therein. It is not authorized, however, to regulate the fees charged by the parish priest for performing the burial service and burying the Catholic dead in ground consecrated by the priest and owned by the church. If the council shall in good faith find that the presence of a church or other cemetery within the inhabited portion of the town is a menace to the health of the public, it may require that interments shall no longer be made in such cemetery, and that the bodies of those in the cemetery shall be removed to a place which may be safely used for burial purposes; but as long as the cemetery is permitted to be where it is the fees to be charged for the use of the same, if it is owned by the church, or for burial ceremonies to be performed by a priest therein, are subject to the regulations of church authorities and not of the civil government.

The Government of the United States and all its representatives are thoroughly committed to the doctrine that a separation of church and state is most useful in maintaining freedom of conscience and complete religious liberty, and I believe that a great majority of the people of the Philippine Islands have this same conviction, but they must understand that separation of the church from control over the state involves correlatively separation of the state from control over the church.

To state the principle broadly, it is this: The civil government has no power to regulate the internal working or discipline of the church, its creed, its ceremonies, its methods of raising income, the fees charged by its ministers, or its use of its own property; provided, that the ministers or agents of the church in pursuing the purposes of the church do not injure another in his civil rights, to wit, the right of life, liberty, or property, or the rights to which he is entitled as a member of the general public, or do not violate the criminal law.

I am aware that conflict has arisen in some cases over the exaction by priests of fees

for interment in cemeteries claimed by both the church and the municipal authorities. In such cases, resort should at once be had to the courts to determine the ownership of the land, and meantime unseemly disturbance should be avoided by self-restrain on both sides. In the case in hand, however, there is no question of this kind. Here, the unwarranted character of the council's action as reported is clear.

I will thank you, therefore, to suggest to the municipal council that if they have passed a resolution or ordinance of the character stated to me by the parish priest of Tarlac, they have transcended their authority, and it would be wise for them to rescind the resolution or ordinance at once.

The action of the municipal council I have no authority as civil governor to nullify or control. One proper method by which a parish priest, whose action in the church a municipal council attempts illegally to regulate, may seek his legal rights is to decline to obey the ordinance, to submit himself to arrest and prosecution for its violation, and then by writ of habeas corpus test the legality of the ordinance in the courts, when the courts may authoritatively declare that the ordinance thus passed is null and void, and that the priest must be released. It is thought, however, that in a case so palpable as this, administrative suggestion and advice may prevent abuses of power by municipal councils which it would take a somewhat longer time to remedy in the courts.

You are requested to send a copy of this letter to the presidentes of the various pueblos of your province.

Very respectfully, WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 14.

The preliminary record in this case consists of a copy of the correspondence which passed between the parish priest and the municipal president of Victoria, and covers 26 pages. The copy also includes other correspondence of municipal officials, of the provincial governor, and of Attorney Liongson.

There is shown a letter from the provincial treasurer to the municipal president, inviting him to show to the parish priest a copy of the law on seals and stamped paper; a letter from the parish priest stating that he has not received a copy; a letter from the municipal president to the priest asking him to appear personally in his office so that he may show him said copy; the reply of the priest stating that his duties as a minister of the gospel prevent him from going to the presidency; that there is no reason why he should have to go to the presidency merely to see a copy of a law; that the provincial treasurer has given no instructions to that effect; that if a law has to be communicated to him he can be found in his parish house, as he is the parish priest and nobody's slave, and that there is no law compelling him to go to the presidency merely to receive a communication from the treasurer; a copy of the law on seals and stamped paper; a copy of the charges presented by Lawyer Liongson to the provincial governor against the municipal officials, which are set forth in the investigation hereinafter described; a copy of the document sent by Attorney Liongson to the provincial governor reserving the right of the parish priest to bring suit in court against the accused officials; copy of the charges against said officials sent to the provincial fiscal; a communication from Liongson to the provincial governor in which he informs the latter that the president of the provincial board of health has just visited the town of Victoria (August 22, 1902) and that, among other sanitary measures, he had ordered the municipal cemetery to be closed on account of its unhygienic condition. The municipal president paid no attention to the order and had ordered Catholics, under penalty of a $100 fine, to bury their dead in the municipal cemetery instead of in the Catholic cemetery. This complaint of the attorney states that the abuses of the municipal officials have arrived at such a point that the provincial authorities should interfere. The next document shown in the case is dated August 27, 1902, and contains the charges presented by Attorney Liongson, on behalf of the parish priest, against the municipal officials, before the provincial board.

TARLAC, *August 27, 1902.*

The board met in extraordinary session for the purpose of making an investigation in regard to the charges brought by Padre Cirilo Vergara, represented by his counsel, Attorney Liongson, against Vicente Rigor, municipal president of Victoria; Ramon Rigor, vice-president; Juan Villa Agustin, justice of the peace; Zoilo Villarta, councilor; Valentin Camolinda, municipal treasurer, and Nazario Samonte, municipal secretary.

After opening the session the governor read article 1 of act 314 and, in virtue of the same, declared all the defendants to be suspended from their offices, except the justice of the peace, who can only be suspended by the civil governor of the islands.

The governor informed President Rigor of the charges brought against him by Lawyer Liongson; defendant answered that he thought he was not guilty, as he had merely complied with the order of the provincial treasurer, which directed him to show the padre the copy of the laws in force in regard to the use of seals and stamped paper for public papers and documents.

PROVINCIAL TREASURER. But I did not direct you to make the padre personally appear before you. President answers that his only purpose was to show the padre the copy of the treasurer's instructions; that he generally communicated to the public the laws, orders, or regulations received from the superior authorities by means of verbal or written proclamations, but in the present he ordered the padre to come to the presidential building because the treasurer had directed him to show him the copy, and he could not himself go to the convent.

The governor remarked that there was no article of the Municipal Code authorizing a president to order a priest to appear before him simply to show him a communication, and asked him if, since he could not or would not go to the convent, he could not have found a proper way of settling the matter by sending him, for instance, a copy of the communication. The president answered that the treasurer had directed him to show the padre the communication.

Lawyer Liongson remarked that the answers of the president showed that he had taken an arbitray advantage of his situation as president to force the padre to appear before him when he was authorized by no law or rule of the Municipal Code; that if he communicated the laws to other citizens of the public by means of written or verbal proclamations and did not force them to appear before him, he had less reasons to behave as he had done toward the priest of the pueblo, not only on account of his character as priest, but because he was, on this occasion, an authority or public official of the ecclesiastical order; the president was also guilty of a false interpretation when he wrote to the padre on August 2 as if the provincial treasurer had directed him to make the padre appear personally before him for the purpose of showing him a copy of the laws when the treasurer's communication gave him no such instructions whatever.

To a question from the treasurer, asking him if it would not have been more simple to send the padre a copy of the laws, the president answered that he had merely followed his orders as he had understood them.

GOVERNOR. Why did you bring charges against the padre before the justice of the peace for contempt and insults?

PRESIDENT. On account of his answer to my communication. I thought that he had shown contempt for my authority as a representative of the Government of the United States in the pueblo by refusing to appear before me, and insulted me by saying that he was nobody's slave.

To a question asked by the supervisor, the president answers that he had duly published in the municipality the laws mentioned in the treasurer's communication. Lawyer Liongson says that he is ready to prove by witnesses that this is not true.

The justice of the peace is next examined.

The governor states that he has sent him a copy of the charges brought against him and asks him if he holds himself responsible.

JUSTICE. I received from the president a complaint against the padre for contempt and insults, and in the course of the investigation his preventive arrest was decided; but, in view of his character as a minister, I informed him that he was under arrest in the convent and should not leave it. Lawyer Liongson asks that the record in regard to this fact, which had been presented to the court of first instance, be submitted to the board, and called attention to the numerous corrections and changes made between the lines. The justice was asked if these changes existed when he signed the record. He answered that he did not remember, as he did not know Spanish and knew nothing about the contents of the record.

Liongson called the attention of the board to the answer of the justice for future reference. The justice was then asked, at the attorney's request, if, after the padre had given bail, a warrant of preventive arrest had not been simulated against him. The justice answered that, although the bondsmen had appeared before the court, they had not signed their bond.

GOVERNOR. Who were the bondsmen, and when did they sign the bonds, since the counsel for the plaintiff declares that they had been duly sworn, and you say that they had not signed?

JUSTICE. The bondsmen were Caudencio Bernabe and Geronimo Velasco. They presented themselves in the morning and were duly sworn, but as at that time the

padre could not be found, because he had escaped, they did not sign; but they signed in the afternoon.

The governor informs the vice-president, Ramon Rigor, that he is accused of having ordered two policemen to take the padre from the court of justice, where he was under arrest, and conduct him as a prisoner to the president's office. The vice-president answered that he had only ordered the two policemen to see if the padre was under arrest in the court-house, and that, as they found him there, he did nothing.

COUNSEL. I know and can prove by these same policemen that they had received orders to conduct the padre to the president's office, but the justice objected to allow the orders of the vice-president to be carried out.

VICE-PRESIDENT. I do not deny that I ordered the policemen to conduct the padre to the president's office if they did not find him at the court-house, and if the justice was not there; but as the justice was there the policemen went away.

At the request of the attorney, the policemen were summoned to appear September 2, 1902.

The governor tells Zoilo Villarta, councilor and secretary of the justice of the peace, that, among other charges, he is accused of having refused to communicate to the padre the charges which had been preferred against him, thus depriving him of a lawful means of defense. Villarta answers that he thought it was his duty not to show him said charges, because sentence had already been passed in the case, and the record was about to be sent to the court of first instance.

The governor shows the municipal treasurer, Valentin Camolinda, several receipts given by him for money received for burial fees in the municipal cemetery, and tells him that he is accused of collecting fees unauthorized by law and tampering with official documents by misconstruing the requests of the interested parties, since, according to Lawyer Liongson, the bodies were buried in the Catholic and not in the municipal cemetery. The municipal treasurer answers that it is true he has collected the money and given receipts, as provided in an article of the municipal ordinance which he as treasurer had to obey; he denies having tampered with official documents, since when the interested parties paid their fees they declared that they would bury the bodies in the municipal cemetery, and it was not his fault that they did not do so.

At the request of Lawyer Liongson he is summoned for further examination on September 2, 1902.

The governor tells Secretary Nazario Samonte that he is under the same charge as the treasurer, and asks him if he had received fees for entry in the civil register; if he had ever refused to register a death, or required a receipt showing that a payment had been made to the municipal treasury, and if he had entered in his books any amounts paid for registering a death certificate. The secretary answers in the negative.

GOVERNOR. Before entering a death certificate on your books have you ever given the people to understand that they had to pay a certain amount to the treasury before the death was registered?

SECRETARY. No, sir.

The lawyer insists and offers to bring witnesses.

The governor closes the session and raises the suspension from office in the cases of the municipal treasurer and secretary, no serious charges appearing against them.

At the request of Liongson, the assistant justice of the peace, Canuto Aglipay, is summoned for the 2d of September.

(Signed by the provincial secretary.)

TARLAC, *September 2, 1902.*

Ordinary session of the provincial board.

Witness Damaso Baldiviano, a corporal of the police of Victoria, states that he had been ordered by the vice-president to take the padre from the convent to the president's office and from there to the court-house; he says that he had not been ordered to take him from the court-house to the president's office.

The governor asks the vice-president why he had ordered the police to take the padre from the convent and conduct him to the presidency and the court-house. By way of reply the vice-president presented the following documents:

(1) "Victoria, August 3, 1902. To the municipal president. Sir: I have the honor to inform you that in the course of the investigation I am making against the priest, Cirilo Vergara, for contempt and insult, his preventive arrest in his convent has been decided. This communication is made for your information and action. (Signed) Juan Villa Agustin, justice of the peace."

(2) "Victoria, August 11, 1902. To the Municipal Vice-President. Sir: The priest, Cirilo Vergara, having broken his preventive arrest in the convent, as this court is informed, I have the honor to request that you will have him arrested and brought before this court. (Signed) Juan Villa Agustin, Justice of the Peace."

GOVERNOR. These documents do not say that the priest was to be taken from the convent. Why did you send after him? Vice-president answers that, as the priest had escaped and his whereabouts were not known, the policemen had seen him when he returned and arrested him, and, as he wanted to go on toward the convent, he ordered them to take him to the court-house.

Lawyer Liongson asks the vice-president if, after arresting the priest in the convent and taking him to the president's office, he ordered him to be conducted to the court-house as a prisoner. The vice-president answers that he did, in view of the charges filed against him before the court.

Lawyer asks him under what impression he had ordered the arrest of the priest. Vice-president says that it was in view of the communication of the justice.

To a question by the provincial treasurer, the vice-president answers that he had placed no guards about the convent while the priest was under arrest there. Treasurer asks why, since no policemen had been necessary to watch the padre, he had required seven policemen to arrest him and bring him back to the court-house. Vice-president answers that he had received an order of arrest from the justice, and that he had sent seven policemen because the padre had refused to follow one.

LAWYER. Are you absolutely sure of that?

VICE-PRESIDENT. No, sir; it was reported to me by the policeman on guard in the sentry box; and, as I thought that the padre refused to go because he saw no judicial order, I handed the order to the sergeant, who went with a few policemen, and when the padre saw the order he gave himself up.

Lawyer Liongson declares to the board that while he was in the court-house with the vicar of the province, Padre Eusebio Natividad, there came several policemen who said that they had orders to take and bring the priest to the president's office as a prisoner. The vicar finally asked the justice who had the right to dispose of the person of the accused, and the justice answered that he alone and no other had that right.

The board then examined Mariano Eugenio, Feliciano Mallari, Jorge Mariano Gacusan, and Pedro Cagarin, holders of the receipts issued by the municipal treasurer, who was charged by Lawyer Liongson with having collected fees unauthorized by the municipal code and tampered with public documents. The witnesses recognized the receipts which were presented to them by the provincial governor. Asked where they had buried the bodies, they answered, "In the Catholic cemetery." They were asked why they had buried the bodies in the Catholic cemetery when the receipts stated that they could be buried in the municipal cemetery, and said that when they went of their own free will to the treasury in order to pay the burial fees it was their intention to have the bodies buried in the municipal cemeteries, but that, after the bodies had been blessed by the padre, the latter's sexton told them that as the bodies had been blessed they would have to bury them in the Catholic cemetery.

With the permission of the board, Lawyer Liongson asks Canuto Aglipay, assistant justice of the peace of Victoria, if he knew he was accused of prevarication before the court of Victoria.

JUSTICE. Yes, sir.

LAWYER. Have you given your decision in regard to the dilatory plea presented by the parish priest?

JUSTICE. Yes, sir.

LAWYER. Did you consider the facts as constituting a misdemeanor or a fault?

JUSTICE. A fault.

LAWYER. Was your decision of a civil or a criminal character?

JUSTICE. Civil.

LAWYER. Before giving your decision in a civil case was there a civil trial?

JUSTICE. No, sir.

LAWYER. So that you give judgment in a civil case in the absence of either plaintiff or defendant?

JUSTICE. It was a case of "official prosecution."

LAWYER. So that, in a civil trial, you prosecute, answer, and give judgment?

JUSTICE. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

The investigation being closed, the members of the provincial board proceeded to a careful examination of the facts, and by a unanimous resolution decided to make the following recommendation to the civil governor:

1. That the municipal treasurer, secretary, and police be relieved from all respon-

sibility, as they had merely obeyed their orders within the limits of their attributions, and as provided by the municipal law and ordinances.

2. That the president, vice-president, and Councilor Villarta be removed from their offices, they having deliberately taken a wrongful advantage of their positions, blindly obeyed their personal feelings of resentment, and failed in the performance of their duties, by using their official positions in the satisfaction of their personal grudges.

3. That the justice and assistant justice of the peace be suspended from office, if the honorable civil governor should deem it convenient.

(Signed by the provincial secretary.)

On September 9, 1902, the provincial secretary forwarded the minutes of the proceedings as above outlined to the executive secretary, and on September 22, 1902, the following order of the civil governor went into effect:

Vicente Rigor, municipal president of Victoria; Ramon Rigor, vice-president, and Zoilo Villarta, councilor, are, upon recommendation of the provincial board, removed from their respective offices for the reasons stated in the recommendation, to wit, that they have used their official positions to bring contumely and insult upon Padre Cirilo Vergara by causing his arrest and detention without the slightest cause therefor and merely to gratify personal spite. Furthermore, Juan Villa Agustin, justice of the peace, and Canuto Aglipay are suspended from their respective offices, the former for the same offense as that charged against the municipal officers above mentioned, now removed, and the latter for entering judgment against a defendant without giving him any notice or hearing whatever.

Owing to a clerical oversight in the records division, the two last-mentioned officers remained suspended until February 5, 1903. At that time the matter was again brought up, and the officers were removed from office.

EXHIBIT No. 15.

LUCENA, *June 26.* (Received June 27.)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila:

A priest in the province refuses to give to municipal secretary a list of marriages, births, and deaths. How can we proceed to procure—in what manner?

PARAS.

[Memorandum—Opinion.]

(Act No. 82.)

By the terms of the municipal code the municipal secretary must keep an official record of all marriages, births, and deaths within the municipality, known as the "Civil Register."

Every person resident within the limits of the municipality who is authorized by law to celebrate marriage is required to forward immediately to the municipal secretary a notification of every marriage which he celebrates, together with the necessary data, for entry in the civil register. (Section 20–d.)

Municipal secretaries are directed to issue, upon the demand of any person, a certified copy of any record "within his control," for which they may charge a certain fee. (Section 20–e.)

If the priest in question, at the time of the celebration of each marriage by him, forwarded to the municipal secretary the notification required by law, the municipal secretary is not empowered to subsequently demand a list. If the municipal secretary's civil register is complete, he has in his possession the material for the list.

Respectfully,

DAVID LEWIS COBB

MANILA, P. I., *June 27, 1903.*

Governor PARAS, *Lucena, Tayabas:*

Referring to your telegram of yesterday, the municipal secretary has no warrant of law to demand of a priest a list of marriages, births, and deaths, it being his own duty to keep an official record of all marriages, births, and deaths. While it is the

priest's duty, whenever he celebrates a marriage, to forward immediately to the secretary a notification of the same, together with the necessary data for entry in the civil register, as required by section 20, letter (d), act 82, this is all that is required of him by law.

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

Official business.

EXHIBIT No. 16.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, FLOOR BUILDING,
San Francisco, November 5, 1902.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor of the Philippine Islands:

We beg to call your attention to the inclosed letter, published in the Gazette, of Galena, Ill., October 23, 1902, and signed by G. M. Palmer, a teacher in the public school department of the Philippine Islands.

The letter is in many ways objectionable. First, it reiterates the wholesale charge of immorality against the friars, a charge which the official reports and the most reliable testimony declare was grossly exaggerated. This Palmer puts the charge in a specially vicious manner. We refer to the third paragraph of his letter, and especially to the closing sentence of that paragraph. That such accusations and exaggerations should still be published in this country, and particularly by men in the employ of the United States Government, is very annoying to American Catholics and very unjust to the parties accused. The Catholics of this country and all liberal-minded Americans will no longer stand for such injustice.

The Philippine government pays this Palmer to teach school, not to circulate falsehoods in this country.

Such persons as he have done more to stir up strife and make the Philippine question more difficult of solution than anything else.

It is evident from his letter that Palmer is engaged in the proselytizing business. He admits that he inquired about the Bible in his school. He admits further that he invited the school children to visit his house after school hours to inspect this mysterious and unheard-of book called the Bible. And behold, as a result of his pious efforts, "there are quite a number now who wish to study it." If this is not proselytizing in a public official, if this is not using his office as a teacher to interfere with the religion of his pupils, then we do not know what proselytism is.

We submit that this man Palmer demonstrates his unfitness for the position which he occupies. We submit that he and his like are a stumbling block in the way of the United States Government, that it is they who have caused the lack of confidence which exists in this country toward the school department of the Philippines, that it is such tactics that have marred the efficiency of the school department in the islands. We most respectfuly call your attention to this case and beg for the favor of a reply.

Very respectfully,

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY
By PHILIP O'RYAN, *Director.*

[First indorsement.]

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU, *Manila, December 24, 1902.*

Respectfully referred to the general superintendent of education, through the honorable the secretary of public instruction, for investigation and report. It is requested that copy of the within letter be forwarded to Mr. Palmer.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, December 24, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the acting general superintendent of education for compliance with the first indorsement.

BERNARD MOSES,
Secretary of Public Instruction,
Per W. H. D.

[Third indorsement.]

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, January 15, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, through the honorable the secretary of public instruction, with the statement that the general superintendent has called Mr. Palmer to conference, and inviting attention to the inclosed statement from Mr. Palmer. In my talk with Mr. Palmer he said he was sorry that this matter was brought to the attention of the public, but showed a decided spirit of independence, as is also shown in his written statement, which is herewith submitted.

E. B. BRYAN,
General Superintendent of Education.

[Fourth indorsement.]
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, January 19, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor, in compliance with the first indorsement. Letters such as the printed inclosure serve no useful purpose, unless the arraying of one class of citizens against another on the lines of religious prejudice and hatred may be so considered. Coming from a teacher in the Philippines, where the population is overwhelmingly Catholic, such communications are especially harmful. The distrust of the Filipino people has been rather allayed than overcome, and Mr. Palmer's uncomplimentary, not to say unjust, references to them will not aid the Government in retaining their confidence, neither will his strictures on the ministers of their religion materially increase the attendance at the public school of Bocaue.

If one may judge by his answer to the within charges Mr. Palmer seems to think that his criticism of the prevailing religion of the country and its ministers was strictly within his rights and that no one can say him nay if, taking advantage of his confidential office, he invites pupils to his house for the purpose of giving into their hands religious books of his own selection and inculcating religious principles of his own choosing. Nevertheless, criticisms by teachers of the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination and attempts by them to influence the pupils in any public school for or against any religion are definitely prohibited by law. Under and by virtue of the terms of act 74, section 16, "No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school under this act." Mr. Palmer evidently considered that this law was intended to regulate his conduct in public only and that privately, not to say secretly, the purpose of the enactment might be defeated beneath the shadow of his own roof with impunity. Mr. Palmer was mistaken. The law can not be so construed, and even if it could, Mr. Palmer must not hope to escape administrative condemnation for his attempt to circumvent a law whose purpose is so plain and unequivocal. One of the most serious obstacles which the American system of education has had to encounter and is now encountering in the Philippine Islands is the suspicion of the native inhabitants that the school is to be used to undermine and destroy the faith of their children. That this suspicion is wholly without foundation goes without saying, but the American teacher who fails to recognize that it is a factor to be reckoned with and to conduct himself accordingly is a detriment to the service. Mr. Palmer is not in accord with the first commandment of the insular government—to respect all religions, war with none, favor none, teach none. His failure to be neutral in religious matters, as well as his reflections on the people whose children it is his duty to educate, not only impairs his usefulness and efficiency as a teacher, but also hampers the administration in its work of maintaining good relations with the people of the islands and serves to discredit its frequently announced policy of noninterference in purely religious matters. All that can be said in favor of Mr. Palmer is that he "did not know it was going to be published," and that he thought the law only regulated his conduct in the school building. In this case, taking into consideration all the circumstances, I recommend that the teacher be transferred from the school at Bocaue, that he be reprimanded by the general superintendent, and that a copy of the reprimand be furnished to every division superintendent and teacher in the department. This punishment is not as severe as the nature of Mr. Palmer's offense seems to merit, but inasmuch as a public reprimand and transfer will serve all the purposes of a harsher penalty no other is recommended.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

Memorandum accompanying fifth indorsement.

The wrong which Mr. Palmer has done is not to be determined by the truth or falsity of the statements which he has made. The issue as to the justice of what he says is wholly aside from the question. No one in the Government employ has the right to make public statements, whether well founded or not, which put him on one side or another of a controversy and, making him a partisan, unfit him for the duties he has agreed to perform. As the secretary of public instruction well says, the success of our public-school system depends upon the popularity of the teacher, upon his winning the confidence of the people who are near him. If he writes articles to his home papers which criticise severely the people with whom he has to live, and with whom he has to succeed, if he succeed at all; if in these articles he attacks their religion or the religious views of the church to which they belong, no matter how well founded such attacks are from his standpoint, he reduces his usefulness in the administration of the system of public instruction to such a point that the bureau ought no longer to be burdened with his presence. More than this, the government here represents the Government of the United States, which is entirely impartial as between Catholics and Protestants, and as between different methods of study and worship. The question whether the Bible ought to be freely distributed among the people, and whether it ought to be studied without the careful explanation of religious teachers, is one upon which churches have differed. A public school teacher, of course, is entitled to his views; but one may have views and nevertheless be under obligations not to express them when the particular function which he is discharging makes an expression of such views an obstacle to his success. There are many ways by which the actual conditions here can be presented to the American people from various standpoints by Protestants, Catholics, and others, and the refusal to permit members of the educational bureau to express themselves in public letters written to the United States is not intended to keep from the United States the facts as they exist here, whatever they are. The refusal is based on the ground that teachers who are employed for the purpose of making the educational system a success here must not do anything which will hamper them and obstruct them in the performance of their duties. One of the obstacles which we have had to meet here is the charge on the part of a number of Catholics of the United States that we are engaged in proselyting for the Protestant religion. This is not true. But any teacher who publicly announces his views and shows his Protestant bias in this regard, lends weight to such an accusation, and accordingly weakens the force of what we are doing. It increases the fire in our rear. It leads to attacks upon the whole system by sincere Catholics at home, which, communicated to Catholics in these islands, tends to weaken our power for good.

It is easy to say that this is a suppression of free speech. If a teacher desires to resign his place and give his attention to correspondence, there is no law in the islands that prevents him from writing anything he chooses which will not injure the general rights of others; but as long as he is a teacher he does give up the right of free speech so far as its unlimited exercise injures his usefulness as a teacher, just as he gives up the right of going where he chooses. He can not leave his district without permission; so he can not express his opinions in a general way as a teacher, if the expression of such opinions is likely to form an obstacle to his success in his work.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary of public instruction that Mr. Palmer ought to be separated from the service. It is necessary that we should make an example, and while the case is not so flagrant as some, it nevertheless is a case calling for action, and radical action may prevent mistakes by others while a milder punishment would not.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., February 13, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the secretary of public instruction, concurring in his remarks made in the fourth indorsement.

I had some doubt at first whether the penalty recommended was adequate, but in view of the fact that the letter seems not to have been written especially for publication, I think the milder punishment sufficient. There are some members of the educational department, and perhaps of other departments of the government, that have ideas with respect to the publication of their views which are radically erroneous. It is usually suggested in defense of publications of this kind that in a government organized under the sovereignty of the United States the right of free

speech should always be protected and its exercise never hampered or punished whenever what is said is neither libelous nor seditious nor treasonable. The remark is true so far as individuals who have no official responsibility are concerned; but when a man assumes a public office in the discharge of the duties of which the publication of his views on certain subjects will very much interfere with his usefulness he does consent, with respect to such subjects, to give up the right of free comment, by either speech or writing.

We occupy a peculiar position in this country in the teaching in the public schools, which grows out of the fact that most people of these islands are Catholics and have been used to the close union of religious and secular instruction. The priests and the people, many of them, are naturally suspicious that the introduction of a new system bodes no good for the orthodox religion. If, now, agents of the government in carrying on its schools manifest opinions which are adverse and hostile either to the church, their ministers, or their religious methods of instruction, they disable themselves from performing the duties which they are employed and paid to perform, and much interfere with their powers for usefulness. The question whether the Bible shall be freely read by young and old without the assistance of ministers and others who can explain its texts is a question upon which churches have differed; and, whatever may be thought of it, it is not for teachers in the public schools in this Catholic country either to encourage the study of the Bible—especially of the Protestant Bible—among their pupils or to say to those pupils anything upon the subject. The policy of the government is not intended to suppress a general knowledge of the conditions here or of the facts, whatever they may be. Anyone not a teacher or public official may go into any town in the islands and write as he chooses concerning the conditions there. What the facts are will come out without the efforts of the members of the educational department. They, however, occupy a position of great delicacy under the circumstances, and must leave it to others to explain to the public the actual situation, looked at from the standpoint of writers of various views. Of course, in a new country, with new conditions, it is most natural that teachers of literary tastes should write their impressions of what they see. If they choose to include such impressions in confidential letters, they must run the risk of the action of imprudent or unfaithful correspondents who betray their confidence to the public. The publication of such impressions, though confidentially communicated, produces just as much evil as if the publication were intended.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Sixth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, February 17, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the general superintendent of education, inviting attention to the fourth and fifth indorsements.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

[Seventh indorsement.]

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Manila, February 20, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the honorable secretary of public instruction.

The following reprimand has been sent to Mr. Palmer:

"MANILA, *February 19, 1903.*

"Mr. GEORGE N. PALMER,
"*Teacher of English, Bocaue, Bulacan.*

"DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter published in the Gazette, of Galena, Ill., October 23, 1902, I have to say that there is nothing to be gained, either here or in the States, by such a letter even if sent as a private letter. Furthermore, you were inexcusably thoughtless in not requesting your friend to consider such information as confidential unless your purpose was to have it published. More harm has been done and more misunderstanding created at home by just such correspondence than almost anything else. You should know that there are many things which George N. Palmer who happens to be in the islands may do, but which George N. Palmer as a civil employee may not do.

"In addition to this reprimand, I propose to transfer you at the earliest practicable date from your present station.

"Very truly, yours,

"E. B. BRYAN,
'*General Superintendent of Education.*"

In this connection and touching upon the same subject, I am sending to all division superintendents and teachers a circular which contains the following paragraphs:

"I. Section 16 of act 74 explicitly states that teachers shall not teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect or denomination, and also explicitly sets forth the conditions under which religious instruction can be given by a priest, minister, or religious teacher for one-half hour three times a week. It seems that, in a few cases, teachers have failed to strictly obey the letter of this law. It is understood, of course, that there is no restriction whatever upon anyone attending the church affiliation or church attendance. While we have certain individual rights which must not be ignored, we likewise have certain social and institutional duties and responsibilities that are equally imperative, and it is to the teacher as a social factor that this law of noninterference applies. The general superintendent will expect full compliance with this law by Protestant and Catholic alike. Failure in such compliance will be considered sufficient ground for immediate dismissal.

"II. Because of your great distance from the States, and the prevailing conditions here being so different from the conditions there, it is very difficult for home people to correctly understand many things that we may be disposed to say to them in letters. They get a wrong impression, talk matters over freely, and frequently allow letters to be published, thus multiplying the wrong impression many times. Recently I have had my attention called to two cases of this kind, which have resulted in great embarrassment to the authors of the letters and considerable annoyance to the civil commission and this office. Teachers are requested to exercise such care as the situation demands, both in their statements and by special direction to correspondents that all private communications shall be treated as such. Any misuse of matter sent to the States will be treated as if authorized by the party sending it."

E. B. BRYAN,
General Superintendent of Education.

[Eighth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, February 24, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the acting executive secretary, inviting attention to the seventh indorsement.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

[Ninth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, February 27, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the secretary of public instruction. It seems to me that a statement of the case, together with the indorsements of the secretary of public instruction and the governor, ought to be sent to all the teachers in the Archipelago. What is the view of the secretary of public instruction on this subject?

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 17.

LAW OFFICES HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
No. 7 Calle Audiencia, Manila, P. I., March 18, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: By direction of the bishop administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, we have the honor to submit for your attention the complaint of the parish priest of Polo against the municipality of that town for violation of the Catholic cemetery therein situated, and inclose copies, with translations thereof, of the correspondence which the parish priest sent and received in regard to the matter. The parish priest has received no notification whatever from the governor in regard to his communication, and the matter is of so much importance that it is believed it should be brought immediately to your attention. We are informed that the following parties took part in the breaking open of the door of the cemetery: One Martin, of the police force of the municipality; the vice-president of the town, Geronimo Angeles; the municipal treasurer, Rufino Valenzuela; the municipal doctor, Pio Valenzuela; one Francisco Valenzuela, and one Eugenio Augustines.

Very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
Counsel for the Archdiocese of Manila.

The inclosures with the above letter were as follows:

1. A communication, dated March 12, 1903, from the vice-president of the municipality to the parish priest, asking that, for the sake of the hygiene of the municipality and because there is no other cemetery in the pueblo, the priest will give the proper orders to his watchman of the cemetery to allow the burial of Doña Agustina Evangelista.

2. A communication, dated March 12, 1903, from the secretary of the archdiocese of Manila, as follows:

"ESTEEMED FATHER: The bishop says that when any person dies outside the Catholic Church and is publicly in the Aglipayan communion in no case can he be interred in the parish cemetery. The Catholic Church parish is one thing and the public and municipality is another. That they may claim rights which they have not, and you will protest to the authorities and not permit such atrocities."

3. Communication from the parish priest of Polo, dated March 12, 1903, to the municipal president, as follows:

"Having received notice that the Aglipayans are going to inter in the cemetery belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, which is in my care, the body of Doña Agustina Evangelista, who died publicly in the schism, and in order to stop all disorder and conflict that might occur, I ask you to give sufficient aid in case they make such attempt.

"Awaiting your answer at the earliest possible moment, I am,

"Respectfully,

"LADISLAO SANTOS."

In reply thereto:

"I understand your communication, and will always with the best vigilance attend to those who will violate public order.

"GERONIMO ANGELES."

4. Communication, dated March 13, 1903, from the parish priest to the provincial governor, as follows: "Under date of the 12th of the present month I directed an official statement to the president of Polo, of which a copy is adjoined, and feeling in my heart, Señor Governor, that in place of giving me help as I asked he assisted the Aglipayans with 8 armed constabulary, in whose presence was destroyed the door or the padlock of the Catholic cemetery of the parish, I have the honor to place in your knowledge these facts."

MANILA, P. I., *March 20, 1903.*

Señor PABLO TECSON,
Governor of Bulacan, Malolos.

My DEAR GOVERNOR: I beg to inclose herewith complaints, with evidence, made on behalf of the parish priest of Polo against certain officials of the town of Polo for violation of the rights of the parish priest by breaking down (open) the Catholic cemetery and burying therein one who is forbidden by the laws of the church to be buried. If the fact are as claimed, it seems to me that you ought to make an example of the officials and remove them and direct the fiscal to prosecute them. Will you be good enough to look into this matter? We can not permit lawlessness on either side of this church controversy, and people must be taught to recognize the legal rights of others, and if they contest those rights to test them in the courts and not by violence.

Very sincerely, yours,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Telegram.]

MANILA, *March 30, 1903.*

Governor TECSON, *Malolos, Bulacan:*

No report received from you as yet complaints parish priests San Rafael and Polo. Papers referred to you March 14 and 20. Please expedite action and report as soon as practicable.

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

MALOLOS, *March 31.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Acquainted with your wire relating complaints of parish priests of San Rafael and Polo, state Governor Tecson busy operating against ladrones. Am also busy census work and board of revision. Nevertheless, when on inspection work in San Rafael,

made investigations in matter complaints. Owing to want of time could but commence same, and have not determined responsibility of president. Will take every effort to expedite action in matter and will report.

FRANCISCO MORELOS, *Acting Governor.*

Copy furnished T. L. Hartigan for his information.

MANILA, *April 24, 1903.*

Hon. PABLO TECSON,
Provincial Governor, Malolos, Bulacan.

SIR: Referring to the complaints of the parish priests of San Rafael and Polo in the matter of the alleged violation of the church regulations by the people of said municipalities, I have the honor to request that you make a special effort to investigate the matters complained of and render your report to this office at the earliest practicable date. It is, of course, realized that you have been very busy of late with other matters, but as these complaints have now been pending for some time, it is hoped that you will soon be able to thoroughly investigate and report thereon.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
Malolos, P. I., May 1, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P I.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in view of the investigation I have ordered to be made in connection with the complaint of the parish priest of Polo against the vice-president of said town, I shall submit the results thereof to the honorable provincial board for judgment; and, in regard to that of San Rafael, I have to state that the same was forwarded to the honorable government, with the report of the board, on the 11th of April last.

I beg you to inform the honorable civil governor of the above statements.

Very respectfully,

PABLO TECSON,
Provincial Governor, Bulacan.

There were 14 pages of testimony in the case, and the report of the provincial board was as follows:

The facts charged by the prosecution are admitted by the defendants, and are as follows:

The vice-president, acting as president, having been informed that there existed in the pueblo two corpses in the state of incipient putrefaction, which the parish priest had refused to bury in the Roman Catholic cemetery for the reason that the deceased had not, in view of their faith, been entitled to burial therein, wrote a courteous communication to the priest requesting him to permit the burial of the deceased in his cemetery. The parish priest, however, denied the request. The vice-president then, since there existed no other cemetery in which the bodies could be buried, ordered their interment in the Roman Catholic graveyard, which order was duly executed by the municipal officers.

While the testimony submitted by the board goes to show that the course taken by the vice-president, although clearly illegal, was adopted in good faith and under the impression, probably, that the urgency of the situation justified stringent and desperate measures, still it is believed that the necessity of enforcing a strict and intelligent observance on the part of the municipal and other government officers of the rights of the church in this and similar cases demands the removal of the accused for the sake of example.

It is respectfully recommended, therefore, that Geronimo Angeles, vice-president of Polo, Bulacan, be dismissed from office.

MANILA, P. I., *June 9, 1903.*

Mr. GERONIMO ANGELES, *Polo, Bulacan, P. I.*

SIR: The charges, evidence, and recommendations of the provincial board of Bulacan in the case against you having been received and duly considered, you are informed that the findings of said board are concurred in, and you are accordingly hereby dismissed from the office of municipal vice-president of the municipality of Polo, province of Bulacan.

By direction of the civil governor:

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

Before the letter last above written, however, there was sent a telegram as follows:

MANILA, *May 26, 1903.*

TECSON, *Governor, Malolos, Bulacan:*

Report mentioned in your letter of 1st instant re complaint of parish priest Polo against vice-president of Polo not yet received. Telegraph action taken thereon by provincial board, and when papers will be sent to this office.

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

MALOLOS, *May 27.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Referring to telegram 26th, complaint parish priest Polo against vice-president, papers and resolution of board relative to said matter were forwarded on 14th instant. Copies of resolution and communication forwarded to-day.

FRANCISCO MORELOS,
Provincial Secretary of Bulacan.

The communication referred to in the last telegram is as follows:

PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

I do hereby certify that the following resolution has been passed by this provincial board of the province of Bulacan in a special meeting held on May 11, 1903:

Resolved, That the vice-president of Polo, having been found guilty of violating the law by infringing on the right of the parish priest in that he ordered the burial in the Catholic cemetery of a body which according to the law of the Catholic Church was forbidden to be interred there, is hereby removed from his office, to take effect May 11, 1903, subject to the approval of the honorable civil governor of the Philippine Archipelago.

FRANCISCO MORELOS,
Provincial Secretary of Bulacan.

MALOLOS, P. I., *May 27, 1903.*

EXHIBIT No. 18.

SAN RAFAEL, *March 8, 1903.*

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, *San Rafael, Bulacan.*

Bonifacio Ycasiano, parish priest of San Rafael, appears before you, accusing in legal form the señor presidente of this town, Don Victorino de la Fuente, for the following fact:

Having been informed by my sacristan mayor, Teodoro Lopez, that some persons were disposed to bury the corpse of one Leodegario de Guzman, a Protestant, I immediately proceeded to protest in legal form, as shown by the document hereto annexed, and, far from answering in the form becoming a public officer, or even that of a courteous man, he returned the protest saying that no one could oppose his will when he ordered that a corpse should be buried in any place he wanted, be it sacred or not, and in case anyone should oppose his sovereign determination, he ordered all the police to be armed and to accompany the corpse, with definite orders to fire on the first who should mutter a word or oppose the burial in the Catholic cemetery, and publicly cried out, ordering his policemen that if I or the sacristan mayor appeared on the scene to tie us and shoot us on the spot. From what I have stated results: First, that the señor presidente, being a Protestant, takes advantage of his authority to impose on the Catholics, thus trampling upon the provisions in force upon the freedom of worship; second, that he has usurped a property of the Catholic Church, violating, moreover, a sacred place, for henceforth there can not be buried in said place the corpse of anyone who dies in the communion of the Catholic Church until the corpse of the said Protestant is taken out, all of which constitutes a grave injury; and third, the threat with armed force directed against peaceful citizens who have no other crime than that of defending the legitimate rights of the church against unlawful actions. By virtue of which I ask—first, that the corpse in question be taken out at the president's expense, which by orders of his has been buried in said place; and second, that, without prejudice to the criminal proceedings to which he has given occasion according to law, he should give public satisfaction to the persons offended and scandalized by the aforesaid actions of his.

Respectfully, BONIFACIO YCASIANO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1903, at 4.30 o'clock p. m.

AMBROSIO VALERA,
Justice of the Peace.

COURT OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF SAN RAFAEL,
March 8, 1903—5 p. m.

The honorable judge said: That, acknowledging receipt of the aforesaid accusation, he refuses to take any legal proceedings in view of the conduct shown by the municipal president of this town, Señor Victorino de la Fuente, at the time when the complainant asked protection of the said president, who proceeded not only by refusing the protection solicited, but by arming the municipal police force under his control, with definite orders against anyone opposing his will; therefore, he believes that it is not wise to interfere in the affair, because the gross conduct of the municipal president was not directed at the force of the law, but at the law of force, while the defendant may be in a condition to trouble anyone; thus it is that he provides for an appeal to the superior, so that convenient measures may be taken. It is thus ordered.

AMBROSO VALERO.

SAN RAFAEL, *March 8, 1903.*

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT, *San Rafael, Bulacan.*

SIR: The undersigned, parish priest of this town, protests against the burial of a corpse of a Protestant in the holy cemetery with the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; and, therefore, abiding by the provisions in force, asks protection so that the burial of one Leogario de Guzman in the sacred ground will not take place, and asks you to acknowledge receipt of this for consequent results.

Respectfully,

BONIFACIO YCASIANO.

No. 2 CALLE ARZOBISPO,
Manila, P. I., March 11, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: By direction of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, we have the honor to present for your consideration the inclosed documents from Rev. Bonifacio Ycasiano, parish priest of San Rafael, Bulacan, with translations, and to request your attention to the same.

Very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., March 14, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the governor of Bulacan for his action, if the evidence discloses the facts as stated herein by the parish priest. If the municipal president has thus resorted to violence to compel the priest of the Roman Catholic Church to permit the burial of a person whose burial is forbidden by the laws of the church in a cemetery in the possession of the church, and has enforced his will by violence, he ought to be suspended and removed. He has no right to take the law into his own hands. He has no right to infringe the rights of property of the Roman Catholic Church and its right of possession. Even if he claims that the church is not the owner of the cemetery, the church is in possession, and it is a gross violation of his duty to violate that possession by force. The question of the right of property can be tested in the courts. I trust that you will look into this matter, as I know you will, impartially, and act, as I know you will, as justice dictates.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

Here follows the report of the acting governor of the province, Francisco Morelos, which, together with the testimony accompanying it, covers 7 typewritten pages. The report is to the effect that the ground in which the corpse was buried is outside the Catholic cemetery and forms no part of it. The testimony, while conflicting in some of its details and not definite, seems to substantiate this opinion.

[Second indorsement.]

(This indorsement is the reference of the above-mentioned report to the civil governor.)

[Third indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 23, 1903.

Respectfully referred to Messrs. Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe & Gutierrez, attorneys at law, Manila, inclosing additional information in this case, and requesting prompt return of all papers with such comment as they may see fit to make.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

MANILA, *May 2, 1903.*

Respectfully returned to Hon. A. W. Fergusson, executive secretary, asking attention to the further statement of the parish priest of San Rafael and the affidavit of Rev. Juan de la Rosa, who consecrated the cemetery in the year 1882, with translations thereof.

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
Counsel to the Archdiocese of Manila.

(What the additional statement was, which is mentioned in the fourth indorsement, does not appear from the record.)

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
BAGUIO, BENGUET, *May 9, 1903.*

Respectfully returned to the governor of Bulacan, inviting attention to the additional evidence submitted by the parish priest, together with the affidavits of the priest who blessed the cemetery, and requesting that a much fuller investigation be made, not only as to the case of where the cemetery was, but as to what was used as a cemetery at the time of the burial, and whether what was used included the place of burial in this instance. The question is one of actual possession, not title.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Sixth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
Malolos, P. I., May 26, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the executive secretary, together with the information and papers in this matter.

PABLO TECSON, *Provincial Governor.*

(This second report of the provincial officials covers seven pages, and confirms and strengthens the former.)

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Baguio, Benguet, June 13, 1903.

Respectfully referred to Messrs, Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe & Gutierrez, inviting attention to the decision of Governor Tecson upon the question of actual control of the cemetery where the burial took place and the evidence upon which his decision proceeded.

It seems to me that the decision is correct and that the cemetery was a municipal cemetery de facto. Whether the title was in the church is a question for adjudication which may be raised in the ordinary way, but the action of the president in ordering the burial to take place where it did take place was an order affecting property in actual control and custody of the municipality, and therefore offers no occasion for discipline of the president. The church authorities may have recourse to the court of first instance to test the title and oust the municipality, if it has been and is in unlawful possession. The return of these papers is requested.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 19.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 14, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to the Hon. Juan Cailles, provincial governor of La Laguna, calling his attention to the within communication. If, as stated, the municipal council of Lilio has passed an ordinance levying a tax upon the ringing of church bells when certain ceremonies are performed, the councilors have acted improvidently and in excess of their authority. The only authority given the municipal council to levy taxes is found in the municipal code, in which the subject of taxation is specifically enumerated, and any others are prohibited. It is desired that you promptly notify the municipal council of Lilio of the impropriety of its action and see that the ordinance is repealed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 20.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., October 24, 1901.

Honorable CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In the minutes of the quarterly meeting of the municipal presidents, prescribed by article 4 of act No. 136, held in Cavite on the 21st of the current month, appears the following, which, having been submitted for approval by the provincial board in their regular session of this day, I have the honor to transmit to the United States Philippine Commission through your honored self:

"VII.—*Resolved*, On motion of the municipal president of San Roque, to recommend to the Civil Commission, through the provincial board of Cavite, the unanimous expression of opinion of the municipal presidents of the pueblos of this province that the question of the friars should be promptly and effectively settled, as it is a matter of primary importance, for the friars, or those who purport to represent them, are making manifestations of such a character that (although, fortunately, up to the present date they have been peaceable) they may result any day in tumult and a breach of the peace, a condition that would be very subversive to the well-being of the inhabitants of this province, which should be the supreme care of the government of the Philippines, according to the wishes of the unfortunate ex-President of the United States, Mr. McKinley, expressed in the instructions given to the Civil Commission in regard to the form of government in these islands."

I have the honor to transmit the above resolution, that due notice may be taken thereof.

Respectfully,

DANIEL TIRONA,
Provincial Secretary, Cavite.

EXHIBIT No. 21.

IMUS, *October 11, 1901.*

Sr. FELIPE CALDERON,
Legal Adviser of the Municipality.

SIR: The committee of the lawsuit against the Recoleto friars sends me the following communication:

"THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF IMUS.

"SIR: This committee has the honor to inform you that this morning Mr. Gregor, agent of the house which is the so-called purchaser of the San Juan estate, has gone over the land of this pueblo from the bridge of the barrio of Palico to the boundary of Bacoor, with an apparatus or instrument similar to those used for surveying, stopping at the street corners, accompanied by two American soldiers armed with rifles. As this affects or prejudices the lawsuit which is being followed by the pueblo, the committee begs you to take the necessary action for this gentleman to be prevented to go on with his operation and to apply to the proper authorities so that he may not be given a military escort, under whose protection he is acting to the prejudice of the rights of the pueblo."

I, in my turn, communicate the facts to you, and beg you to see the constituted authorities, so that the military commander of this pueblo be restrained from giving his help to said Mr. Gregor in a matter which is before the courts, and in order to avoid disorders which might have serious consequences.

LINRIO TOPACIO,
Municipal President.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 15, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the commanding general Division of the Philippines and military governor.

This subject of friars' lands in Cavite is a most delicate one. On some accounts it is the most troublesome question that we are likely to have here. I have been attempting, through an agent whom I have sent down into Cavite, to obtain some idea of the value of the lands with a possible view to their purchase by the insular government, but the agent whom I sent, I have been informed, was turned back from the land by two soldiers. I respectfully request that the officer in command be directed not to interfere with my surveyor. The frenzy that these people can get into in regard to the friars' lands is almost impossible to believe. I suggest that each party would better be left to his legal rights, without assistance except from the officers of the court.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., October 17, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer, Imus, Cavite, for report and explanation as to why soldiers are acting as escort to and guarding any surveyor. This is not a soldier's duty and should not be permitted unless ordered by higher authority. A full explanation of this incident will be made.

These papers to be returned through military channels.

By order of Major-General Chaffee:

J. S. KERR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

IMUS, CAVITE PROVINCE, P. I., *October 23, 1901.*

Respectfully referred to First Lieut. A. V. P. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, who was in command of this station October 11, 1901. Information is desired as to whether a guard was furnished Mr. McGregor from this station on or about October 11, 1901; also whether, to his knowledge, any American soldiers have turned back a surveyor sent here by the civil governor or have had any orders to do so.

B. T. SIMMONS,
Captain, Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

[Fourth indorsement.]

IMUS, CAVITE PROVINCE, P. I., *October 25, 1901.*

Respectfully returned with the information that Mr. McGregor was furnished with no escort on or about October 11, nor upon any other date during the time I commanded this post. At about the date above mentioned there were two enlisted men from San Francisco de Malabon (headquarters of the Fourth Infantry) making an authorized road sketch of the country in the vicinity of this post and Bacoor, with an armed escort, and it occurs to the undersigned that Mr. McGregor may have been seen by some native in conversation with this detachment. I have reason to believe that Mr. McGregor, on the occasion of his recent visit to Imus, had in his possession no scientific instrument other than a camera. To my knowledge no surveyor has been turned back from this town by American soldiers. In the early part of this month a native surveyor presented me with a memorandum note from Maj. C. W. Mason, Fourth Infantry, stating that he (the surveyor) was in the employ of the civil government and that he desired access to a certain large blue-print map of the friars' lands in question. I gave this man permission to copy this map, and took him in person to the place where it hangs. He was, however, not satisfied, and desired the use of the tracing from which the blue print was made. I explained to him that we did not have the tracing, whereupon he left. I can hardly credit his statement, as there have been native surveyors employed by the pueblo frequently working in this vicinity, and they have never been molested by the troops.

A. V. P. ANDERSON,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry.

[Fifth indorsement.]

IMUS, CAVITE PROVINCE, P. I., *October 27, 1901.*

Respectfully returned through military channels to the adjutant-general, Division of the Philippines. An escort was furnished to Mr. McGregor to San Nicolas on or about July 20, 1901, in compliance with instructions from the adjutant-general, first district, Department of Southern Luzon. Since that date no guard has been furnished him or any surveyor. If any American soldier has turned back any surveyor sent to this station by the civil governor he has done so without authority. I do not believe such to have been the case.

In justice to the officers who have commanded or may command this station, it is requested that credence be not given to statements made by natives concerning the official acts of those officers until they have been investigated.

B. T. SIMMONS,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

[Sixth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SEPARATE BRIGADE,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON,
Batangas, Batangas Province, P. I., November 3, 1901.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant-general, Department of Southern Luzon. There does not seem to have been a guard furnished as reported (October 11, 1901). The records of this office show a guard was furnished Mr. McGregor on July 18. I was absent from my headquarters at that time and can not say why such detail was made. I am aware of the strong feeling about these lands, and have always been averse to the question coming up under present unsettled conditions.

S. S. SUMNER,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON,
Manila, P. I., November 8, 1901.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant-general, Division of the Philippines; attention invited to the fourth, fifth, and sixth indorsements.

J. P. WADE,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Eighth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., November 14, 1901

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Luke E. Wright, vice-civil governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., inviting attention to preceding indorsements.

There does not appear to be any ground for the within complaint.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Commanding.

EXHIBIT No. 22.

[Telegram.]

MANILA, *November 9, 1902.*

Governor TRIAS, *Cavite:*

I have been informed that forcible possession has been taken of a church in Caridad which has been until now in the peaceable possession and under the control of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Such dispossession is an unlawful act. If the church building is claimed by the municipality, its rights must be asserted in court. They can not be vindicated by the strong hand under a government of law and order. I rely on you to preserve the peace and to prevent the people of a municipality from violating the law. You ought not to take sides, as governor, in the religious controversies, but you must preserve the law and restrain its violation, no matter who is the violator. I rely on you to do so.

TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Telegram.]

CAVITE, *November 10, 1902.*

Governor TAFT, *Manila:*

Church in La Caridad is a building in construction since long ago without being completed, and was not under any possession, control, nor had been used for any religious purpose. Since last Saturday up to date I did not assist in any religious festival during the fiestas of Cavite and San Roque. Last Saturday I had been, for precaution, at the place in Cavite where they were going to say mass in the new church, and without alighting from my carriage, in order to see personally the appearance of things, and it is not true, as per newspapers, that I had been present at the time, as at the said time I was holding a meeting of the provincial board. No official or employee of the government has taken part officially in the various fiestas in Cavite, for it is a custom—there is a board of festival which has the official representation, composed of civilians, and the said board is in charge of the organization of the fiesta and its carrying into effect, and the town expenses. It is also not true that the municipality of La Caridad had invited Priest Aglipay to the said town, but a committee composed of civilians.

TRIAS, *Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 23.

CAVITE, *June 10, 1902.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES:

The undersigned, natives and residents of Cavite, San Roque, and La Caridad, say that they are deeply aggrieved by the prohibition made by the municipality of La Caridad to bury any more bodies in the Catholic cemetery, which has been built in an isolated lot north of La Caridad for the use of the three pueblos; it has existed sixty years without ever being closed, even during the terrible epidemic of 1882, and there is no law authorizing such a measure, which hurts deeply the feelings of all good Catholics. If the prohibition has been decided as a sanitary measure, it is a serious mistake, as the place which has been chosen by the municipality for a burial ground is in the pueblo itself and is not fenced around, so that the bodies may be dug out by stray animals and become their prey, whereas the Catholic cemetery is built of stone and mortar and surrounded with a wall. Since the Catholic cemeteries of Manila are open, as well as those of the other pueblos of the province, the undersigned protest against the closing of their graveyard, which deprives Catholic families of the consolation of having their dear ones buried in holy ground, and beg you to order that the Catholic cemetery be reopened and that the municipality of La Caridad be enjoined from taking any measures against the burial of Catholics therein.

(Signed by J. C. Ruyman and many others.)

OFFICE OF HARTIGAN, MARPLE & SOLIGNAC,
ATTOREYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Manila, P. I., June 3, 1903.

The ACTING CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: We are directed by the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila to ask your attention to the action of the municipal board of La Caridad, in the province of Cavite, in relation to the Catholic cemetery situated in that town, and used as a cemetery for the towns of Cavite, San Roque, and La Caridad. On May 23 of this year the man in charge of the cemetery reported to Father Caballeria, of Cavite, that he had received instructions to allow no more interments in the cemetery. Later the president of the town of La Caridad informed Father Caballeria that this order had been issued because the cemetery was in an unsanitary condition and because what was to be interred passed through the town of La Caridad. We are further directed to state that it is believed the cemetery is in good sanitary condition.

Immediately thereafter Father Caballeria, for the archdiocese of Manila, was granted a cemetery in a place called Lascaran in the pueblo of La Caridad by the owners thereof for use as a Catholic cemetery. The town authorities of La Caridad will not allow Father Caballeria to bury anyone in this latter ground, as they claim they want to use it for a municipal cemetery and a source of revenue to the municipality.

We are, very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE & SOLIGNAC,
Counsel to the Archdiocese of Manila.

MANILA, P. I., *June 28, 1902.*

Hon. MARIANO TRIAS,
Governor of the Province of Cavite, Cavite, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received by me on the 3d instant from Messrs. Hartigan, Marple & Solignac, counselors of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, complaining in behalf of their client of the action of the municipal board of La Caridad in your province.

If the facts with reference to the action of the municipal board of La Caridad are correctly set forth in said communication, it is a manifest usurpation of authority. Undoubtedly the council of the municipality, under the provisions of the municipal code, has the right to abate a nuisance threatening the health or lives of the people of the community, but it is equally clear that they have not the right, by virtue of this right, to declare a cemetery which is in fact sanitary to be a nuisance and forbid interments therein. It is equally clear that the church authorities have the right to establish a cemetery of their own, and that the municipal authorities can not, merely because they desire to get revenue from a cemetery of their own, forbid the use of the church cemetery or prevent interments therein.

It is desired that you shall make investigation as to all these matters at as early a date as practicable and report thereon. If you find that in point of fact the cemetery at La Caridad is sanitary and not a menace to the public health, then it is suggested that you should call the attention of the municipal authorities to the impropriety of their action in ordering it closed up. In making this investigation it is suggested that you call on the president of the provincial board of health for aid in the matter to assist you in reaching a proper conclusion.

It is also desired that you call the attention of the municipal authorities of La Caridad to the invalidity of their ordinance forbidding burials to be made in the new cemetery if, as stated, the purpose is to force interments in the municipal cemetery. Governor Taft is now at Rome engaged in negotiation with a view to settling all vexed questions between the church and the insular government. In the meantime it is very desirable that acts of mere reprisal because of supposed wrongs in the past should not be indulged in by municipal authorities. All churches have equal rights, and are entitled to build churches or establish cemeteries for the burial of the dead at will, the only limitation upon their power being the right of the municipality to see that they are sanitary.

It is hoped that you will arrange this matter upon the lines suggested, and that there will be no occasion for further legitimate complaint to this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

(Through a clerical error the papers in the case were not inclosed with the above letter, and the matter was thus delayed. Papers were sent to the provincial governor on July 23, 1903.)

MANILA, *August 27, 1902.*

Hon. MARIANO TRIAS,
Provincial Governor, Cavite, P. I.

SIR: Referring to the acting civil governor's letter of June 28, 1902, and indorsement of this office dated the 23d ultimo, in the matter of a complaint against the municipal board of La Caridad in respect of the parish cemetery, I have the honor to invite your attention to the request that the matter be investigated and reported upon at as early a date as practicable. Such report has not been received as yet, and the civil governor will be pleased to receive it at an early date.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., September 3, 1902.

Hon. CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In answer to your esteemed favor of the 23d of June, 1902, forwarding to me the claim entered by Messrs. Hartigan, Marple & Solignac, in the name of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, anent the closing of the Catholic ceme-

tery of the pueblo of Caridad of this province, as a result of the investigations made by this office, I have the honor to inform you:

First. That on account of the cholera of 1882 at "Lascaran," in the barrio of San Ignacio of the town of Caridad, there was already a temporary cemetery where the victims of the cholera were interred.

Second. That on account of the present epidemic, on the 16th of May of the present year the municipality of Caridad decided to open same, and on the 23d of the same month, on motion of the municipal board of health, it was ordered to close the old cemetery which was in charge of Padre Cavalleria, based upon the reasons that, on account of being located in the center of the settlement, its oldness and its state of saturation, it was lacking in hygienic conditions; it was a constant menace to the public health and a cause for alarm to the neighborhood, because in order to reach said cemetery from any point whatever it was necessary to carry the corpses along streets inhabited and populous.

Third. That on the same date of May 22, 1902, the municipal council enacted an ordinance more or less to the following effect: (A) It was ordered to open a general municipal cemetery in the barrio of San Ignacio, and also the permanent closing of the old cemetery; (B) there was definitely selected a place next to the cemetery of the Chinese, along the shore of Manila Bay, in the barrio of San Ignacio, for all kinds of burials, either from cholera or from any other sickness; (C) the burial in the new cemetery was prohibited without the respective receipt of the municipality for the payment of $1 Mexican for each corpse in coffin and 50 cents without coffin; and (D) A fine was imposed of $5 Mexican upon any cemetery allowing burial without this requirement having been complied with.

Fourth. The Padre Cavalleria, upon being informed of this ordinance, immediately presented due protest before the provincial board of health on May 24, 1902, which board thereupon called for due information from the municipal council of Caridad.

Fifth. That this information was provided on May 27, 1902, and consisted of the transmission of the cited municipal ordinance, the municipal president of Caridad adding upon his own responsibility that the closed cemetery "belonged to the Spanish Government and to no Catholic church whatsoever."

Sixth. That the said information was conveyed to the representatives of the insular board of health, Messrs. C. N. Demay and G. Parker Dillon, and according to the same on the 24th of June, 1902, the provincial board of health approved in every particular the action of the municipality of Caridad, the secretary being instructed to inform the parties interested of this decision.

Seventh. All the foregoing is taken from a copy of the records in the office of the secretary of the provincial board of health, to which as soon as there was received in this office the letter of your honor with the complaint of the bishop of Manila it was transmitted for their due information.

Eighth. That the president of the provincial board of health, besides furnishing the said copy to this office, in an indorsement of the 16th of August, 1902, added that the provincial board of health, composed of Messrs. C. M. Demay and G. Parker Dillon; representatives or commissioners of the insular board of health, T. A. Hessler, surgeon, U. S. Navy; T. Ejercito, provincial president of sanitation; and Walter B. Buxton, provincial inspector, made investigation for themselves of the exceedingly bad hygienic condition of the cemetery under consideration, and being ratified, together with the assistance of Dr. J. E. Gartner, U. S. Navy, again approved the decision of the local authorities of Caridad.

Ninth. In the cited indorsement, immediately following, the said president stated that the board under his presidency "had never refused to allow the establishment of any Catholic cemetery subject to due sanitary inspection."

Tenth. That on account of the context of the letter of your honor, on the 12th instant at 4 o'clock exactly in the afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Ejercito, provincial president of sanitation, I proceeded to the closed Catholic cemetery, and though beautifully and nicely arranged, I satisfied myself that there was not a span of ground in length and depth that did not contain particles of human bones; that same is in the center of the town, surrounded by houses, in proximity to a girls' school, and in order to convey thither corpses, come from wherever they may, it was necessary to carry them through populous streets of some travel.

Eleventh. Thereupon we proceeded to the new cemetery established by the municipality at the place "Lascaran." We were attended by the vice-president of said municipality. This cemetery extends along the Bay of Manila, and coming from the town one passes first by the Chinese cemetery. It is located in such a direction that the prevailing winds of any season of the year can not convey the miasmata or emanations toward the populated district. From the 23d of May, when the location of same was decided upon, until that day, according to the statement of the sexton, there had been buried there more than 150 corpses, during the height of the

prevalence of cholera, brought from the three towns of Cavite, San Roque, and Caridad; there were days when the number reached 14 of those buried. On the afternoon of the visit there were 3, and it was noted that the graves were dug to a considerable depth, reaching even the salty seepage of the sea. The ground is somewhat uneven but spacious, and sufficient for the sole burying ground for the three towns. It is well watched and cared for, and as the income is increased it is being leveled and surrounded with a fence with stone foundation, upon which latter will be built a railing of cane or lumber. It is accessible by land and sea from Cavite, and to any part of Caridad by unfrequented paths, although somewhat traveled, one can reach the same without traversing any settlement.

Twelfth. The closed Catholic cemetery was a public cemetery for the three towns of Cavite, San Roque, and Caridad, and on account of not having any ground for building one of its own, fearing that the corpses of Cavite would not be allowed burial in the new municipal cemetery of Lascaran, and endeavoring to obtain some privilege or at least some of the equipment of the closed cemetery, the municipality of Cavite, upon being informed of this circumstance, on June 28, 1902, forwarded the following data to this office: (A) That it was formerly the custom in Cavite to bury their dead within the church or in the churchyard, and for the common people or the poor there was a common cemetery in front of the church called San Pedro, or the Parochial, bordering on the yard of the same; (B) that the burials of the town of San Roque were made on the right side of said town church; (C) that the Spanish Government, appreciating the danger to the public health on account of such burials for the three towns of Cavite, San Roque, and La Caridad, ordered the construction of a general cemetery in the last-named town, and located at the place where the closed cemetery now is, appropriating for the purpose about $1,000 for equipment, two arsenal foremen to direct the work, and as laborers the men of the three towns who were subject to public work on the streets and buildings; (D) it was called the "public cemetery" of Cavite, San Roque, and Caridad, and the Spanish politico-military government of Cavite took upon itself the management of the same, turning it over to one of the civil employees in its office; and (E) that, having discovered irregularities in the management of said employee, the government delegated the management to the parish priest of San Roque, and, as he also fell into the same practices, it was transferred to the parish priest of Cavite, until the month of May, 1898, when it passed into the hands of the municipalities of San Roque and Caridad, and in the year 1899, because of its abandonment, the Padre Cavalleria assumed charge of the said cemetery.

Thirteenth. That since the Padre Cavalleria was claiming possession of the location called "Lascaran" of Caridad, alleging prior rights, this office desirous of information from the municipality of the said town, the following data were received: (A) The place of the cemetery closed by ordinance of the aforementioned council, with the approval of the provincial board of health, belongs to the barrio of San Ignacio; (B) there is a locality called "Lascaran," distant from the village about 1,800 meters; (C) in this place there existed in 1882 a temporary cemetery for the cholera-stricken, and on the 16th and 22d of May of this year, it was not only rededicated to the same object, but also to all kinds of burials, by decision of the municipal council and in accordance with the board of health of the municipality; (D) the owner of the location "Lascaran" was Doña Maria Bartolo Franco, proprietor also of the whole village of La Caridad; (E) the said owner had died, leaving heirs, and as executor-heir there appears at the head of the estate Mr. Jose Rodriguez; (F) this gentleman rented to the municipality of Caridad, for a cemetery, the site of "Lascaran" for an indefinite period, and upon payment as a fee of the sum of $1 Mexican per month; and (G) it had been prohibited by the municipality of Caridad to the Padre Cavalleria "to make his interments in the cemetery located at the site of 'Lascaran,'" nor is there any notice that the said padre had directed any since the date of inauguration until August 20, 1902; "but if the said padre had so directed" it would have been permitted him on payment to the municipality of the respective fees.

Fourteenth. That in order to expedite the investigation and to determine whether the municipality of Caridad acted in an absolutely legitimate manner or not and in accord with paragraph (p) of article 39 and paragraph (e) of article 43 of the municipal code, in order to adopt some measure of conciliation in the matter, this office also invited information directed from Mr. Jose Rodrigues, which same is as follows: "(A) That the site called 'Lascaran,' in the barrio of San Ignacio, of this province, in the jurisdiction of the town of Caridad, is our property, since said location is included within the boundary of our estate called 'San Isidro' or 'Estanzuela;' and (B) as heir of my deceased father, D. Enrique Rodriguez, and lessee of the said estate of my two aunts, Doña Carmen and Doña Josefa Rodriguez, and not as executor-heir of the property of the deceased Doña Maria Bartolo Franco, I have ceded in

sublet to the municipality of this town of Caridad, for the annual rental of $1 Mexican a part of the ground which was temporarily designated for burying the cholera-stricken in the year 1882 in the said site of 'Lascaran,' for the purpose that the municipality may this day establish a municipal necropolis to the extension of 6,000 or 7,000 meters." (September 1, 1902.)

The above is the result of the investigation made by this office under my charge.

Very respectfully,

MARIANO TRIAS,
Governor, Province of Cavite.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 15, 1902.

Respectfully referred to Messrs. Hartigan, Marple & Solignac, calling attention to the evidence herein contained that the cemetery which was closed was properly closed because it was unhealthy for the population to use for interment.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 24.

SILAN, *September 20, 1902.*

SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION
OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MANILA.

SIR: I hereby comply with my duty and inform you that the constabulary stationed in this town have taken the convent of the town of Silan, Cavite, away from me by force and are, since the beginning of the present month, using as barracks. You will excuse me for not informing you of this sooner, but I hoped to arrange the matter privately, and now I see that unless I produce the title deeds the inspector stationed here will not return the convent to me, by order of the chief of constabulary.

This occupancy will certainly cause more wear and tear to the property, and it is not known whether or not they will pay rent, and, although it is the only convent that they occupy, this is of great inconvenience for the transfer of the service to the big church on account of the close connection of the two buildings, whereby the church is much exposed to irreverence and profanity.

I beg to inform you of this for your opinion, and that you may inform the bishop, for the knowledge of H. I.

LINO CAJILI.

HARTIGAN, MARPLE & SOLIGNAC,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 2 Calle Arzobispo, Manila, October 7, 1902.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: By direction of the bishop of Cebu and administrator apostolic of the archdiocese of Manilla, we have the honor to ask your attention to the accompanying complaint of the parish priest of Silan, Cavite, and further ask that the constabulary be instructed to return the convent to him.

Very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
Counsel to Archdiocese of Manila.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 8, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to the chief of Philippines constabulary for investigation and report. Early action, with return of papers to this office, is requested.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I., October 9, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the chief, to the senior inspector, Cavite, Cavite, for report concerning the occupation of the convent in question.

F. E. COFRE, *Adjutant.*

[Third indorsement.]

PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY, OFFICE OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR,
Cavite, Cavite, November 1, 1902.

Respectfully referred to Inspector Green, Silan, who will acquaint himself with the contents and make a report of the circumstances attending the occupancy of the convent, and will also state if he has ever been requested by the local priest to vacate it. He will also investigate the relations that exist between Inspector Estrella and the priest, and the relations that exist between the priest and the presidente, Benjamin, and Victor Kiamson and make a report of what he finds. He will also refer this paper to Inspector Estrella, with instructions to make a full report of the circumstances of the occupany of the convent by constabulary, how it came to be occupied, and if he was ever asked to vacate it; and to promptly return this paper.

T. B. HYSON, *Senior Inspector.*

[Fourth indorsement.]

SILAN, PROVINCE OF CAVITE, *November 8, 1902.*

Respectfully referred to Inspector Estrella, in compliance with orders conveyed in third endorsement, for report.

WILLIAM GREEN,
Second Class Inspector, Philippines Constabulary.

[Fifth indorsement.]

MAGALLANES, PROVINCE OF CAVITE, *November 23, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to the senior inspector, provice of Cavite, inviting attention to the incloeed report.

JUAN ESTRELLA.

The report referred to is as follows:

MAGALLANES, *November 23, 1902.*

SENIOR INSPECTOR, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Province of Cavite, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your indorsement with reference to the complaint of the parish priest of Silan with regard to the occupation by the constabulary under my command of the convent in said pueblo, that such occupation had his consent and good will, as is proved by his silence during the long period during which they occupied it. Demands of such a malicious nature, therefore, are very extraordinary, for only two inspectors have been occupying the convent, and no such claim has been made before.

My occupation of the convent had the entire sanction of the priest.

Very respectfuly,

JUAN ESTRELLA,
Subinspector, Philippines Constabularly.

[Sixth indorsement.]

PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY, OFFICE OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR,
Province of Cavite, February 14, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the adjutant, Philippines constabulary, inviting attention to the indorsements and reports of Lieutenant Green and Subinspector Estrella.

PATRICK BRUIN,
Captain and Inspector, Philippines Constabulary,
In absence of Senior Inspector.

The report of Lieutenant Green, mentioned in the last indorsement, is as follows:

INDANG, CAVITE, *November 8, 1902.*

SENOR INSPECTOR PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Province of Cavite.

SIR: In compliance with orders conveyed by third indorsement, I have the honor to submit the following report: When I relieved Inspector Toanes at Silan, October 5, 1902, the constabulary were occupying the convent and continued duing so until November 7, 1902, when I was ordered to vacate that post. I was never requested to leave the convent by the church officials or anyone else.

In regard to other orders embraced in the third indorsement, I respectfully invite attention to fourth indorsement.

WILLIAM GREEN,
Second Class Inspector, Philippines Constabulary.

[Seventh indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I., February 20, 1903.

Respectfully returned to executive secretary, inviting attention to indorsements and reports of Lieutenant Green and Subinspector Estrella.

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Chief of Constabulary.

MANILA, P. I., *February 24, 1903.*

Messrs. HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
Counsel to Archdiocese of Manila, Manila.

GENTLEMEN: With reference to your communication of October 7, 1902, inclosing a complaint from the parish priest of Silang, Cavite, in which he complains of the occupation of the convent at that place by the constabulary, I have the honor to advise you that, from information received by this office, this convent was vacated under date of November 7, 1902; further, that no requests from church officials to this effect were ever received by the occupants of said convent.

Very respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 25.

[Telegram.]

MANILA, P. I., *December 17, 1902.*

Governor TRIAS, *Cavite:*

Am informed by the counsel for the bishop of Cebu, administering the archdiocese of Manila, that the parish priest heretofore in charge of the parish church at Bacoor on behalf of the archbishop of Manila for the Apostolic Roman Catholic Church has left the Roman Catholic Church and has been ordered to turn over the church by the bishop to another priest of the Roman Catholic Church; that the priest has left the church, and that municipal authorities are in control.

In my judgment the church is in the lawful possession of the Roman Catholic Church until it is judicially established otherwise, and under the control of the bishop of the diocese. For that reason, please direct the municipal president at once to put into possession of the church the priest presenting proper authority from the bishop of Cebu administering the archdiocese of Manila. This is not intended as a decision as to title, which may be adjudicated in the courts, but it is necessary in the interests of law and order that lawful possession should be protected, and in my judgment the parish churches occupied by priests of the Roman Catholic Church are in possession of the bishop of the diocese, and that possession should be respected by all executive officers.

TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Telegram.]

MANILA, *December 20, 1902.*

TRIAS, *Governor, Cavite:*

Hold matters in statu quo at Bacoor until further orders. Aglipay has asked to submit evidence to me showing circumstances changing the condition from that which I thought to exist.

TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

LAW OFFICES HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
No. 2 Calle Arzobispo, Manila, December 29, 1902.

The GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: On behalf of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila and in connection with the Catholic Church at Bacoor, which is now before your excellency, we have the honor to transmit certified copy of the affidavit made by the former Roman Catholic priest of Bacoor, Fortunato Clemeña, on September 1, 1902, to the municipal secretary of Bacoor, and to recommend your attention to the fact that said Clemeña in this affidavit describes himself as representative of the I. C. A. R. (Iglesia Católica Apostólica Romana) and the church as the provisional church of the town of Bacoor.

It is respectfully submitted that this affidavit destroys his alleged claim that he is the owner of the church, and we respectfully request that the executive order directing a stay of proceedings in the matter, dated about December 20, 1902, be revoked and that the executive order of December 17, 1902, telegraphed to Governor Trias be enforced.

Very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
Counsel to the Archdiocese of Manila.

The affidavit mentioned above is a declaration of real estate, sworn to before the provincial secretary September 1, 1902. It has no special significance aside from that mentioned in the letter, that he states he is the representative of the Roman Catholic Church.

CAVITE, P. I., *January 2, 1903.*

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila.

SIR: In consequence of your telegram with regard to the religious question in Bacoor the municipal president of said town states to the provincial government of Cavite:

"PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CAVITE.

"SIR: There appeared before me to-day Padre Policarpo Villafranca, appointed by the bishop of Cebu to take charge of the church of this town, in virtue of a communication of said bishop of the 17th instant, which was exhibited to this presidencia. When I was about to make the delivery in compliance with the order of the provincial government, dated the 18th instant, I received another communication from said government instructing me to leave all matters in the town as they were at the time. I therefore did not turn the church over as ordered, and beg to inform you thereof for your subsequent action. I beg to state that Padre Policarpo Villafranca is awaiting the decision of this government.

"Very respectfully,

"FELIX CUENCA,
"*Municipal President.*"

I have the honor, by direction of the provincial governor, to transmit this to you.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL TIRONA,
Secretary, Province of Cavite.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, January 7, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the secretary of Cavite Province, by direction of the civil governor, with a request that the president of Bacoor make a full statement as to how he came into possession of the church at all, and if he was in possession, who was in actual possession when he came into possession, and all the circumstances surrounding the case of the possession of the church. This must be known to this office before any definite orders can be issued.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CAVITE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Cavite, P. I., February 2, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the honorable executive secretary, inviting attention to the accompanying letter marked "D."

DANIEL TIRONA,
Secretary, Province of Cavite.

The letter referred to in the second indorsement is as follows:

CAVITE, P. I., *February 2, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In compliance with your indorsement of January 7 last, I have the honor to transcribe you herewith the reply of the municipal president of Bacoor with respect to the religious question:

"In compliance with your instructions contained in the letter of the 14th instant,

I have the honor to state that I must give the following replies with regard to the points set forth in the same:

"1. That I have never been in possession of the churches of this town, neither of the old parish church, now in ruins, nor of the provincial church.

"2. That I have never taken possession of said churches.

"3. That, after the death of Mr. Cornelio Ignacio, late parish priest of this town, on October 14, 1899, the provisional church which existed (?) was formed by the town in the barrio of Malicso, which has been removed to the town itself, it being reconstructed, and has been until this day occupied by the priest Fortunato Clemencio.

"Before closing this report I beg to state that I have not meddled with any of the two churches, but that, in order to prevent disturbances, I was compelled to station guards (there), not taking any further steps. When the telegram of the civil governor, directing me to turn the church over to the Roman Catholic father who would apply to me was received, and when I was about to comply with said telegram and turn the church over, in accordance with Father Fortunato Clemeña, who was present in said act, having been invited by me, there arrived another telegram from the same authority instructing me to leave matters at their present status, which I did."

Very respectfully,

DANIEL TIRONA,
Secretary Province of Cavite.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., February 2, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the governor of the province of Cavite, with directions to advise the president of the town of Bacoor that he should allow the possession of the church to be exactly where it is now, and to take no steps with respect to the dispossession of any person in possession. The rights of the parties must be worked out in the courts.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 26.

LAW OFFICES HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ,
No. 7 Calle Audiencia, Manila, P. I., February 18, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In accordance with your verbal instructions of yesterday, we have the honor to inclose herewith (1) certified copy of the record from the office of the justice of the peace of Ternate, Cavite, dated January 31, 1903; (2) copy of letter from Rev. Policarpo Villafranca, of the province of Cavite, dated January 31, 1903, and answer of the president of Ternate thereto; (3) copy of telegram from the acting governor of Cavite Province to the municipal president of Ternate, dated February 3, 1903, and translations of the same.

We respectfully recommend your attention and action on the same.

Very respectfully,

HARTIGAN, MARPLE, SOLIGNAC, MCCABE & GUTIERREZ.

(No. 1.)

Señor Valeriano Ybañes, justice of the peace of the town of Ternate, province of Cavite, certified that there is a record in the archives of the court of the justice of the peace which, translated literally, is the following:

In Ternate, on the 28th of January, 1903, the undersigned justice of the peace was required by the municipal president of this town to approve the delivery of the church keys, which the whole town, in company with the chief sexton, requires to be made to the president.

The whole town protests against the instruction of Father Policarpo Villafranca in the administration of the parish of this town, as he is a priest of low manners and deserves only the aversion and contempt of the town. The said town moreover says that it is the absolute owner, with full power over the church, ornaments, sacred vases, and other utensils, including the images found on the altars, especially that of the Sacred Child, Excelso Paterno Tutelar, of this same town, which our ardent progenitors brought here from the Moluccas, arriving at this port in the year 1653. Since then we have rendered worship and adoration unto so miraculous and venerated an image, our ancestors paying for the foundation of the church and we for its preservation until this day. And in view of this authority, asks that it be

made justifiable that it, with its power to dispose of it without prejudice to anyone for having adhered to the Philippine Church, make donation of the church and temple and all its ornaments, utensils and images, which are stamped in Christain worship, to the priest appointed by the Bishop Maximo Eminentisimo Gregorio Aglipay, so that he may take possession of the said church and administer the parish of the above-mentioned town, and meanwhile that the keys be deposited with the municipal president, as representative of the same town, until the arrival of the Bishop Maximo Padre Gregorio Aglipay and a priest appointed to take possession of the church and recover the keys.

Which terminates this record, subscribed and sworn to before me.

VICTORIANO YBAÑES, *Justice of the Peace.*

By MIGUEL RAMOS, *Municipal President*),
(and thirty-seven other persons.

There is a note on the margin of the first page which says: "Justice of the peace of Ternate: This is faithfully and legally taken from the original, to which I refer, and on a petition of the Presbyter Señor Policarpio Villafranca, I issue this certificate, which I signed in Ternate on the 31st of January, 1903."

VICTORIANO YBAÑES.

TERNATE, *January 31, 1903.*

The MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF TERNATE:

The undersigned priest of this town applies to you, being the executive power, asking help to put me in possession of the church of this town, in compliance with the instructions of the honorable governor-general of the islands, dictated on the 10th instant, for, according to the record drawn out in the court of the justice of the peace, the citizens, together with the municipal president, Señor Miguel Ramos, have taken from Agent Simplicio Dirain the keys of said church, possessing themselves of the same.

Very respectfully, POLICARPIO VILLAFRANCA.

Being acquainted with your communication, I take the pleasure to answer that I can not give the help asked for—the mentioned possession of the church—on account of its being in the possession of the citizens of this town, without detriment to what the honorable governor-general of the Philippines may dispose.

Very respectfully, ANDRES NINON.

TERNATE, *January 31, 1903.*

I have this day received your communication referring to the protest against the refusal of my assistance to put you in possession of the church.

ANDRES NINON.

FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

The MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF TERNATE (via Naic):

Received act; acquainted with same. Forewarn you that whole town shall be arrested for noncompliance with circular-letter of the honorable civil governor forwarded by the government to that presidency on the 16th of January, 1903, if they do not respect the possession of church by the Roman representative, P. Policarpo Villafranca. Look out for order and protect possession of this, without prejudice to the right of the town to establish their right to the property before the tribunal of justice.

———— ————, *Acting Governor.*

(The above are the inclosures mentioned in the letter of Messrs. Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe & Guiterrez, dated February 13, 1903.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, February 13, 1903.

Respectfully referred to J. B. Early, esq., attorney at law, 37 Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

BEEKMEN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

EARLY & WHITE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
23 Plaza Cervantes, Manila, February 16, 1903.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: Archbishop Aglipay herewith presents his reply to the statements made by the Roman Catholic priest, Padre Policarpo Villafranca, in regard to the Ternate chapel in Cavite Province. This reply will give you an idea of the other side of the controversy, and from his statements it seems as if the Roman Catholic priest was never in possession. We called to-night to see you, but you were busy, and this will be presented to you if possible by Archbishop Aglipay in person.

Yours, very respectfully, J. B. EARLY.

(The inclosure with the above letter was the following:)

Exact information relating to question of Ternate, Cavite Province.

First. The people of Ternate were the proprietors and possessors of the church property, and are so still, which can be proven by an official document which is attached.

Second. The Roman Catholic priest, Padre Policarpo Villafranca, lived in Maragondong, near Ternate, and only went to Ternate to officiate when employed and paid by the people of Ternate.

Third. The people of Ternate have a proper person who is in charge of the church property, who was an assistant to Padre Villafranca whenever he was called to officiate.

Fourth. The people of Ternate have changed their faith; they have left Rome and joined the Independent Catholic Church, and without usurping the church building, the keys, or any other property; these stayed in the possession of the people who were the actual possessors. Consequently, the president of Ternate, the justice of the peace of Ternate, and the governor of Cavite Province are obliged to obey the instructions of the honorable Governor Taft in his circular letter to provincial officials, ordering them to protect the rights of those actually in charge of the property.

Fifth. In this case, Padre Villafranca, of the Roman Catholic Church, who never resided in Ternate, never had possesson of the said church, never had possession of the keys, seeks to reverse this order. He is therefore obliged to test his claim to possession in the courts, and not the people of Ternate, who are the possessors. The fact that Padre Villafranca first made his demands before the justice of the peace in Ternate shows that he began the proceedings in the right way. Then he came to Manila and attempted to reverse the facts. In consequence of the misrepresentations made to Governor Taft by Padre Villafranca Governor Taft ordered the president of Ternate and the justice of the peace of Ternate suspended, and also ordered that the people make their claim for possession before the courts.

Sixth. In view of the foregoing, Obispo Maximo Aglipay respectfully petitions Governor Taft to reinstate the president of Ternate and the justice of the peace of Ternate, and direct Padre Villafranca to continue his case in the courts, because it appears to me to be the simple act of justice, in view of the fact that the people who were the defendants before the justice of the peace are by this action of Governor Taft compelled to be plaintiffs.

16th of February, 1903.

GREGORIO AGLIPAY.
OBISPO MAXIMO.

MANILA, *February 13, 1903.*

Governor TRIAS, *Cavite:*

Please have following message delivered as soon as possible:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, *Ternate:*

You are hereby suspended from your office of justice of the peace, on the ground that you took part in a conspiracy to compel the sacristan of the Roman Catholic Church to deliver the keys and possession of the church, which was in his possession as agent of the Roman Catholic Church. This suspension will continue until you and the president, whom I have already directed to be suspended, shall restore the church to the possession of the sacristan. If the people of the church then claim ownership and possession of the church, with the power to dispose of the same, they must make that claim through the courts. Your action was in direct contravention of the governor's letter of instructions, and might properly subject yourself and your fellow-

citizens to prosecution for sedition. It is hoped that this telegram and a similar telegram to be sent by the governor to the municipal president will lead to the restoration of the church and remove further necessity for action and a termination of the proceedings of suspension.

WINTHROP, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

MANILA, *February 14, 1903.*

Governor TRIAS, *Cavite:*

Desire you to suspend the president of the town of Ternate for having forcibly dispossessed, through the agency of the justice of the peace of that town, the lawfully appointed agent of the Roman Catholic Church in possession of the parish church, in violation of my instructions to governors and presidents. If the town claims the church, the claim must be presented in court. The town can not thus take possession by duress and force against the sacristan holding the keys for the Roman Catholic Church.

TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

CAVITE, *February 15, 1903.*

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Have just arrived at Cavite. Municipal president and justice of the peace of Ternate are suspended, per your telegrams 14th and 15th. I had not ordered these suspensions before, because, according to reports, I did not see reasons for so doing. I send report by mail.

M. TRIAS.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., February 16, 1903.

MY DEAR WINTHROP:

Aglipay and Early have been to see me about this Ternate business. It seems to turn on the question whether the sacristan willingly gave up that key or was compelled through fear to do so. Of course, he was in actual possession of the church because he had the keys. Now, it seems that the question of ownership of the church is one that has been mooted down there, and if he turned over from the Roman to the Church of Aglipay, and recognized the right of the people to control the custody of the church, and so gave up the key, then my instructions were not violated, and the president and justice of the peace should be restored to their offices. It is very difficult to determine the fact, and the only thing I see to be done is for you or somebody in the attorney-general's office to go down to Ternate on a launch and interview the sacristan and find out the facts. If the facts are that he gave up the key voluntarily, and really turned over the church willingly, then there was no violation of my instructions, and the president and justice of the peace should be restored. Look into this matter. I have told Bishop Aglipay that this is the result. I send you the papers which Early has prepared.

Sincerely,

WM. H. TAFT,
Per CARPENTER, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE FISCAL, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., February 19, 1903.

Mr. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

SIR: Yesterday morning at half past 10 I received your telegram requesting me to go to Ternate at 1.30 in the afternoon. I replied that, owing to lack of steamer, I was unable to reach the town mentioned; the road not being easy for vehicles, the latter being in poor condition, and the distance from this town to Ternate being great.

In the afternoon I went to Manila, and there was informed that there was no steamer for Ternate, but was one for the town of Naic leaving Manila to-morrow, Friday, the 20th instant. I therefore returned this morning to Cavite, where the court was holding session.

I have the honor to inform you in order to explain my failure to be present at the town of Ternate.

Respectfully,

F. SANTAMARÍA,
Fiscal, Province of Cavite.

(The telegram to which the above was a reply is not shown by the records.)

MANILA, P. I., *February 20, 1903.*

Governor TAFT, *Cebu, Cebu.*

Araneta and I went to Ternate Wednesday. Interviewed the suspended president, justice of the peace, and several principales. The sacristan was not at Ternate nor at Maragondon. I have telegraphed for him, and he is expected to be in Manila today. From the statement of the president, justice of the peace, and principales of Ternate, it appears probable that the sacristan was compelled to turn over the keys to the president, and that therefore the suspension of the president and justice of the peace was proper. Matter can not be finally decided until evidence of sacristan is had.

WINTHROP, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

MANILA, P. I., *February 21, 1903.*

MY DEAR MAJOR HARTIGAN:

Where is the sacristan of Ternate? We must see him before the Ternate church question can be decided. It seems strange that Padre Villafranca can not be found, or at least can not let us know where the sacristan is. I wanted to settle this matter before Judge Taft comes back, and I want to do so still; consequently, if you can get hold of the sacristan and can come to the office to-morrow morning about half past 9, I will be there. Telephone me (No. 58) early to-morrow morning whether you can find the long-lost individual.

Very sincerely, yours,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP.

To Maj. T. L. HARTIGAN,
No. 2 Arzobispo, Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, February 24, 1903.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report in regard to the religious events which have taken place in Ternate, a pueblo of this province:

A LITLLE HISTORY.

In 1653, Señor Seminiano Manrique de Lara being governor-general of the islands, there landed, coming from the Moluccas, the Mardicas, on the northwest coast or "bar" of this province, who constituted themselves into a barrio of the pueblo of Maragondon, and later into an independent pueblo called Ternate. The expedition, consisting of seven individuals, all males, reached the said place in a small boat and brought with them the image of the "Holy Child, Jesus," who is now the patron saint of the pueblo.

The organization of Ternate into an independent pueblo took place in 1857, and in 1858, on the site of the chapel where the image was worshiped, there was begun the building of a church at the expense and with the work of the pueblo, not excepting the women and children, who were engaged in the work of carrying the sand and water.

The feasts of the image are held by the people from the 1st to the 6th of January of each year, and to them there proceed such large pilgrimages from the neighboring pueblos and near provinces that these feasts were formerly among the most renowned, and second only in this province to those of Porta-Vaga, in this capital.

The church was opened for worship on January 2, 1863, and on the 30th the Archbishop of Manila wrote to the gobernadorcillo, or municipal president of Ternate, requesting information as to the distance between Maragondon and Ternate; to the number of contributors that the pueblo could count upon; whether the church existed; what was the material used in its construction, and whether there was some house devoted to the use of the parish priest; and, in a contrary event, whether there would be any difficulty in furnishing the same. The gobernadorcillo having reported that there was some distance between Maragondon and Ternate; that the pueblo had a sufficient number of parishioners; that the church was of masonry construction, and had a dwelling place for the parish priest, in February of the same year the pueblo and the church had a permanent priest.

The inhabitants of Ternate do not speak Tagalog, but almost Spanish, and they are proud of this and do not permit themselves to be confounded with the general run of those in the province.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE INCIDENT.

Thirty-seven years ago Father Esteban del Rosario was in charge of the church of Ternate. To the distinct annoyance of the pueblo he was transferred to the pueblo of Indan in November of last year, and, notwithstanding the fact that the priest was content (satisfied) with his new church, it appears that several times he asked for his return, which was not granted.

Upon his departure Father Esteban delivered the keys of the church, together with a communication in writing, to the municipal president of Ternate, in whose possession they remained until the 30th of December, 1902, when the municipio decided to intrust them to the sacristan, Simplicio Dirain, who was not such until after his appointment, to the end that he might take charge of the coming feasts in January. Before the election fell upon Simplicio Dirain there were two other candidates who did not care to accept the office.

Father Policarpo is the parish priest of Maragondon, and perhaps as "Vicar Foraneo" of the province he took charge officiously of the charge without the consent of the pueblo. In effect, it is not explained for what reason, on November 14, 1902, the municipal president being absent from the pueblo, the justice of the peace (auxiliary) received word from Father Villafranca that he was corralled (acorralado) inside the church by the women of the pueblo and could not get out. The auxiliary justice of the peace could do nothing until the return of the president, who pacified the women, made them desist from their attitude, and protected the departure of Father Policarpo. On the 21st of December it was recorded in a resolution (first exhibit) that the pueblo was disgusted with Father Villafranca, because he did not appear more than (irregularly) on Thursdays of each week to hold mass; because he refused frequently to give spiritual assistance to the dying; because he would not permit that in the church there should be lighted any other candles than those bearing the mark or seal of the said priest, and because during his absence the church remained closed, thus preventing the residents from complying with the religious regulations on feast days.

THE ATTACHED EXHIBITS.

The first exhibit is a copy of the resolution placed on record on December 21, 1902, and sets forth that the municipal president, being compelled thereto by (the resolution says on petition of) the residents, had to call together a session of the council to take up the matter of possession (the exhibit says ownership) of the church, presenting to that end the above complaints against Father Policarpo Villafranca and requesting that the municipio take charge of the possession of the church for the reasons appearing in the history of the same.

The third exhibit is a copy of a resolution drawn up in triplicate on January 24 last, and is nothing more than a simple statement of the separation of the pueblo from the Roman Catholic Church and an adhesion in the meanwhile to the Independent Filipino Church, until the Pope should see fit to recognize the rights of the Filipino clergy, when they would immediately again submit to his authority; and it has been transmitted to this government in the erroneous belief that it had something to do with this case.

As a result of both exhibits there was issued by the provincial secretary a telegram, of which the third exhibit is a copy. (This is the telegram of February 3, 1903, written on page 2 of this "Exhibit No. 26.")

At that time I was ignorant in regard to all these points, when the fourth exhibit was presented to me, which is a protest against the threatening telegram of the secretary, the said protest stating furthermore that if the people were prosecuted they would flee to the country. It is not true, as would appear from said exhibit, that the residents of Ternate, besides being in the judicial courts, were also cited to appear before the administrative authorities. The provincial secretary sent the telegram in question as a preventive measure, and in compliance with the terms of the circular of your office of January 10 last.

In view of the said protest, since the matter was subjudice, I sent out two telegrams, copies of which form exhibits 5 and 6. In the first I annulled the telegram of the provincial secretary; in the second I requested Father Policarpo Villafranca to be careful not to create a disturbance of the peace in Ternate, for fear that there might be a repetition of the events at Pandacan.

The seventh exhibit is a certified copy, accompanying the fourth exhibit, of the letter of the archbishop of Manila, and the answer of the gobernadorcillo of Ternate, to which I have already referred in giving the history of the church of Ternate.

To my telegram of the 12th instant, Father Policarpo Villafranca answered with a letter in which, among other things, he states that: (*a*) On January 28 of the present

year the keys were taken away from the sacristan, and from then until I do not know what date the church was guarded by policemen, so much so that on the 30th, Thursday, Father Villafranca was not able to hold mass, because they thus advised them; (*b*) on the 31st of January, because the municipal president of the pueblo refused to hear the protests of the said priest and help him to recover possession, suit was brought before the justice of the peace praying for the closure of the church until the matter was closed; (*c*) that during the feast of the patron saint, which are held between January 1 and 6, Father Policarpo Villafranca officiated; and (*d*) that it was true that the latter had come near being assaulted, which showed the wisdom of my preventive or admonitory telegram, and at once I sent an answer to that effect. These exhibits are Nos. 8 and 9.

The tenth exhibit is the document to which Father Policarpo Villafranca refers in his letter.

The twelfth and thirteenth exhibits are relative to the cessation in office of the municipal president and the taking of possession of his successor.

Before closing I would call your attention to the signature to this last exhibit, it being the same as that affixed to the protest against the aforementioned telegram of the provincial secretary.

I greet you.

Very respectfully,

MARIANO TRIAS,
Governor, Province of Cavite.

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 9, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the solicitor-general, by direction of the civil governor.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

MANILA, P. I., *February 28, 1903*

PROVINCIAL BOARD, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform you that the justice of the peace of the municipality of Ternate, Victoriano Ybañez, has been suspended by the civil governor, being charged with compelling the sacristan of the church to turn over the keys of the church to the municipal president of Ternate, in violation of law and of orders of the civil governor issued by a circular letter of January 10, 1903. The provincial board of Cavite will, by direction of the civil governor, take action in accordance with act No. 314.

Very respectfully,

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I., March 7, 1903.

Señor GREGORIO ARANETA,
Solicitor-General, Manila.
(Through the attorney-general.)

MY DEAR SIR: You are familiar with the facts with respect to the taking of the Roman Catholic parish church in the pueblo of Ternate, in Cavite, from its sacristan, who was holding it, under orders from Padre Villafranca, for the Roman Catholic Church, the priest of Maragondon. I have ordered both the president and the justice of the peace suspended and directed them to be tried by the provincial board. I am convinced from the evidence as reported to me by Mr. Winthrop that the justice of the peace and the president used their official power to extort the keys from the sacristan, that they had no right to do so, and that in doing so they violated the law. I am willing to forgive them if they will turn the keys over to the sacristan, but if they do not, I desire them prosecuted, both before the provincial board and before the court of first instance, for an abuse of their office. I request that you examine the criminal code in force in order to determine which section of that code they have violated and that you then take steps by issuing an order to the fiscal to secure their arrest and prosecution. They should, if possible, be brought before the court of first instance. You can notify the fiscal to direct them to appear before him and to have them understand that if they will turn the keys back to the sacristan and give the

possession to the person who had it when they engaged in their unlawful enterprise the proceedings will be discontinued, but that otherwise they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

[Telegram.]

CAVITE, *March 10, 1903.*

Honorable EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

By order provincial board, dated 7th instant, investigation of charges against justice of the peace, Ternate, to take place 13th instant.

(Signed by the provincial secretary.)

MANILA, *March 10, 1903.*

PROVINCIAL BOARD, *Cavite:*

Reference telegram 10th. Unless there are difficulties in the way, charges against president, Ternate, should also be investigated 13th.

WINTHROP, *Acting Executive Secretary.*

CAVITE, *March 11, 1903.*

Honorable EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

By order provincial board, charges against president, Ternate, will be investigated on 13th instant. In your letter of February 28 no reference was made to president, solely justice of the peace.

(Signed by the provincial secretary.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., March, 1903.

Honorable EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following resolutions of the provincial board of Cavite, held at Cavite on the 13th day of March, 1903, with evidence taken in the investigation of the charges brought against the former president and justice of the peace of the town of Ternate.

Charges: "That they compelled the sacristan of the church at Ternate to turn over the keys of the church to the municipal president in violation of law and of the orders of the honorable civil governor issued by circular letter of 10th of January, 1903."

The former president and justice of the peace of Ternate were before the board to answer the charge of taking the keys of the church from the sacristan.

The following facts appear:

First. That the people in the town of Ternate rebelled against the authority of the priest and went over bodily to the new church.

Second. The priest, Policarpo Villafranca, is not liked by the people, and had only one witness to testify for him, the sacristan.

Third. That the action taken to get the keys was not solely the action of the justice of the peace and the president, but was the joint and united action of the people. The officers were overpersuaded and overcome by moral force. It was in the nature of mob violence backed by public sentiment.

Fourth. It is feared that trouble may result when the priest takes charge of his church.

Fifth. The people claim they built the church for their own use and that the church goes with them into whatever religion they care to follow.

Sixth. The president and justice of the peace testified that they did not receive the honorable civil governor's letter of the 10th of January until January 29.

Seventh. That before this date the people had registered their act of taking the church, in the office of the justice of the peace.

Eighth. That the justice of the peace did not sit as a justice of the peace to try a case at law, but simply registered the expressed will of the people.

Ninth. That the keys are still undelivered.

Tenth. That the president, Miguel Ramos, and the justice of the peace, Victoriano Ybañez, should be removed from office for having permitted the said forcible action, and having acquiesced in the same instead of endeavoring to uphold the law.

The evidence taken is to be forwarded to be read in connection with the original documents heretofore forwarded to the honorable civil governor, copies of which are in the hands of the board.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL TIRONA,
Secretary, Province of Cavite.

(Here follows the testimony of the following witnesses, in the order named: Simplicio Guiray, sacristan mayor of the church; Blas Catamisan, an assistant of the church; Father Policarpo Villafranca; Sr. Miguel Ramos, municipal president; Victoriano Ybañez; Valeriano Ramos, a fisherman, landowner, and taxpayer. The testimony is in Spanish, and no translation thereof has been made and for this reason it is not copied here. The substance of the testimony is fairly indicated in the above report.)

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., March 28, 1903.

Sr. VICTORIANO YBAÑEZ,
Justice of the Peace, Ternate, Cavite, P. I.

SIR: The charges, evidence, and recommendations of the provincial board of Cavite in the case against you having been received and fully considered, you are informed that the findings of said board are concurred in, and you are accordingly hereby dismissed from the office of justice of the peace for the municipality of Ternate, in the province of Cavite.

By direction of the civil governor.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

MANILA, P. I., *March 28, 1903.*

Official copy respectfully furnished to the provincial board, province of Cavite, Cavite, P. I.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

[Telegram.]

MANILA, *May 27, 1903.*

SANTAMARIA, *Fiscal, Cavite:*

Inform this office immediately result of your action in matter of Ternate church. Have keys been delivered to the priest? Prompt reply is desired. If nothing has been done yet, comply immediately with your instructions.

ARANETA, *Solicitor-General.*

MANILA, *May 28, 1903.*

Copy sent to Messrs. Hartigan, Marple, Solignac, McCabe & Gutierrez.

MANILA, P. I., *March 18, 1903.*

Sr. D. FRANCISCO SANTAMARIA,
Provincial Fiscal, Cavite, Cavite, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a translation of a letter directed to me by the civil governor under date of the 7th instant, with reference to the matter of the church at Ternate, in your province, in order that you may comply with the orders contained therein, so far as they concern you. I have studied this case, and it is my opinion that the justice of the peace, as well as the municipal president, of the pueblo of Ternate took advantage of his official position to extort the keys of the Ternate church from the sacristan charged with the custody thereof, and that in doing so they infringed section 217 of the Penal Code, which prescribes as follows:

"SEC. 217. The public official who shall condemn the property of a person, unless by virtue of a mandate from the competent authority for reasons of public utility,

before proper indemnification has been made therefor, shall incur the penalties of suspension in its medium and maximum degrees and a fine of 625 to 6,250 pesetas.

"He who shall disturb any person in the possession of his property, unless by virtue of a judicial writ, or a mandate from the competent authority issued in accordance with the express provisions of law, shall incur the same penalty."

I inclose herewith a copy of the document drawn up in the office of the justice of the peace of the pueblo of Ternate, approving the delivery of the keys to the municipal president, and the action of the municipal council of the pueblo declaring, without authority therefor, that the church belonged to the municipality.

From the investigations which, by order of the civil governor, the executive secretary and I have made in this matter, I am convinced that the municipal president, in his capacity as such official, disturbed Father Policarpo Villafranca in his possession of said church, taking part as president in the action of the municipal council of Ternate declaring, without competent authority for so doing, that the ownership of said church vested in the municipality of Ternate, and taking part, in his capacity as president, in the action of the residents of Ternate of taking the keys from the hands of the sacristan, who, under the orders of Father Villafranca, had the care of the church and as president receiving said keys; and that the justice of the peace assisted in such dispossession, authorizing as justice of the peace this action of the municipal president.

The fact that in both cases it was recognized that Father Villafranca had the administration of the church is shown by the sacristan having had possession of the church.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the civil governor's letter, you are to give the municipal president and justice of the peace to understand that, if they return the key to the sacristan and give up the possession of the church to the person who was in possession when they carried out their illegal enterprise, they will not be proceeded against. In case they do not, you will immediately file complaint in the court of first instance, asking for preliminary investigation and the arrest of the accused if in the judgment of the court there is sufficient ground therefor.

Report to this office your action and the result thereof.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ARANETA,
Solicitor-General.

CAVITE, P. I., *July 17, 1903.*

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

SIR: I have the honor to send you the following report upon the matter of the church at Ternate:

Complying with instructions received in March of this year I made the municipal president, as well as the justice of the peace, of Ternate understand the illegality of the act committed by them when they availed themselves of their public functions in order to evict from the possession of the Ternate church the priest vested with the administration of said church.

Said president and justice of the peace, apparently convinced, offered me to return the key of the church to the sacristan in charge thereof, from whom they had taken said key. But, after two months had passed, I again required of said functionaries the fulfillment of what they had offered to do; they answered that such failure was due to the absence and unknown whereabouts of the sacristan in charge of the church.

Then, believing it opportune to take legal action, on the 13th of June last past I filed an indictment against said Miguel Ramos and Victoriano Ybañez, formerly municipal president and justice of the peace of Ternate, accusing them of violation of the provisions of article 217 of the penal code.

Upon the presentation of my indictment, and on my petition, the honorable judge of the court of first instance for this province issued a subpœna duces tecum against the accused in my indictment, for them to appear before that court, bringing with them the key which they had taken possession of; and he also ordered the appearance of the priest, Señor Policarpo Villafranca.

On the 3d of the present month the said ex-municipal president and justice of the peace of the pueblo of Ternate appeared before the court and delivered up to the judge the key to the church of their pueblo, for what he should think expedient according to their statement. On the same date, the judge having to leave the province to hold a session in another, he decreed that the clerk of this court keep on deposit the key delivered by them, that the summons ordering the appearance of Señor Policarpo Villafranca be again issued, and that upon this person's appearance the said key be delivered to him.

The clerk of the court has issued summons to Manila and to the pueblo of Maragondon, in this province, directed to Señor Policarpo Villafranca, without his having appeared up to this time. The one directed to Manila was returned by the sheriff of that city, on account of the absence of the priest Villafranca.

The key to the church of Ternate is deposited with the clerk of this court.

This is the condition in which the matter is found, mentioning the action taken by me.

A copy of my indictment is attached.

Respectfully,

F. SANTAMARIA,
Fiscal, Province of Cavite.

INDICTMENT.

United States v. Miguel Ramos and Victoriano Ybañez.

In the court of first instance for Cavite, province of Cavite, June 13, 1903.

The undersigned accuses Miguel Ramos and Victoriano Ybañez of the crime described and punished by article 217 of the penal code, committed as follows:

That said Miguel Ramos, taking advantage of his functions and authority as municipal president of the pueblo of Ternate, on or about the 28th of January, 1903, in the pueblo of Ternate, province of Cavite, evicted from the church of Ternate and disturbed in the possession of the same the priest, Señor Policarpo Villafranca, taking the keys of said church from the sacristan in charge of them; and in the same pueblo and on the same date, said Victoriano Ybañez, taking advantage of his functions and authority as justice of the peace of the pueblo of Ternate, officially authorized and aided in said eviction from the church and despoiling of the same; done by the accused without the mandate of any authority and in violation of the law.

F. SANTAMARIA, *Fiscal.*

Witnesses: Policarpo Villafranca, the sacristan of the church, and Andres Ninon, councilor of Ternate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., July 23, 1903.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
(Through the Attorney-General.)

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the papers relating to the controversy had between the parish priest of Maragondon, Father Villafranca, and the municipal president and justice of the peace of Ternate with respect to the church of said town.

In compliance with your letter of March 7, I addressed a communication to the provincial fiscal, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, accompanied by a translation of your letter, directing him to comply with your instructions in so far as they concerned him, making, moreover, certain suggestions and recommendations with respect to what should be done in the matter. I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed communication from the provincial fiscal reporting his action in the matter. The keys of the church are now in the possession of the clerk of the court at the disposition of Father Villafranca.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ARANETA,
Solicitor-General.

EXHIBIT No. 27.

LAOAG, *October 4, 1901.*

The governor of Ilocos Norte forwards to the civil governor an official letter and certain documents for such action as he may deem advisable.

To the HONORABLE CIVIL COMMISSION:

Agudo Agbayani, governor of Ilocos Norte, forwards to the Commission copy of the act of a session of the municipal council of Laoag, which was sent to him for his approval of the different resolutions taken by the said council; a proposal made by Councilor Severino Palting, asking that the cemetery of the town be given back to the church, is deemed by the governor to be anomalous and contrary to the provi-

sions of the municipal code, which prescribes that property belonging to the municipality in virtue of its former organization shall belong to it under its new organization; article—— also prescribes that the municipal council shall administer the property of the municipality; Councilor Severino might really be charged with maladministration, since, on August 30, 1900, when the municipality was constituted under General Orders No. 40, and had not yet been organized under law 82, the cemetery had been recognized as the property of the pueblo, and the revenue derived therefrom figures in the estimate of receipts in the pueblo. As I consider that the councilor has been guilty of maladministration in making such a proposal, I inclose herewith a copy of the act of the council, in the session of which the cemetery was recognized as municipal property, and of that in which Councilor Palting presented his proposal for proper action on the part of the Commission.

AGUDO AGBAYANI, *Governor.*

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF LAOAG,

[Session of August 27, 1900.]

* * * The secretary read an order of the colonel commanding the province fixing the burial fee at 1 peseta.

[Session of September 2, 1900.]

* * * The object of the meeting was to know if the cemetery had been built by the pueblo or at the expense of the church. The two oldest councilors declared that, if the church was built on the proposal of the parish priest who was then in office, all the inhabitants of both sexes contributed to the work and supplied free of charge the materials, such as bricks, stones, mortar, etc.; the lot on which the cemetery was built was given to the pueblo by Señora Macaria Guerrero; once, when repairs were made to the church or chapel, which is inside the cemetery, the work was done for the account of the pueblo. The other councilors also declared that they know from hearsay that the cemetery was built at the expense of the pueblo, and that the church or the priest took no part therein.

[Session of August 29, 1900.]

* * * The secretary read an order of the commanding officer, declaring that if the cemetery had been built by the pueblo and was its legitimate property, the burial fee of 1 peseta should be paid to the municipality and the cemetery known as the "Municipal Cemetery." The municipal council then declared that the cemetery belonged to the pueblo, although the initiative thereof belonged to the parish priest; that the work and materials were supplied free of charge by the people, etc. (See session of September 2.) By an unanimous vote the council decided that the burial fee would be paid to the municipal treasury and would be double for foreigners.

The income from burial fees appears in the municipal budgets for 1900 and 1901.

During the session of the council of August 23, 1901, Councilor Severino Palting proposed that the cemetery of the pueblo be returned to the church. The municipal council decided to request the opinion of the provincial fiscal in the matter.

MANILA, P. I., *October 17, 1901.*

Señor AGUDO AGBAYANI,
Governor of Ilocos Norte, Laoag, P. I.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of October 4 concerning an attempt of the council of Laoag to cede to the church the cemetery. If the cemetery belongs to the municipality it would hardly be within the power of the municipality to thus part with the property of the municipality. The question of ownership is one on which there may be different opinions, but if the municipality is in possession of the cemetery and the municipal council believes that it belongs to the town, then it is their duty to hold the cemetery until by proper judicial proceedings it shall be recovered by the church, if it belongs to the church.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 28.

[Fourth indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
Baguio, Benguet, June 1, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the honorable secretary of the interior, Baguio, Benguet, as requested in the first indorsement hereon.

Section 43, paragraphs (*e*) and (*f*), of Act No. 82, known as the "Municipal Code," enumerates among the revenue resources of a municipality the following:

"(*e*) Rents and profits from all property belonging to the municipality, tolls from ferries, municipal stables, markets, slaughterhouses, public bath houses, and cemeteries belonging to the municipality.

"(*f*) Rentals for the privilege of establishing and maintaining the same."

The solicitor-general contends that the words "the same" in subdivision (*f*) refer to cemeteries in general and not to those belonging to the municipality, and that authority is thereby given to the municipality to levy a license or privilege tax on all cemeteries established or maintained within the municipality. The Catholic Church, represented by Messrs. Hartigan, Marple & Solignac, declares that "burying grounds, churches, and their adjacent parsonages or conventos, and lands and buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for private profit" shall be exempt from taxation, and that the Commission did not intend to confer upon municipalities the power of imposing any tax on cemeteries or to derive a revenue from any cemeteries other than those belonging to the municipality, or established or maintained on lands belonging to the municipality.

Subdivisions (*e*) and (*f*) of section 43 give no authority of any kind or character to a municipality to impose any tax, privilege tax, or direct tax, on property. That section merely specifies the income which the municipality may derive from its own property or from property in which it has an interest. Under subdivision (*e*) the city may itself establish ferries, municipal stables, markets, slaughterhouses, public bath houses, and cemeteries on its own property and rent them or derive a profit from them through their use by others. Under subdivision (*f*) the municipality may permit others to establish ferries, stables, markets, slaughterhouses, bath houses, or cemeteries on its property and may derive a rental or income from the privilege so conceded. In a word, section 43 provides for four classes of income:

(1) From taxation, subdivisions (*a*), (*b*), (*h*), and (*j*);

(2) From services rendered by the municipality in consideration of fees paid, subdivisions (*d*) and (*g*);

(3) From punishments, subdivision (*i*); and

(4) From property of the municipality, subdivisions (*c*), (*e*), and (*f*).

The terms "rents," "rentals," "profits," used in subdivisions (*e*) and (*f*), are terms used to signify an income from property, but can not be so construed as to give a power to tax. Had it been the intention of the lawmakers to permit the municipality to derive an income from cemeteries in which it had no interest whatever, words other than "rent," "rental," or "profits" would have been used. "Rent," "rental," or "profits" might be derived by the municipality from cemeteries in which it had an interest, but certainly not from cemeteries in which it had no property interest whatever.

Once settled that subdivisions (*e*) and (*f*) are not tax provisions, but provisions authorizing the municipality to rent its own property and secure an income therefrom, the difficulties presented by this case may be easily solved, inasmuch as it is admitted that the cemetery in question neither belongs to the municipality nor is established or maintained on property of the municipality.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT No. 29.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF NUEVA ECIJA,
San Isidro, June 4, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the executive secretary of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., with the following information:

I have investigated this matter and find that the question is simply one of jurisdiction, in which it is desired to secure the intervention of a municipal president to settle a difference where the adjusting of the matter belongs exclusively to the

immediate ecclesiastical superior of both parish priests. A president is not called upon to settle contentions of peaceable jurisdiction between two priests belonging to the same church, but to assist the man in actual possession in the event of violent intrusion by another. Otherwise the president would be the intruder. Father Mariano de la Paz, the Roman superior in this province, informs me that this case has already been determined ecclesiastically.

Regarding the cockfights on February 20, 21, and 22, 1903, this was in accordance with act No. 638, approved on February 11, 1903, since the occasion was the celebration of the feast of the patron saint of the municipio.

Since the question of limits of jurisdiction has already been the origin of unpleasantness, and I believe that this case arose in that way, I am of the opinion that there should be suggested to the proper party that the parish priests who control pueblos of one province should not control others of another province. In this way there would be avoided ridiculous petty squabbles between brothers of the cloth who ought to respect one another.

EPIFANIO DE LOS S. CRISTOBAL,
Provincial Governor Nueva Ecija.

EXHIBIT No. 30.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR CAGAYAN PROVINCE,
Tuguegarao, August 2, 1902.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: Following instructions of your indorsement of June 21, on a letter, No. 10346, of Esteban Guzman, parish priest of Tuguegarao, toward municipal police interfering with church services, I have made an investigation of the case, and it appears that Policemen Ignacio Saquin, Federico Batulan, and Guillermo Mapagu, misunderstanding orders given to them by the sergeant of that body, and therefore exceeding their authority, did enter the church as stated in the letter.

For this I find that they were, by the municipal council, arrested fifteen days and advised if it occurred again they will be permanently separated from the police service and turned over to the courts, and though it seems to me that their punishment was insufficient, yet I think that they can not be punished twice for the same offense.

I transmit this information to the parish priest, who I think will be satisfied.

Very respectfully,

PASTOR SALO,
Acting Governor of Cagayan.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 26, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to the Rev. Esteban Guzman, parish priest, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, P. I., for his information, and trusting that the unfortunate incident is closed.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

EXHIBIT No. 31.

MANILA, P. I., *December 12, 1901.*

HON. MANUEL CORRALES,
Governor of Misamis, Cagayan, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 12th ultimo, inclosing the protests of the people in the pueblo of Jimenez against two friars being allowed to locate in that pueblo. I beg to say in reply that there is no law which forbids friars from going to or remaining in any town of the archipelago. In this regard religious persons stand upon precisely the same footing as other people; their right of free locomotion stands upon the same footing in every particular as that of any other citizen. So long as they do not violate the law, they should not be interferred with and are entitled to the protection of those civil officials charged with the enforcement of law and the protection of individuals. Of course, if they violate the law, they are amenable to its provisions, just in the same way as are other people.

It is to be regretted that these padres should insist upon remaining in a community which does not desire their presence or ministration, but their right to do so is unquestionable and must be respected. One of the fundamental principles of

American Government is the complete separation of church and state, and another is the right of every person within the jurisdiction of the United States to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It is therefore impossible for any priest or religious teacher to exact contributions from anyone against his will, or to compel his attendance upon divine service; so that the people of Jimenez, if they elect to do so, may remain away from church whilst these padres officiate, and are not compelled in any way to contribute to their maintenance. This being so, it is not easy to perceive why the presence of two padres in the pueblo of Jimenez can in any wise injuriously affect the people.

Governor Taft some months ago addressed a communication to the Hon. Wallis O. Clark, governor of Tarlac, defining at some length the respective rights of priests and people, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your perusal and guidance, and also for the information of the municipal authorities of Jimenez. This communication so completely covers the entire subject that it need not be further discussed here.

Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

EXHIBIT No. 32.

[Telegram received.]

ARAYAT, PAMPANGA, *May 8, 1902—11.25 a. m.*

GENERAL WRIGHT,
President Civil Commission, Manila:

Has any municipality the right to close a cemetery against the wishes of the local priest? Graveyard at Arayat is full, but local priest insists that burials shall still take place there. Have I authority to use my own judgment? Please answer at once here, as I am on inspection tour.

DE MEY,
President Board of Health, Pampanga Province.

[Telegram sent.]

MANILA, P. I., *May 8, 1902.*

DE MEY,
President Board of Health, Arayat, Pampanga:

Reference your wire this day, under paragraph (p), section 30, Municipal Code, the municipal council has the right to prohibit the burial of dead within the centers of population and provide for their burial in such proper place and in such manner as the council may determine. Municipal board of health has power to abate nuisance endangering public health, under section 5 of act 308. Law is that the municipal council and board of health must act subject to the supervision and control of the provincial board of health, but not to the judgment of any one member thereof.

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXHIBIT No. 33.

MANILA, P. I., *November 20, 1901.*

Hon. CEFERINO JOVEN,
Governor of Pampanga, Bacolor, P. I.

SIR: As will appear from the inclosed documents, the complaint of the Rev. Victor Mendoza, parish priest of San Luis, your province, of the action of the municipal council of that municipality in declining to permit the assessment by the municipal board of assessors of certain buildings and lands alleged to belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and furthermore of the action of the president and municipal council in ejecting him as the representative of the Catholic Church from possession of the church, convento, cemetery, and other lands alleged to be church property, has been filed with this office. He has also filed a copy of the complaint made by him to you as provincial governor of such illegal action, and your reply thereto, copies of which are inclosed herewith.

I beg to say that, if the action of the municipal council, as appears from what purport to be copies of its records, is authentic, then it has clearly acted in violation of the provisions of the Municipal Code and in excess of its authority. By the terms of section 43 (*a*), all real property is subject to assessment for taxation, and, in case

of doubt or difficulty as to who the true owner is, said property is required to be assessed in the name of the person in possession. By section 49 (*a*) of said code, a board of assessors is created, composed of the president, the municipal treasurer, and a specially authorized deputy of the provincial treasurer, which board is denominated the municipal board of assessors. This board is given sole authority to assess property for taxation. The municipal council has no jurisdiction over the subject, and of course has no power or authority to determine what land shall or shall not be assessed for taxation, or in whose name the same shall be assessed. If, as it seems to be clearly the case, the parish priest, as the representative of the church, was in possession of the property now claimed to belong to the municipality of San Luis, the property should have been assessed in the name of the church. Furthermore, it is entirely clear that it was a palpable and gross usurpation of authority for the president and municipal council to eject the representatives of the church thus in possession of the property. If the municipality of San Luis claims to be the true owner of any property in the possession of the parish priest or the duly constituted church authorities or agents, in such case the proper course for the municipality to pursue is to bring suit in the court of first instance of the province for such possession. By this method the real rights of the parties in controversy will be asserted in a way consistent with justice and good order. Any other course is productive of injustice and disorder and can not be tolerated. The letter written by Governor Taft to Capt. Wallis O. Clark, governor of Tarlac, covering the general subject of the relations of the church and state in these islands, was, I believe, sent you for your guidance and for distribution among the various municipal authorities of your province. Possibly, however, it may not have reached you, and I therefore now inclose a copy of the same for the purposes indicated above. This letter so thoroughly explains and defines the respective rights and duties of municipalities and church authorities, and of the course to be pursued in the unfortunate event of differences between them, that I need not further elaborate the matters therein discussed, contenting myself with requesting your careful study thereof and that you follow out the lines therein indicated for your government.

I desire furthermore to comment briefly upon the position taken by you in your letter of June 17, 1901, to Padre Mendoza, to the effect that you have no supervision or control over the municipal authorities of San Luis and are in no way obligated to correct any illegal action on their part. This seems to me a grave error. By the provisions of section 7 of the provincial act you are declared to be the chief executive of the province, and it is made your duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed by all officers in the province. In addition, you are given authority to suspend any official in the province for misconduct, if in your judgment such a course is necessary, reporting your action to the civil governor; and, finally, it is made your duty to hear all complaints made against the conduct of any executive officers and to take the steps indicated in said section.

Instead, therefore, of declining to take cognizance of the complaint made by Padre Mendoza, you should have given it careful investigation and taken such action as the facts and the law demanded. This criticism is made in the kindliest spirit, fully recognizing the difficult position in which controversies of this character place the provincial governor; but it must not be overlooked that the only way in which good government can be maintained in these islands is by an honest and intelligent enforcement of the law on the part of all officials, and especially those high in authority.

In no well-organized community can disputes as to property rights be determined by force or violence, but must be submitted to the impartial determination of the courts of justice. If it be true that in times past, by reason of incompetence or corruption, the courts of the islands failed in the performance of their duties, this, too, is equally true, that now no such unfortunate condition of affairs exists. The judges appointed for the purpose of determining controversies are able and impartial and may be relied on to do even-handed justice.

I beg, therefore, that you will, on receipt of this, investigate the complaint made by the Reverend Mendoza, and if you find the facts to be as stated by him call the attention of the municipal authorities of San Luis to their illegal action. If they refuse to revise same and restore the status quo, it would seem to be a case for you to suspend them for official misconduct. You will report your action in the premises to this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 34.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., October 13, 1902.

Respectfully returned to Pablo Leuterio et al., petitioners herein, calling attention to the passage of a law in respect to cemeteries and possessions modifying the present municipal code and enabling the petitioners first to apply to the provincial board, and, if that board concurs with the municipal authorities, then to apply for an injunction in the court of first instance.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Inclosure—Act 469.]

Section 1 of act No. 469 reads as follows:

SECTION 1. In all cases of municipal ordinances regulating possession or closing municipal cemeteries, an appeal may be taken from the enforcement of such ordinance or ordinances to the provincial board of the province by the persons interested therein. The provincial board, upon a sufficient notice to the interested parties, and upon hearing, shall confirm, modify, or nullify such ordinance or ordinances as it may deem best for the public interest, its decision in the matter to be final: *Provided, however*, That where such ordinance or ordinances have been enacted, not for the public good, but in bad faith and because of prejudice or hatred, the court of first instance having jurisdiction of the municipality and province shall have power, upon complaint properly filed, to enjoin the enforcement of such ordinance or ordinances in whole or in part, because of such bad faith, prejudice, or hatred only. Upon questions involving the public health the opinion of the president of the provincial board of health shall be requested by the provincial board, but his opinion shall be advisory only.

EXHIBIT No. 35.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PAMPANGA,
Bacolor, May 23, 1902.

Hon. ACTING CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith the minutes of the session of the municipal council of the pueblo of Lubao, in which said council protests with the greatest energy against the arrival and the presence in the pueblo of a friar of the Agustino order, named Gallo M. de la Calle.

I believe that the presence of said friar must necessarily contribute more or less to disturb the peace of mind and the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the pueblo, and recommend, as a preventive measure, that the superior authority take the matter into consideration, and that, if possible, said friar be removed from the pueblo.

Very respectfully,

C. JOVEN,
Governor of Pampanga.

At the extraordinary meeting of the municipal council of Lubao, held on May 19, 1902, the president said: "I have called this meeting for the purpose of submitting to your consideration a fact which might be an obstacle to the measures which you have adopted in former ordinances in regard to public health, the policing and good appearance of the pueblo, and development of the municipal estate, all of which were intended to consolidate the peace and the tranquillity which we enjoy at present. I suppose that you have heard about the arrival here of a friar named Gallo de la Calle, who used to be parish priest of this pueblo, and who is said to have come to take charge of the parish; I now hope that you will take a decisive resolution in the case; I need not remind you of all we have suffered from the friars, who are the cause of our misfortunes, and are responsible for the death of so many innocents, and the sufferings of so many others who were banished; yet all know that it was on their account that we were compelled to appeal to arms."

The members of the municipal council then declared that before the meeting they had consulted the inhabitants of their respective districts, and that all protest against the presence of the friar and ask that he be promptly removed. The antipathy of all the inhabitants makes them fear that an attempt against the life of the friar might be made if he remained any longer in the pueblo.

And in view of such a possibility, which they wish to avoid, they resolve by a unanimous vote to forward a copy of the present minute to the civil governor of the province, as a protest against the presence of the friar, for such action as he may deem convenient.

EUGENIO FERNANDEZ,
Municipal President.

(Follow the signatures of the members.)

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 29, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to Maj. Thomas L. Hartigan, counsel for the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

MANILA, P. I., *May 30, 1902.*

Hon. CEFERINO JOVEN,
Provincial Governor of Pampanga,
Bacolor, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, inclosing copy of resolution of the municipal council of Lubao protesting against the presence of a friar, who, it is alleged has been sent to take charge of the parish church of that town. I will at once take up the matter with the church authorities here, with a view, if possible, of having the objectionable priest withdrawn. In the meantime, however, you are expected to see that no act of insult or violence is perpetrated against him by the people of Lubao. Kindly inform me as to whether the friar is now in charge of the church or still in the town.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, June 20, 1902.

Hon. CEFERINO JOVEN,
Provincial Governor of Pampanga,
Bacolor, Pampanga, P. I.

SIR: Referring to your communication of May 23, inclosing copy of resolution of municipal council of Lubao protesting against the presence of a friar who, it is alleged, has been sent to take charge of the church at that town, and to letter dated May 30 from the acting civil governor requesting information as to whether the friar in question was then in charge of the church or still in the town, I have the honor to inform you that as yet no reply has been received from you. The acting civil governor directs that the information requested in his letter of the 30th ultimo, be secured and furnished this office with the least practicable delay.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PAMPANGA,
Bacolor, June 25, 1902.

Hon. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the information requested by the civil governor in his communication of the 20th instant. I had not thought it necessary to send a written report, as I had talked about the matter with the governor when I last came to Manila.

I confirm what I recommended in my communication of May 23, viz, that the friars be removed from certain pueblos of this province as a measure of precaution.

Very respectfully,

C. JOVEN, *Governor.*

LUBAO, *June 4, 1902.*

The GOVERNOR OF PAMPANGA.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 2d instant, with the answer of Governor Wright to the protest of this pueblo against the presence of the friar Gallo de la Calle, I must inform you that said friar is still in the pueblo, with another friar, named José Rodriguez, who arrived a few days after the 1st and took charge of the parish in virtue of a communication of the bishop, which he showed me.

In regard to insults or acts of violence on the part of the people of Lubao, I will try to prevent them, as I have done hitherto, as much as I can; but, in view of the antipathy of the people against the friars, I can not guarantee that they will not be assaulted, as I can not always be looking after them, and do not hold myself responsible for what might happen to them, especially at night. For this reason I am anxious that they should leave the pueblo, as not even the constabulary force stationed in the pueblo would be sufficient to preserve them from the hatred of the people.

EUGENIO FERNANDEZ,
Municipal President.

LUBOA, *June 14, 1902.*

The GOVERNOR OF PAMPANGA.

SIR: The pueblo being alarmed by the presence of another friar, named Pedro Dias Ubierna, who arrived yesterday afternoon, I went to see him, with the sergeant of the constabulary in charge of the post, and told him that his presence in the pueblo was impossible, in view of the alarm which it caused among all the inhabitants, and that it would be better for him to leave. At that moment a hostile crowd gathered in the street, shouting, "Away with the friar!" and if it had not been for me and the sergeant there would have been serious trouble.

The friar said that he had come to take care of the friar Gallo de la Calle, who was sick, and to be his assistant in the parish, by order of the bishop, as the other friar, José Rodriguez, was in poor health. I informed him that Friar Gallo de la Calle had died and that the other had gone back to Manila. He said that he would wait for the decision of the bishop, to whom he would report all that had happened. The insistence of this friar to remain makes me fear a conflict, and I therefore beg you to decide what you will deem advisable in order to avoid trouble, which I would not be able to prevent, such is the hatred of the people against the friars.

EUGENIO FERNANDEZ, *President.*

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., August 29, 1902.

Respectfully referred, by direction of the civil governor, to Maj. Thomas L. Hartigan, counsel for the bishop-administrator for the archdiocese of Manila.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXHIBIT No. 36.

MEXICO, PAMPANGA, *June 1, 1902.*

(Directed to the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila.)

The undersigned, parish priest of Mexico, is sorry to send you herewith a copy of a municipal ordinance in which the municipality interferes with the church.

By said ordinance the municipality absolutely forbids the ringing of the church bells, and sets the hours for mass on Sundays and feast days, and also on week days. My parishioners find that it is an outrage, but they do not dare protest, as they fear the municipal secretary, at whose suggestion it appears that such an abusive measure was taken.

(Signed by the parish priest.)

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE OF MAY 17, 1902.

It shall be contrary to law for any person to make, order to make, or cause to be made any noises which might cause an inconvenience or a prejudice to the health, the good order, the tranquility, and the comfort of the pueblo and of its inhabitants. Such are, ringing peals, chimes, or ringing the bells at full swing, beating drums,

blowing trumpets (except in the case of members of the army, constabulary, or municipal police) or horns, lighting of fire crackers, etc.

The church bells shall only be allowed to be rung for the purpose of calling the people to worship in churches, temples, or chapels belonging to any sect or religion, but not earlier than 5 a. m. nor later than 6 p. m. Shall also be authorized such chimes as are sanctioned by custom to mark certain hours of the day; also the ringing or pealing of bells to be as a sign of rejoicing, for the celebration of a happy or memorable event authorized by law, such as on the following Catholic feast days: All Sundays, New Year's Day, Three Kings', San José, Annunciation, Ascension, Corpus Christi, Assumption, Virgin's Birthday, All Saints' Day, Purísima Concepción, and Christmas; also the ringing of bells as an alarm in case of fire, or for a lawful civic event, or for a baptism, or for a burial ceremony, the fiesta of a barrio, or the thanksgiving masses of religious feast days, so long as they are not novenaries: *Provided*, That for all these it shall be necessary to have the consent of the municipal council, its executive chief, or the local authority.

It shall be necessary to ask the permission of the municipal president before parading through the streets, for any purpose whatsoever, with music, drums, etc., giving serenades before houses, on the plazas, or in the streets, or having processions.

Any person or persons found guilty of transgressing the present ordinance, by the municipal court, shall pay a fine of not less than $3, Mexican, nor more than $15, or be imprisoned for not less than three days nor more than fifteen days, or both, at the discretion of the municipal court.

This ordinance shall take effect on its passage and as soon as published.

A true copy:

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

HARTIGAN, MARPLE & SOLIGNAC,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Manila, July 9, 1903.

The VICE-CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: By direction of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila, I have the honor to submit the inclosed communication from the parish priest of Mexico, province of Pampanga, and to respectfully ask your attention to the same.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS L. HARTIGAN,
Counsel for the Archdiocese of Manila.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., July 14, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to Hon. Ceferino Joven, provincial governor of the province of Pampanga, calling his attention to the within complaint of the bishop-administrator of the archdiocese of Manila. Information is desired as to whether the ordinance complained of has, in fact, been passed; if so, it would seem to be a manifest abuse of the police power by the municipal authorities. While undoubtedly the municipal council has the right, by proper ordinance, to prevent unseemly noises in the streets, it has no right, under the guise of the exercise of such power, to require that before any church bell can be rung a permit must be obtained from the president. Besides, the ordinance is vague and indefinite as to what authority is authorized to grant the permit. The same criticism suggests itself with reference to the latter part of the ordinance, requiring permit by the municipal president as a prerequisite to having church processions in the streets. Whilst it is undoubtedly true where such processions operate as an obstruction of the street, they might be regulated or forbidden in extreme cases, yet it is not perceived how, in a rural community like Mexico, a procession could by any reasonable possibility have such an effect, nor is it believed that that is the purpose of the ordinance. The undersigned has heretofore on several occasions called your attention to similar violations by municipal councils in your province and regrets to be again compelled to do so. Noninterference by municipal councils with church affairs and by the church with municipal affairs must be insisted on and should be impressed upon the municipal councils of your province.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

[Second indorsement.]

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PAMPANGA, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Bacolor, P. I., August 4, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the honorable acting civil governor, with the following statements and remarks: I have taken considerable pains to investigate so as to place an answer suitable and just. In the first place, this was referred to me by the municipal president of Mexico, this province, April 28, 1902, stating that the people, or some of the people, of said municipality had complained of the many unnecessary noises in the town. In the communication the continuous ringing of the bells was mentioned as the most unnecessary noise that they were compelled to endure, stating that from the hour of 4 a. m. until 10 p. m., the bells were kept ringing almost continuously. As the communication was signed by some of the leading inhabitants of the municipality of Mexico, and signed also by the American schoolmaster at that place, I deemed it my duty, as governor of the province, to give the president of Mexico such information on the subject as was lawful, citing the municipal code, also part of a letter from the honorable Governor Taft to the governor of the province of Tarlac. From the contents of the ordinance of the municipality of Mexico, I do not see just where there is anything that even suggests or limits that the church bell shall not ring at all unless permission is first requested from the president. The ordinance gives the church the privilege to ring the bells on all days that are recognized by the Catholic Church laws as feast days, Sundays, etc. It also states that beating of drums, trumpet blasts, blown within the limits of said municipality, was a nuisance, and that it would be contrary to participate in such noise unless permission was given by the president. In regard to the procession, the ordinance does not intend to conflict with the processions held and passed through the streets of the town from the church. The processions mentioned in the ordinance are ones participated in at all hours of the day and night (not through the heat of the day), but from 5 a. m. until midnight, and with chants, singing, music, loud beating of drums, and causing much dust to arise; and during the ravages of the present plague it is very dangerous to all participants as well as to those who do not participate. These processions are called and used to attract the attention of Saint Roque, so as to prevent the cholera from entering the town, and by these processions through the streets at 11 p. m., and oftentimes later, it caused the more sensible inhabitants to protest. In regard to the bells, irrespectively state that its usages according to the laws and customs of the Catholic Church in the municipality of Mexico were overstepped, inasmuch as the bells were rung at all hours for a gain; in cases of deaths, marriages, or baptisms, those who can pay, having bells rung according to the amount of money donated. In many instances the bells are rung at 4 a. m., and the large bell is used at this hour, and it is impossible to sleep, also when the bells are rung at 10 p. m. If anyone should be sick from a fever and could not rest during the day, the bells make it impossible to rest at night. This can be investigated, as there are many now residing in Mexico who are perfectly willing to state the facts in the case. Respectfully inclose a copy of the complaint and of the signatures of the complainants, trusting that the honorable acting civil governor will see that it is not my intention to, or to allow the municipal council to, impose any ordinance that would in anyway work a hardship on anyone; but the only instance of the contrary is that the padre can not make as much money as he could while allowed to ring the bells at night. The padre had the perfect right, and the ordinance gave him the privilege, to ring the bells or cause them to be rung at all hours between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., but forbade the ringing of said bells during the night and the very early hours of the morning. The provincial secretary, referred to in the inclosed, had nothing to do with the communication, and it is a mistaken idea on the part of the inhabitants of Mexico that they need fear any unlawful action from the source mentioned.

C. JOVEN, *Provincial Governor.*

The inclosures with the preceding indorsement are: (1) A complaint signed by 24 residents of Mexico against the noises mentioned; (2) letter of the municipal president to the provincial governor transmitting the complaint and asking advice, and (3) letter from the provincial governor to the municipal president citing the municipal code and the civil governor's letter to the governor of Tarlac (Exhibit No. 13), and stating that, if conditions are as alleged in the complaint and the municipal president's letter it is the duty of the municipal council to abate the nuisance.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I., November 18, 1902.

Respectfully referred to Major Hartigan, calling attention to second indorsement and to the passage of an act on this general subject by the Commission, a copy of which is inclosed.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

(There is nothing in the record to show what act was referred to here, but it is presumed that it was act No. 469, enacted on October 6, 1902, part of which is copied in Exhibit No. 34.)

THE MOST EXCELLENT AND MOST ILLUSTRIOUS
DEPUTY OF THE HOLY SEE IN THESE ISLANDS:

The parish priest of Mexico, Pampanga, undersigned, with the greatest consideration and most profound respect, before your excellency sets forth: That, desiring to celebrate the coming Christmas season, since such is the wish of his parishoners, who are anxious to continue the old custom of celebrating the same with a novenary, or nine days of mass, regularly known as "cockcrow masses," and since the undersigned parish priest is forbidden by the municipal president to ring the bells at the hour of 4 in the morning:

Therefore, the said parish priest and his parishoners humbly pray that you will see fit to seek from the government of these islands the necessary permission, or the absolute removal of the prohibition above alluded to, which is prejudicial to nearly all the parishoners of this pueblo who remain good apostolic Roman Catholics.

This is a boon which it is hoped will be obtained from your excellency, whose important life your humble servants desire that God shall protect for many years.

ISIDORO SARUA Y SALATBAT.

TEMPORARY PARISH HOUSE OF MEXICO, *December 10, 1902.*

[First indorsement.]

MANILA, *December 24, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to his excellency the apostolic delegate. The question of the ringing of the church bells at such an hour as 4 o'clock in the morning is a question largely within the control of the municipal council. I can not say on the face of things that the action of the council and the president in forbidding the ringing of the bells at 4 o'clock in the morning is such an abuse of power as to call for extraordinary intervention. It has been held that the ringing of church bells under certain circumstances could constitute a nuisance, and it must rest with the discretion of the municipal authorities to pass on such questions.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 37.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION, *February 5, 1903.*

DEAR MR. WINTHROP: The delegate has requested me to send you the inclosed letter from the parish priest of Guagua, asking you at the same time to kindly bring its contents to Governor Taft's notice. As you will see, it is apropos of a committee which has been formed to institute celebrations, etc., and invite Aglipay to them. The members of the said committee are all government officials or people in the employ of the same, thus infringing orders recently sent out by the governor to the various municipalities.

With kindest regards, believe me, very sincerely, yours,

M. J. O'CONNOR,
Private Secretary.

MOST EXCELLENT AND REVEREND SEÑOR APOSTOLIC DELEGATE:

In compliance with my duty as parish priest of this pueblo of Guagua, province of La Pampanga, I have to inform you that a committee has been formed composed of Don Mariano Santos, Padre Reyes, Vicente Tagle, Hilario Bisda, and Fulgencio Francisco, for the purpose of inviting Señor Aglipay to the feast of the barrio of Santo Niño, of this parish, to say mass, preach, marry, baptize, and confirm in the said barrio next Sunday, the 8th instant.

Since these acts of a people in whom there exists but one faith and one religion can accomplish nothing less than discords, dissensions, and divisions, which easily degenerate into fatal collisions, which not only disturb public order, but also affect even the government itself, which is bound to watch over the peace of Catholic consciences; on account of the circumstances, serious in my opinion, that persons charged with official positions intervene as promoters, I deem it a conscientious duty for me to convey this information to you and keep you posted as to the occurrences at this place.

On Tuesday, the 27th of January last, when I had the honor to confer with you, during my absence, the Aglipayans posted several lampoons in this pueblo of Guagua in which they insulted me; and I send you one of these.

On Saturday, the 31st of the same month, the rumor was circulated in this pueblo that if I preached on the following day, Sunday, the Aglipayans would hiss me in the pulpit. I notified the municipal authorities of this, and through their mediation nothing happend.

The Aglipayan committee is composed of the following men: Señor Mariano Santos, municipal sanitary physician of this pueblo, first propagandist and president; Señor Pedro Reyes, collector of the provincial treasury of Pampanga; Señor Vicente Tagle, municipal secretary of this municipality, a most bitter Aglipayan; Señor Fulgencio Francisco, school teacher of this municipal government; Señor Hilario Bisda, a clerk of said municipality.

I beg that you will bring this to the notice of the first civil authority of these islands, in order that he may put an end to the misconduct of the Aglipayans, and above all of the employees who head this commotion against the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church.

God preserve your reverence many years.

MAXIMO VIBON.

GUAGUA, *February 2, 1903.*

[Copy.]

The MOST WORTHY FATHER:

In consequence of your sermon, preached on the 25th instant, you stated therein three errors which fall at the least blow, for they are not founded upon palpable reasons.

The preaching was thus:

Kings and emperors have sought to destroy the religion of Christ; they were unable to destroy it. Can it now be destroyed by Aglipay and his party? Can the blind free the blind?

Most worthy father, to the first error I have to answer: Kings and emperors could not destroy the religion of Christ, I agree, because it is the true religion. One truth can not be contrary to another truth; then we shall not destroy it.

Second error: Can it be destroyed by Aglipay and his party? Father, you have misunderstood us, because we and Father Aglipay do not prepare instruments to attack the religion of Christ, which is the true one, as I have stated before, nor do we desire that said religion be destroyed by us, for we are Christians; but, on the contrary, we seek means of purifying the religion of Christ, and to give the public the sight through glasses of the treasures of the Pope, acquired by bulls and indulgences and others which it takes time to enumerate. I believe, most worthy father, that the treasure of bulls and others are not merits of Chirst, because Christ obtained the treasure through his sufferings and not through his merits; then merits are not treasure.

Third: The blind can not free the blind. In this case you are understood to mean that Father Aglipay and we are deprived of the faculties with which God endowed us. As a consequence it is shown that you are above the blind. Why do you not desire to free us from the claws of the Pope (by means of instruction), the cause of the grievous injuries to our country? And why do you, a Filipino from head to foot, our natural brother, defend with all your mantle the hypocrisies of the friar, all except Father Aglipay, when you can not affirm to me that the blind nor yourself * * *.

Time will tell.

SNAG R. BUAN.

GUAGUA, *January 26, 1903.*

[A literal copy of the lampoon in Pampanga translated into Spanish and from that language into English.]

In answer to your talk, or sermon, this pueblo of Guagua has become perfectly acquainted with your true custom; to-day it has become convinced that until the

present you have been desirous of continuing the deceit and abuse of your fellowman that you have learned from the friars. Ah, ill-thought man, how can you possess a conscience and continue to wish for those of your nation to remain in obscurity? Remember your soul; place your hand upon your breast and meditate upon your deeds, and it may be the Holy Spirit will enlighten your understanding and you will repent of your deeds; then will the hatred which this people feels toward you vanish, and you will not be cast out as were two friars who came here, so that you must remember the people do not love the partisans of the friars such as you, and will never accept these conscienceless persons.

The Catholics of the Independent Church.

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., February 11, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the secretary of public instruction, inviting attention to the letter herein prepared, but which I am not certain of the wisdom of sending.

WM. H. TAFT.

The letter referred to is as follows:

MANILA, P. I., *February 9, 1903.*

Monseigneur GIAMBATISTA GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli and Apostolic
Delegate to the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Mr. Winthrop has handed me a letter which your secretary, Father O'Connor, wrote him, inclosing a complaint from the parish priest of Guagua, Pampanga. The first complaint is that a committee has been formed to invite Señor Aglipay to the feast of the barrio of Santo Niño, of the parish of Guagua, to say mass, preach, marry, baptize, and confirm in said parish. Certainly, so far as the government is concerned, the organization of a committee to invite Señor Aglipay into the parish is not a matter of which any cognizance can be taken, whatever discord, dissensions, and divisions it may occasion.

Secondly, it is said that the Aglipayans have posted several lampoons in the pueblo of Guagua. I have examined the so-called lampoons, and from the statement they appear to be replies to certain arguments advanced by the priest in his pulpit against Señor Aglipay and the cause which he represents. I do not find any insult, in the sense in which that term is ordinarily used, to the priest. The priest can not expect to advance arguments or use strong expressions in his denunciation of the Aglipay movement without meeting on the part of those who sympathize with the movement counter expressions equally strong. I am sure that an American priest would not regard such a statement as this as any other than a natural outgrowth of a discussion, unpleasant it may be, but not calling for remedy by the police.

The next charge is that the rumor was circulated that if the priest preached on the following Sunday the Aglipayans would hiss him. In respect to this he said he notified the municipal authorities, and through their mediation nothing happened, which seems to indicate that the municipal authorities were alive to their duties and properly prevented a disturbance in the Roman Catholic Church which would have justified a public prosecution.

The next charge is that, upon the committee organized to invite Señor Aglipay into the parish, was a municipal sanitary physician, an employee of the provincial treasurer's office, the secretary of the municipality, a school teacher, and a clerk, and it is suggested that this infringed the orders sent out by me to the various municipalities. The order refers specifically to the governor and the municipal presidents of the province, in which a word of caution is given them not to make themselves so prominent in the movement on either side that charges may be made against them that they are using their official influence in favor of either the Roman Catholic Church or the Filipino. The letter expressly states that officers of the state, as individuals, may take an interest in religious controversies and may aid the churches of which they are members, as individuals. It is not understood that the committee are acting or threatening to act in any official capacity, nor is it apparent how these subordinate officials referred to are using their official authority to further the interests of the Aglipay movement. Neither the health officer, nor the secretary of the municipality, nor the school teacher, nor the clerks of the provincial treasurer, or the municipality have any official power which in the slightest degree affects the exercise of police authority in the municipality or in the province. The mere fact that they happen to hold municipal positions is no reason why they

should not take part, peacably and properly and with due propriety, in a church movement which shall invite Señor Aglipay to organize his church in that vicinity.

I answer this letter with considerable detail, because I wish to avoid as far as I can a misunderstanding of the attitude of the government with respect to this schism and other religious movements. I am most anxious to cultivate the most friendly relations between the government and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church; but, on the other hand, it is my duty to make it known that the mere fact that a religious movement is directed against the Roman Catholic Church and involves a schism in that church does not make what is done in support of that movement unlawful, and does not call for its condemnation by the government unless some civil law is violated. It does not violate the civil law for any official to take part in a religious movement. What was said in my letter to the governors was a mere friendly caution, as a matter of good policy, to avoid making themselves prominent, merely to escape charges that they were using their official authority in the interest of a particular church, but it must be observed that any support on their part of any religious movement does not become illegal unless it appears that in some way their official action is partial and unduly aids one religious faction as against another. Were a president to engage in this matter, in view of the fact that he might have to act as a police officer, I should use my discretion, but probably should caution him that he might put himself in a position where it would be difficult for him to act impartially; but the mere circumstance that subordinate officials have nothing to do with the police jurisdiction should take an interest in a religious movement does not call for a renewed warning, in my judgment.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Manila, March 5, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the civil governor. I have carefully read the complaint in this case, and the only matter which appears to me to be a threatened violation of the law and of public peace or order which would justify executive interference is the threat of the Aglipayans to hiss the regular priest of the parish in the church. It seems, however, that the parish priest made his complaint in this matter to the municipal authorities, and that in consequence the threatened disturbance was not carried into effect. In the United States none of the matters set out in the letter of Reverend Father Maximo Viron would be at all considered as a justification for executive interference, except the one matter already mentioned of the threatened disturbance. No one can regret more than I do the intrusion of Aglipay and his schism into a situation already sufficiently complicated. I consider him to be a man absolutely destitute of all principle and an all-around bad man, with a shrewdness which enables him to just approach the border line of law and order without passing beyond it. Nevertheless, to say that the executive has the right and the authority to prevent him from entering a town, or to prohibit the people of a town, or officials, in their private capacity, from inviting him to visit them and enunciate his doctrines, if such they may be called, would be, to my mind, a most dangerous principle to establish either here or in the United States. Certainly such an interference by the Executive in the United States would not be tolerated even for the fraction of a second. Such executive interference exercised to-day against Aglipay might be exercised against the Catholic or some other religion to-morrow. I see no objection to the letter which you propose sending, inasmuch as it is a clear statement of principles well recognized in our country and which of necessity must be recognized in this. The above is in accordance with my views expressed to you verbally a few days ago.

JAMES F. SMITH,
Secretary of Public Instruction.

EXHIBIT No. 38.

PROCLAMATION.

I have been informed of what happened at Silay on the 6th instant, on account of the presence of two friars in the pueblo, and, in order to avoid the repetition of such facts, which might have lamentable consequences and cause crooked interpretations, it is my duty to make a few recommendations which may guide the people in its future behavior.

Under the government established here by the United States, as Governor Taft has said so well, no minister of any religion can be molested or interfered with in the exercise of his ministry, provided he harms no one in his civil rights, such as the right of life or liberty, or of property, or in his rights as one of the public, and does not transgress the criminal laws. Any act which would interfere with the liberty of a minister of a religion, except in the above-mentioned cases, is against law and reason, and the more so since no pueblo is forced to accept a minister it does not want, the separation of church and state being complete, positive, and absolute.

Personal liberty is a principle admitted by all polished nations, and can be denied to nobody, without exception of classes or conditions.

Furthermore, the honorable acting civil governor has informed me, in a letter dated the 16th of May, that we will soon have the resolution of the problem of the friars, since Governor Taft is in Rome for the purpose of settling the question, among others. In the meantime you must avoid all acts or manifestations which can only cause a prejudice to all who take part in them, as it is an essential principle of the American Government that each one is free to worship God according to his own conscience, and that nobody can prevent him from so doing. If a person does not agree with the friars he has the remedy in his own hands and has only to refuse to contribute to their maintenance; but he can not prevent a friar from exercising his ministry, or other persons from accepting said ministry.

L. LOCSIN, *Governor.*

BACOLOD, *July 9, 1902.*

EXHIBIT No. 39.

MANILA, P. I., *January 10, 1903.*

Señor ——— ———,
Governor of the Province of ———.

MY DEAR SIR: The schism in the Roman Catholic Church and the establishment and organization of an Independent Filipino Church, because of the zeal and heat which frequently accompanies religious discussion, and especially because of the conflicting claims with respect to church property, may result in attempts at dispossession of those in charge of the churches and consequent disorder and disturbance of the peace. I have thought it necessary, therefore, to write you a letter calling your attention, and, through you, that of the municipal presidents to the functions which it is proper for civil executives to discharge in respect to religious controversies involving disputes over property. The policy of complete separation of church and state is enjoined upon those who serve under the American sovereignty. This does not mean that officers of the state, as individuals, may not attend church and may not take an interest in religious controversies and may not aid the churches of which they are members, but it does mean that no officer of the government has the right to use his official position or the authority which he exercises as an official to further the interests of the church of which he is a member as against the rights and privileges of other churches to which he may be opposed in his views. In these islands it is difficult for the man to separate himself from the office in the eyes of the people, and I therefore extend a word of caution to you and to the municipal presidents of your province against making yourselves so prominent in the religious controversies which I have referred to, on the one side or the other, that charges may be made against you that you are using your official influence and exercising your official authority in favor of either the Roman Catholic Church or the Filipino Catholic Church. You should, as far as possible, as an official, pursue a line of conduct absolutely impartial between the two conflicting parties, and you should only intervene as officials whenever the public peace is disturbed and must be restored and conserved. To deal justly with all individual interests should be the pride of every government, and the capacity of a people for self-government may be largely measured by the ability and courage of their elective officers to do justice in the face of clamor or passion or prejudice of some of those who elected them. No controversy so arouses the participants to passion and violence as that which grows out of religious differences, and if peace can be maintained where the people of a country divide under a new schism into two religious bodies without violence it speaks volumes for the law-abiding character of the people and for the capacity and ability of their self-chosen officers. I urge upon you, therefore, and upon the municipal presidents over whom you so worthily exercise supervisory and disciplinary authority, to use your every effort now and in the months to come to prevent the religious schism which exists in parts of the islands from resulting in any disturbance of the peace.

Again, let me call your attention to one phase of the schism which is most important, and that is as to the possession of churches and conventos. Executive officers

have no function whatever to perform in respect to the determination of the question who owns private property. The questions of ownership or title, and even the right of possession, are questions to be decided by courts, which are open to all parties in interest for the purpose of settling just such questions. The only function of the executive is to see to it that the peace is not disturbed by attempts on the part of one not in possession forcibly or by fraud to disturb another in the possession of property and to deprive him of it. Where, therefore, the priest or other representative of the Roman Catholic Church shall be in possession representing his church, it is not your function to decide that the people of the town, who, because they may have assisted in building the church, believe themselves to be the owners of the church, may oust him and let the priest of the Independent Filipino Church into possession. Whatever you may think of the merits of such a question, it is your duty to preserve the possession of the Roman Catholic priest or representative by arresting any person who attempts forcibly to dispossess him or actually succeeds in doing so and allow the priest or representative having had peaceable possession to resume it, but beyond this you can not go. Such rights as the people of a town may have to either ownership or possession of the church property must be asserted in the courts. They can not assert such rights by force. On the other hand, should a priest in possession leave the Roman Catholic communion, and, retaining possession of the church property, allow it to be used for the ceremonies and services of the Filipino church, it is not for you to decide that this is an unlawful act on his part and to seek to remedy it by dispossessing him of the church, because the change which is effected is not effected by a disturbance of the peace, and the remedy for the wrong done, if it be a wrong, can only be had in the courts organized to decide such questions. You must respect the person in peaceable possession, and you must protect him against dispossession, no matter how lawful or equitable in your opinion are the claims to the property on the part of the attempted dispossessor. If he has a lawful right he can have it vindicated in the court. He can not be permitted to take the law into his own hands. To allow him to do so would be to produce riot and confusion throughout these islands. The question is one of actual possession, not of constructive possession. Indeed, the question, so far as you and the presidentes are concerned, is really one not of possession at all, but of disturbance of the peace.

Should any priest or other person in charge of a church or convent notify a president that he has reasonable ground to suspect that an attempt will be made to dispossess him, the president should detail policemen to maintain him in his possession and prevent an assault or forcible dispossession, A failure on the part of the president to protect with energy peaceable possession of church property will be good cause for removal.

If the course which I have attempted to mark out for executive action be followed, the conflicting parties will be remitted to the courts to vindicate their rights, and the peace, which is so absolutely essential to the welfare of the country and to the conduct of decent government, will be fully preserved. With the confidence that you will observe the rules laid down in this letter and will see to it that your municipal presidents do the same thing, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant and wellwisher,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 40.

MANILA, *May 20, 1902.*

Hon. LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Vice-Governor, Philippine Islands.*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I inclose herewith three orders issued by the municipal president of Bacolod, Negros Islands, which I think interfere unduly with the church of that town.

The right reverend bishop has requested me to call this matter to your attention, as he feels confident that you will not countenance any such interference with church affairs on the part of any civil official.

Regretting having to bother you with such matters, I remain, as ever,

Sincerely and respectfully, yours,

W. D. MCKINNON.

MUNICIPIO OF BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, P. I.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

Señor MAURICIO FERRERO.

SIR: Consideration having been given to your petition of yesterday's date, in which you ask for "permission for passage through the principal streets of this town on

Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Resurrection Sunday of the processions which from time immemorial it has been customary for the Catholic people to hold on the days indicated," the municipal council has resolved that since the said processions pass precisely through the principal streets of this town and the "processions which from time immemorial have been formed by the Catholic people" on Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Resurrection Sunday are an outward manifestation of the faith, in which manifestations there are to be found, besides a compact multitude of people, many platforms carrying images of saints, which unquestionably are an obstacle and an impediment to the rapid transit of the non-Catholic people, who have an equal right to the use of the streets, the council, I repeat, bearing in mind this point, as well as the ordinance in regard to the use of the streets and squares, has unanimously resolved to deny the permission which you request.

The above is communicated to you for your information.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. V. L. GONZAGA,
Municipal President of Bacolod.

MUNICIPIO OF BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, P. I.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Bacolod, March 29, 1902.

The CATHOLIC PARISH PRIEST OF BACOLOD.

SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit to you the resolution passed by the municipal board of health of this pueblo in regard to hygiene and health that you may duly comply with the same, it being as follows:

"1. That it is strictly prohibited to take corpses into the church, even in normal times, and the bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases, such as smallpox, measles, tuberculosis, and others, must be conveyed directly to the cemetery without passing through the depository for corpses.

"2. That the parish priest shall be obliged to furnish the church as soon as possible with 100 spittoons, conveniently distributed, so that persons attending the church may not spit on the floor. Each of these spittoons shall be filled up to one-third of its total capacity with quicklime or with a one per thousand solution of corrosive sublimate. Every morning, at the termination of the religious functions the floor of the church shall be mopped and the contents of the spittoons shall be discharged upon the beach and the spittoons washed with salt water. The parish priest shall also be compelled to keep clean the chapel used as a depository for corpses."

Respectfully, yours,

J. V. L. GONZAGA,
Municipal President Bacolod.

MUNICIPIO OF BACOLOD, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, P. I.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Bacolod, March 31, 1902.

The CATHOLIC PARISH PRIEST OF BACOLOD.

SIR: You are informed by the present communication that the ordinance in regard to health and hygiene, of which you were apprised by my letter of the 29th instant, has been enacted because approved by the municipal council, and has the force of law after five days, counting from to-day, March 31, 1902, and a failure to comply with the provisions of said ordinance will be punished by a fine of 200 pesos or six months' imprisonment, or by both penalties, according to the circumstances which attend the infraction of the law.

Respectfully, yours,

J. V. L. GONZAGA,
Municipal President Bacolod.

MANILA, P. I., *May 26, 1902.*

Hon. LEANDRO LOCSIN,
Governor of Occidental Negros, Bacolod, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a communication from the Rev. W. D. McKinnon inclosing copies, which no doubt are accurate, of certain ordinances enacted by the municipal council of Bacolod, of which complaint is made by the authorities of the Catholic Church.

Upon an examination of these ordinances I am impressed with the belief that they are objectionable and should be repealed. While municipal authorities have an undoubted right to regulate street processions when the object is to prevent obstruction and disorder, they have no right under this guise to prevent a church procession because either the religion or the priest is obnoxious to them. It is difficult to understand how a religious procession in the streets of Bacolod, conducted in the ordinary way, could to any appreciable degree interfere with the use of the streets for ordinary purposes. It is hardly to be doubted that the authors of this ordinance would themselves admit that its real purpose is as stated.

The second ordinance is equally objectionable in the extreme to which it goes. Undoubtedly municipal authorities have the right by proper ordinance to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and might well provide that the bodies of persons dying of such diseases should not be taken into churches where large numbers of people are congregated, but it is not perceived upon what proper theory the municipality can forbid the taking of the bodies of any deceased persons into churches for funeral purposes. An ordinance so broad as this is calculated manifestly to interfere with the free exercise of religious observances.

Again, to require the parish priest to furnish his church with 100 spittoons, conveniently distributed, and requiring them to be filled with quicklime or other disinfectant solution, and that every morning their contents should be discharged upon the beach and the spittoons washed with salt water, is, to say the least of it, a most extraordinary ordinance, and one evidently directed against the priest and his congregation rather than for the purpose of protecting the public health.

On my last visit to Bacolod I was made aware of the feeling of a considerable portion of the people against certain Catholic priests then officiating in that city. It is to be hoped that the cause for this feeling will be speedily removed; and Governor Taft is now en route to Rome with a view, among other things, of accomplishing this end. Extreme action such as has been taken by the municipal council of Bacolod can only have the effect of embarrassing him in his efforts. Aside from this consideration, as I had the honor of explaining to the municipal authorities of Bacolod, it is a fundamental principle of American government that every man shall have the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without interference from any source. Manifestly such legislation as the above does operate directly to interfere with the exercise of this right, and can not be justified or permitted. As I was careful to explain to the municipal authorities of Bacolod, under the existing régime no one can be compelled to contribute against his will to the support of any church; and if the Catholic priests now in charge in that city are objectionable to the people, they have the matter in their hands by refusing to contribute to their maintenance, but they can not, by legislation of the character referred to above, interfere with these priests in the exercise of their functions, or with such persons as choose freely to seek their ministrations.

Governor Taft some months since wrote a letter covering this general subject to the Hon. Wallis O. Clark, governor of the province of Tarlac, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your perusal. It is a clear and admirable statement of the relations between church and state, which makes further elaboration on my part unnecessary. I hope, therefore, that you will, upon receipt of this, call the attention of the municipal authorities of Bacolod to the objectionable nature of these ordinances and impress upon them the necessity of their immediate repeal. It is also my desire that you inform me of what action has been taken.

With sentiments of distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Acting Civil Governor.*

Official copy respectfully furnished, by direction of the acting civil governor, to the Rev. W. D. McKinnon, Manila, P. I., for his information.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS,
Bacolod, Occidental Negros, June 28, 1902.

CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have received your favor of May 26 last, together with a communication from Rev. W. D. McKinnon and copies of certain ordinances passed by the municipal council of Bacolod.

Pursuant to instructions contained in the last paragraph of the aforementioned letter, I remitted the same and the accompanying documents to the municipal president of Bacolod, besides having a talk with him.

Having brought the matter before the municipal council of Bacolod, the president returned the documents I had sent him, together with the answer of his council.

As you have expressed the desire to know what steps would be taken in the matter, I beg to remit you herewith the answer of the municipal council of Bacolod; I also inclose the communication of Rev. W. D. McKinnon and the copies of the ordinances.

Very respectfully,

L. LOCSIN RAMA,
Governor, Occidental Negros, P. I.

MUNICIPALITY OF BACOLOD, *June 22, 1902.*

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS, *Bacolod.*

SIR: The council has informed itself of the communication of the civil governor of the Philippine Islands relative to the complaint made by Father McKinnon with regard to several resolutions of this municipality, which bad faith and the inveterate habit of misinterpreting meanings have qualified as an interference with church affairs, thereby making the municipality of Bacolod appear before the superior authorities as an entity sowing discord, or, what is still worse, as an oppressor of legitimate rights.

This is not true, and this municipal council, convinced that it has acted lawfully, honorably, and justly, believes to be entitled to defend itself and to explain its conduct, expecting from the justice of the honorable the civil governor that he will not hurl an anathema at this council without first hearing it.

We will be brief with our explanation. Here it is:

The ordinance in regard to the use of the streets:

This ordinance has been passed with a view to regulate the use of the streets, and does not refer to any certain congregation, as certain persons have tried to make it appear, but applies alike to all public gatherings and processions, profane or religious, and the sole object of the council, which was acting in virtue of the authority conferred upon it by law, was to do what it said, to regulate the use of the streets and squares for the purpose of avoiding disorders and to procure that traffic be unobstructed in the streets. The ordinance simply requires a permit to be applied for, in order to enable the authorities in charge of the maintenance of public order to take the proper measures to avoid conflicts and disorders if the permit is given.

On a certain day the Catholic priest of Bacolod solicited permission to hold processions through the principal streets on Holy Thursday and Friday and on Easter Sunday, but the council disallowed his request, taking into consideration that these processions would doubtless obstruct the free circulation of the public in the streets, which are very narrow here, as the said processions move along in a compact mass, carrying with them numerous images on carts and platforms. If we should have to go back—God forbid—to the times of Spanish rule, when the state was intimately associated with the church and the latter was an omnipotent power in the Philippine Islands, a religous procession on Holy Thursday would have been perfectly in order in the streets of Bacolod, even if the latter would be narrower than they are, because the procession would move along undisturbedly, for the simple reason that nobody would dare to use either streets or squares while that manifestation of the Roman Catholic faith would be taking place.

But to-day, when, with the separation of church and state and with religious tolerance, the situation has undergone a thorough change and has made way to a respectable state of affairs, a procession like that requested by the Catholic priest, as they used to be held, would cause many objections on the part of non-Catholics and of Catholics considering processions through the streets as outward manifestations of the faith which might just as well take place within the church or in its front yard. These objections or protests might assume serious proportions at the present time when the animosity toward the friars is so marked, it being public and notorious that the majority of the people here were opposed to the friar coming to take charge of this parish, and there has been considerable excitement over it, as the civil governor was informed during his visit to this town. This feeling might easily have given rise to disorders, as the friar, who had arrived only recently, was to participate in the procession, and the council therefore tried to avoid such a possibility.

It appears from the communication of the civil governor that the ordinance passed by this municipality with regard to the use of the streets had been made for the sole object of prohibiting religious processions, while it refers to all and any gatherings or processions, whether of a profane or religious character, and was passed by this council in good faith and in the interest of the general public, whom it believed to serve.

Furthermore, when the aforementioned ordinance was passed the narrowness of the streets was principally taken into consideration. On this account the municipal council of Bacolod saw fit to regulate, and later on to prohibit, their being used for religious processions, which in the opinion of its members were liable to obstruct the rapid transit of the public. This opinion, which is equally rational and in harmony with the present state of affairs and not in opposition to law and justice, is corroborated by theory, or, better, by the opinion expressed by the illustrious Mr. Taft, who says in his letter to the governor of Tarlac: "The municipal council may also regulate or prohibit the use of the public streets for processions, whether religious or not, if in its judgment they obstruct the free circulation of the public in the streets."

To do the opposite, or, in more concrete terms, to grant the Catholic priest the permission to hold processions, would have caused many protests from persons who had to use the streets freely, or at least would have compelled the municipality to make a distinction in granting privileges, which is always and everywhere objectionable.

One must see, or rather have seen, what the Holy Week processions were like in Bacolod. If a person who has seen them would claim that they were not liable to obstruct the rapid transit in the streets, one may with right presume that that person does not know or understand what an obstruction of the streets means.

As one of the worthy members of the civil commission, Mr. Luzuriaga, is from Bacolod, we would appeal to his gentlemanly and truthful disposition and ask him to state whether or not the religious processions in Bacolod obstruct the free circulation of the public in the streets, if the honorable civil governor would have reasons for doubting the word of an honorable council.

The motives of the council in passing the ordinance above mentioned must not be attributed to bad will toward the priest, because nearly all the members of the municipality, being Catholics, would first consider, not the priest—that would be the least—but the religion which they profess, if their duties as councilors, representatives of the government, and therefore without official religion, would not oblige them to consider before and above anything the welfare of the community which they represent, which is composed not only of Catholics but also of people pertaining to other religious communities.

We believe that we have given a sufficient explanation of the conduct of the municipal council of Bacolod in the matter of the prohibition of processions as far as the use of the streets and squares of the town is concerned, and ask the civil governor, not seeing any transgression of the law or rights in the said ordinance, to consider it legitimate.

The ordinance relative to corpses and the hygiene of the church as a public building. This ordinance provides for:

1. The prohibition of the taking of corpses into the church.
2. The direct conveyance to the cemetery of the corpses of persons who have died from a contagious disease.
3. The cleaning up and placing in a sanitary condition of the church as a public building, ordering the administrator or owner of the establishment to provide cuspidors with disinfectants to destroy the microbes.

This ordinance was passed by the municipality, as they believed, in good faith, to contribute thereby toward the laudable object of protecting the public health. Furthermore, this provision was already made by the Spanish laws.

In fact, the sanitary laws issued by the Spanish Government, of which we beg to inclose a copy, prohibited absolutely the holding of burial services over the corpse within the church, and in the royal order of April 16, 1856, the Spanish sovereign said as follows:

"The depositing of corpses is permitted for the period advised by science and compatible with the public health in chapels independent of the churches in normal times, but not when there is any epidemic in the country, providing that these chapels be completely separated from the churches; that they be not habilitated for religious services, in order that not for this nor for any other reasons worshipers be allowed to enter them, and that the sanitary precautions in regard to ventilation and disinfection be strictly observed."

The order of the board of health to which we refer is therefore not new, but has had the effect of law before, with the only difference that in those times the priests did not pay any attention to the laws if it was not favorable to their interests to do so. Everybody knows how powerful the monastic orders used to be in the Philippine Islands.

Sanitary regulations have also been established relative to private dwellings, and if the orders of the board of health are obligatory for them there is no reason why public buildings and establishments frequented by many people should be exempt.

The sanitary regulations should even be stricter for them than for private dwellings, the number of persons assembling there being larger.

In compliance, at least apparently, with the orders of the Spanish authorities, the priest ordered a chapel built adjacent to the church, but separate from the same. As that order of the Spanish Government is still in force, the council being of this opinion for the reason that the ordinance objected to providence, and as in these times of epidemic the public health should be the principal consideration, disregarding all petty interests and monastic pride, what trouble would it be for the Catholic priest of Bacolod to hold the last rites over corpses in the chapel constructed for the purpose, instead of doing so within the church itself. Does he not receive the same fee?

However, these are only profane considerations. This council does not know what scientific considerations may have prompted the municipal board of health to issue ordinances which are now considered in opposition to religious rites. The sanitary regulations in force at the present time are made so oppressive by the circumstance that their whole weight falls naturally on the poor people and on their way of living, the more respectable the poorer they are, but not in religious rites. However, the poor people bear this burden with smiling faces, as the public health demands this sacrifice.

The same is the case with the cuspidors.

Orders have been issued that every public establishment be cleaned up and provided with cuspidors, but nobody has complained except the Catholic priest, who, by the way, used to keep his church in an extremely filthy condition before the ordinance referred to was issued. If no private dwelling, evangelic church, or public establishment is excused from the most rigid compliance with the sanitary ordinances, and all have to be kept clean within and without, no matter who are the inhabitants or owners, why should just the Catholic Church be exempt?

The foregoing considerations have induced this council to pass the sanitary ordinance in force in Bacolod. If, contrary to the opinion of the council, these ordinances should be deemed in opposition to the free exercise of religious rites, the fault of the council consists in its desire to protect thereby the public health, but it must never be said that these ordinances were directed only and exclusively against the friar and his congregation, although the friars deserve that laws be made against them which might wipe out forever in the Philippine Islands their footsteps soiled with blood and crime, because in its resolutions the council always considers the public best and does not care whether its ordinances meet with a good or bad reception with the people of the surplice.

The priest, Father McKinnon, who, by order of the bishop, filed a complaint with the civil governor regarding the ordinances of the municipality of Bacolod, told a falsehood when he qualified them as an interference with church affairs. It is evident that it would be an interference with church affairs to meddle with the inner workings, the discipline, rites or ceremonies of the church, but the municipality of Bacolod has not done this; it has simply passed ordinances with regard to hygiene and the use of the streets, and does not believe to have interfered with church affairs in doing so, unless the church is considered above all law and under the protection of the despised cloak of immunity as in times which have fortunately passed.

The municipal council believes that the foregoing is a truthful statement of its motives in connection with the public welfare which prompted it to pass the ordinances referred to. They were not promulgated—as certain persons have tried to make the superior authorities believe—with the sole object of bothering the friar, but have a general character and are obligatory for everybody.

Begging your pardon for these necessary remarks the municipal council of Bacolod closes this report, explanation of its conduct in passing the ordinances referred to.

For the municipal council of Bacolod:

J. V. L. GONZAGA,
President, Bacolod, P. I.

MANILA, P. I., *November 15, 1902.*

Governor LEANDRO LOCSIN,
Governor of Occidental Negros, Bacolod, P. I.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I find on my desk your letter of the 28th of June to the acting civil governor concerning a communication from the Rev. W. D. McKinnon, and copies of certain municipal ordinances passed by the municipal council of Bacolod interfering with church affairs.

Since this letter was written the Commission has taken action, and has remitted the parties to an appeal to the provincial board and subsequently, if bad faith can

be charged, to a resort to injunction before the courts. This relieves the chief executive of irregular action in the matter. I inclose a copy of the act, and when complaint is made to you concerning such matters it will call your attention to the proper course to be taken.

I have the honor to be, sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

(It is not definitely indicated what this inclosure was, but it is presumed that it was Act No. 469, part of which is copied in Exhibit No. 34.)

EXHIBIT No. 41.

MANILA, P. I., *March 19, 1903.*

Señor LEANDRO LOCSIN,
Governor of Occidental Negros, Bacolod, Negros.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose to you a petition from Cenon Rosado and 51 others of Isabela, Negros, asking that there be a decree requiring the expulsion of Friar Malchior Ardanas on the ground that he is unwelcome to the people. I beg that you will explain to the petitioners that there is no power in the civil government to expel any minister of religion who does not desire to go. The question whether the people will attend church is a question they may settle. There is no compulsion that they shall receive ministrations from the friar or that they shall attend church where he performs his functions as a priest; but on the other hand, in a government where the state is completely separated from the church, as under the present Government of the United States, it is not possible for the United States to intervene in the Roman Catholic Church to say who its ministers shall be. Please explain this to the people.

I understand it to be the policy of the Roman Catholic Church not to have friars stationed in any pueblo where the Catholics of the pueblo do not desire a friar to be placed. Their petition, therefore, should be addressed to his excellency the apostolic delegate, and not to the civil authorities.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

EXHIBIT No. 42.

MANILA, P. I., *July 23, 1903.*

Hon. DEMETRIO LARENA,
Governor of Oriental Negros, Dumaguete.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I beg herewith to inclose a copy of a report made to me by Grant T. Trent, supervisor of fiscals, in respect to the treatment of Claudio Argote, a Spanish friar and the secretary of the bishop of Jaro, in the town of Bais and in the town of Dumaguete, in your province, on the 2d and 3d of May of this year. The investigation and this report were made by my order after complaints had been filed by residents of Dumaguete in respect to the matter. From this report and the evidence taken by Mr. Trent, it appears that Mr. Argote was taking a vacation as secretary and was traveling for his health on a coastwise steamer which stopped at a number of towns in Oriental Negros; that when the steamer stopped at Bais he went ashore and called on the padre and also upon a Spanish friend, a Mr. Prast; that upon invitation he stayed at Mr. Prast's house; that certain brothers Villanueva, hacienderos of influence in the town of Bais, organized a mob for the purpose of driving Señor Argote out of Bais by force; that they presented a petition to the president requesting him to order Señor Argote to leave the town, and that the president was terrorized into making the request of Señor Argote on the ground that if he did not go violence would ensue; that some members of the mob were armed with revolvers and others with sticks; that many of them were drunk and that their appearance was most threatening; that Señor Argote had every reason to believe that unless he did leave the town he would be subjected to physical violence, and that it was only by reason of the threat of violence that he was induced to go. It further appears that the municipal president had only seven policemen, poorly armed, and it may be inferred from the circumstances that he sincerely believed that he had no power with the policemen to control the mob. He made, however, no effort to quiet the mob or to ascertain who were the leaders or to direct their arrest. He did not even leave his house. He does not seem to have been a party to the movement, and the only just criticism which can be made upon him is in his lack of courage in attempting to quell the riot and to prosecute those engaged in it. With respect to

him, therefore, it seems to me that charges should be filed against him for a failure of duty in at least attempting to quell the mob and taking active steps in the protection of Señor Argote.

With respect to the case at Dumaguete, the facts are much more serious. There, the facts as shown by the examination of Mr. Trent and his conclusions were that Señor Argote landed from the steamer at Dumaguete, went to the priest's house, and was invited by the priest to remain with him overnight until the steamer should depart; that about 9 o'clock the municipal president, Señor Melito Larena, with a crowd of one hundred people behind him, visited the convento and requested Señor Argote at once to leave the town; that this was in pursuance of a petition signed by one hundred people and that among the petitioners and among those in the crowd were the following persons: Ramon Cuadra, president of the municipal board of health of the pueblo or Bacon; Epifanio Montebon, deputy provincial treasurer; Federico Fernandez, clerk in the office of the provincial treasurer; Juan Saavedra, clerk of the court of first instance; Santiago Gonzalez, clerk in the office of the provincial governor; and Hermenegildo Villanueva, member of the board of tax revision. In the crowd there were 5 persons armed with revolvers, and 2 of these were Epifanio Montebon, deputy provincial treasurer, and Santiago Gonzalez, a clerk in the governor's office. J. S. Mohler, senior inspector of constabulary, was present in the town and knew that there was a plan on foot to drive the fraile out of town. He said that he started to ascertain the source of the plot and to arrest the parties instigating the same, but was unable to do so. It is very plain from this evidence, which was taken in a judicial way, that the municipal president violated his duty, violated the rights of Señor Argote, and was in fact a part of the mob; that the other officials named were engaged with him in the unlawful purpose, by threats of physical force, of expelling from town Señor Argote. The question whether the people desired to have as their spiritual advisers and ministers Spanish friars or not is not the question here presented. That is a matter for them to settle with the Roman Catholic Church, if they are members thereof. They are not obliged to attend a church in which a friar preaches. They are not obliged to have any relations whatever with the friar when he visits the town; but the friar is a Spanish subject and under the treaty of Paris entitled to be in these islands and pursue his lawful calling and to visit any part thereof without molestation, so long as he keeps within the law and violates the rights of no one. No official, insular, provincial, or municipal, and no citizen of these islands, has any right to interfere with his stay in any town which he may choose to visit. It is the duty of the insular government as much to protect him in those rights as it is for the Government to protect an American citizen or a citizen of the Philippine Islands in the enjoyment of the same rights. The honor of the American Government is involved in making good this obligation assumed under the treaty of Paris. Any other view can not for a moment be tolerated, in view of the principles which the American Government is pledged to carry out here, and it would be a fatal inconsistency were such a violation of personal rights as this to be winked at or passed over without the severest condemnation.

I am deeply regretful that this occurred in the province of Oriental Negros, especially in the town of Dumaguete, which has shown so much sympathy with American principles and so great a desire for progress in free government. Free government, however, is absolutely impossible if a majority of the people do not understand that the legal rights of the minority must be sacredly preserved. A tyranny by the majority and the disregard of the rights of the few by the majority may make much more of a despotism than the absolute rule of one man, if that rule is beneficent and just, and the capacity of a people for self-government is largely measured by the power of the majority to restrain itself in dealing with the rights of the minority.

For these reasons I must ask you to institute at once disciplinary measures with respect to the presidents of Bais and Dumaguete. You should begin by suspending them both and filing charges against them both. In the case of the president of Bais, the charge should be that he failed to make any effort to restrain the mob, and that he permitted himself to be used by the mob to accomplish its purpose of driving Señor Argote from Bais, in violation of his rights secured under the treaty of Paris.

Your charges against the president of Dumaguete should be that he took part in and assisted in a demonstration of force, in order unlawfully to expel from Dumaguete, by threat and duress, Señor Argote, a Spanish subject who had the right, under the treaty of Paris, to be in the town of Dumaguete and to be unmolested in his stay. You should also suspend Ramon Cuadra, president of the board of health of Bacon, for taking part in an unlawful riot, and an attempt by force and threat of violence to expel Señor Argote from the town of Dumaguete in violation of his rights under the treaty of Paris. You will also request the provincial treasurer to hear the charges against Epifanio Montebon, his deputy, and Federico Fernandez, a clerk in

his office, and take proper action. I must also ask you to hear the charges against Santiago Gonzalez, a clerk in your office, for being concerned in this matter, and take the proper action.

I have sent a letter to Juan Saavedra, clerk of the court of first instance, and to Hermenegildo Villanueva, member of the board of tax revision, inviting attentian to the charges made against them by Mr. Trent, and advising them in preparing an answer that they can examine the evidence and the recommendations of Mr. Trent in the copy which I have sent to you. Will you be good enough to allow them to examine the copy sent you, and themselves to take a copy if they desire.

I shall send a copy of the report of Mr. Trent in Spanish as soon as it can be made, in addition to the English copy which I am inclosing herewith.

I have directed the attorney-general to take steps to prosecute the brothers Villanueva, and I have ordered the chief of constabulary to look into the conduct of Inspector Mohler to determine whether he was not derelict in his duty in not suppressing the lawlessness which ended in Señor Argote's forced withdrawal.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 42 A.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD, PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS, IN RE THE EXPULSION OF A FRAILE FROM DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ORIENTAL NEGROS,
Dumaguete, September 24, 1903.

The Hon. W. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor, Manila.

SIR: The following report is submitted in compliance with instructions contained in your letter to the provincial governor, dated July 23, 1903.

Meliton Larena was suspended from the office of presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete by the provincial governor, August 12, 1903. The provincial governor submitted to the provincial board charges that the said Meliton Larena, on the night of May 3, 1903, headed a mob of 100 people, and by means of threats and duress unlawfully expelled from the town of Dumaguete a Spanish subject, Señor Argote, in violation of the provisions of the treaty of Paris.

On the 17th day of August, 1903, at which time the case had been set for hearing, the presidente appeared before the provincial board and asked that the inquiry be postponed until August 20, 1903, in order to enable him to prepare his defense to the charges against him.

The case was taken up August 20, the time fixed, and the inquiry continued from day to day without any unnecessary delay until completed.

The board has given this inquiry the labor and care commensurate with its importance to the individual and the community.

The testimony was carefully translated and reduced to writing at the time, and in each and every case carefully read to the witness in the language in which it was given, before it was signed.

The testimony shows that Señor Argote, a friar, arrived in Dumaguete by the steamship *Ysabel* about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, May 3, 1903, and disembarked and went to the convent where he was the guest of Gervasio Galopin, the resident priest.

At 6 o'clock the same evening a large procession, with floats bearing images, with bands of music, and the people singing songs, paraded the principal streets. The assistants or managers, it is not clear which, of this procession were Gervilano Mapeso, Gregorio Maputi, Saturino Maquiling, and Magno Generoso, all of whom are workers in the Roman Catholic Church, and were the signers of the telegram of complaint sent to Manila upon which this inquiry is based.

Soon after this procession completed its work, as the testimony shows, a procession of thirty or forty persons, with a band of music, started from near the cockpit in the north part of town, going south on the street which runs parallel with the convent and church on the south side of the plaza. This demonstration was organized by Benito Gallardo and Froilan Flores, as shown by the testimony, and was composed of members of or persons friendly to the Aglipay Church. A protest against the presence of the friar had been prepared and signed by many of the persons composing this assembly. It is not definitely known from the evidence how many names were signed to this paper or who they were, or its exact wording, as the paper seems to have been lost during the ex-parte examination of witnesses in this matter by Judge Trent. This procession marched to the residence of Meliton Larena, in the

south part of town, where the protest was presented to him. The testimony contains many conflicting statements as to the number of persons present at the residence of the presidente, as well as to his statements to the assemblage. It seems, however, fairly shown by the testimony, that there were about forty persons, excluding the band. There is no conflict in the testimony as to the fact that the presidente ordered the people to go to their homes and that he would take care of the friar. The crowd and band then left the residence of the presidente, as shown by the testimony, by the main and direct street leading to the north part of town, from whence the procession had originally started. This street passes immediately in front of the convent grounds and church. When the procession arrived in front of the main entrance to the convent grounds a halt was made and the crowd cried, "Long live Aglipay," and "Out with the fraile," and then moved on north and after passing the main business part of town, dispersed. The testimony is unanimous on the point that no threats were made against the friar or hostile demonstrations during the halt in the street in front of the convent grounds. It is also shown by the overwhelming preponderance of the testimony that the presidente did not head the procession when it left his house and did not accompany it to the convent. It shows he went to the convent and was met there by four members of the police force which he had sent for. He presented the protest of the people to the friar. It is also equally clear from the testimony that at the same time he assured the friar he would protect him and that was the reason he was there. He did not threaten the friar or coerce him. And when the friar announced his purpose to go aboard the boat accompanied and furnished him a guard to the boat. The priest, who is the best witness on this part of the subject of investigation, says: "There were no threats made against the friar. I do not think now, and did not then, that the friar was in any danger from violence or being interfered with in any manner."

There was no desire on the part of the friar, as the testimony shows, express or implied, or on the part of friends in his behalf, to remain, and he went on board the boat of his own volition, as is shown by the testimony of the resident priest.

The main question in this inquiry is conclusively settled by the testimony of the priest, who was present at the interview between the presidente and the friar, and is the only disinterested witness as to what actually occurred and what was said. He says the presidente was not accompanied "by a mob;" that he did not threaten the friar in any maner or order him to leave town; he acted like an educated gentleman.

The demonstration was a peaceable one and orderly, as is shown by the testimony of all the witnesses; free from any act of turbulence or violence; and as a body of marching people created no more, if as much, attention as the processions which from 7 to 9 o'clock almost nightly parade the principal streets of Dumaguete with lights and singing songs, and not infrequently with bands of music.

The testimony shows it was a very small demonstration, and at the time created no attention from the public generally. But it was the first public demonstration of the Aglipay Church and its friends in Dumaguete, and for that reason, and that alone, attracted the attention it would not otherwise have received.

The evidence is conclusive that there was no purpose or thought of interfering with a citizen and subject of the Spanish Government. It was a movement against the friar, not by any official, but by private and reputable citizens, organized and managed from its inception by the members of the Aglipay Church and the friends of the church, and to publicly demonstrate their adherence to the new church and the opposition to the presence of a friar, which is widespread and far reaching, and is not by any means confined to the members of the new church. The nationality of the friar was not known or spoken of by any man in the demonstration.

There were no arms or clubs carried by any person in the demonstration, as is shown by a preponderance of the testimony and the sworn statements of the men named as carrying revolvers.

The testimony shows there was nothing in the demonstration or the conduct of any man who took part in it to offend or insult the most sensitive Spanish citizen resident of or in Dumaguete, unless it be accepted that a demonstration of the members and friends of the Aglipay Church is an insult or offense to Spanish citizens; and that can not be accepted under the American Government, which guarantees religious freedom to all citizens. Neither will it do to admit that one class of citizens may peaceably and orderly parade the streets at will and deny the right to any and all other citizens. The first act of the American people after the adoption of the Constitution was to write in the organic law an amendment guaranteeing the right of the people to peaceably assemble and give expression to its will by petition.

This inquiry was originally instituted in response to a complaint sent by telegram from here. This action was right and proper and is not subject to criticism, but on the contrary is to be commended. This telegram was signed by four men, all

of whom are workers at the Catholic Church. It is disclosed by the evidence that not one of these men could write a telegram, and that a man of "much learning" was called to do the writing. It is also equally shown that none of these men knew the contents of the telegram signed and sent. They are all laboring men of less than average intelligence. One of the number pays no taxes, while the other three each pay a small amount; one of the number 56 or 57 cents, Mexican currency. Magno Generoso, who paid for the telegram, swears it cost over $15, Mexican currency, and that he paid for it, but was to be reimbursed by payments and equally divided between all. Cervillano Maypeso swears he paid 1 peso. Gregorio Maputi swears the telegram cost $15.62½, Mexican currency, and that he paid $1.50, and was never asked to pay any more. Saturnino Maquiling swears he paid 60 cents for his share. This makes $3.10 paid by three of the persons who signed the telegram, leaving $12.52½ to be paid by Magno Generoso, who Cervillano Maypeso swears was "a kind of a leader."

The reasons for sending the telegram were about as conflicting as any of the testimony submitted by the board. Cervillano Mapeso says: "We were not mad, but were unwilling for that kind of a demonstration; that they did not mention in the telegram anything about the very large demonstration which paraded the streets at 6 o'clock the same evening; I do not think one procession has as much right to parade the streets as another."

Gregorio Maputi swears he signed the telegram sent to Manila, but did not put anything in it about the big demonstration at 6 o'clock the same evening because he thought that was "natural."

Saturnino Maquiling says he signed the telegram on account of the people in the demonstration crying, "Long live Aglipay!" and "Out with the friar!" "I have not sent a telegram to Manila about the nightly processions in the streets because it conforms to my will. And I did not refer to the large demonstration which paraded at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, May 3, 1903, because I don't think the procession which paraded about 9.30 o'clock the same evening had the same right to parade as the one at 6 o'clock."

All four of these men swear they never sent or received a telegram before this telegram was sent, and Bernabe Amor, who was called to write the telegram, says he "wrote something, but would not dare to call it a telegram; that he never saw a telegram, and calls the telegraph wires a telegram."

The next day, after testifying in this case that he "had no personal knowledge of such a telegram being sent," Antonio Oria informed a member of the provincial board that he had seen the telegram which was sent to Manila. The testimony shows that two of the witnesses, Antonio Oria and Macario Lezana, who testified in this case and also in the ex parte inquiry, swear they were in the shade when near the cockpit, and were near the door of the church while the procession was in front of the convent grounds. It will be observed that Gregorio Maputi swears that he entered the convent grounds in company with Cervillano Mapeso, Magno Generoso, and Saturnino Maquiling, and passed near the door of the church, but did not see Antonio Oria and Macario Lezana. To this extent it casts a doubt upon the statements made by them.

The progress of civil government in this province has been marked by its freedom from any turbulence and the enthusiasm by which it has been accepted by a large majority of the people. Nowhere has there been an organized movement against the government. Every law of the Commission and ordinance and regulation of the provincial government has been cordially accepted and enforced with fidelity on the part of the presidentes of all the municipalities, and in this the presidente of Dumaguete has been conspicuous for the promptness and vigor with which the laws have been enforced.

Meliton Larena has not only served the American cause in civil affairs, but was a soldier in the revolutionary period in this province and performed gallant and meritorious service in behalf of American supremacy, and as the executive of the municipality of Dumaguete has been honest, capable, and efficient. From the organization of civil government in this province he has been a conspicuous character in leading the people in the permanent establishment of a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The question of protecting the rights of the minority from the arbitrary acts of the majority is not the overshadowing question determined by this inquiry, but it is a question of guaranteeing to the people the right to peaceably assemble regardless of their religious views. Behind all this lies local predjudices and long-standing bitterness engendered during and since the revolutionary period in this province, the latent fires of which have been smoldering and will continue to be a factor for years to come. Around this storm center has waged, in addition, the accumulated bitter-

ness on the part of many against the presence of the friars. This predjudice is not confined to church demonstrations, but is a factor in the politics of the province. In the effort to crush out a competing religious organization is being fought the preliminary contest of the December municipal elections by striking down the active progressive agents who have been most potent factors in effecting the permanency and stability which has marked the progress of civil government in more than two years of its history in which the municipal and provincial governments have been administering with even-handed justice for all and special privileges for none.

A careful examination of the testimony submitted herewith shows that the charges are not sustained by the evidence; the board, therefore, recommend that Meliton Larena be restored to the office of presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete from which he was suspended by the provincial governor August 12, 1903.

HENRY A. REED,
Provincial Supervisor-Treasurer.
HENRY W. LANGHEIM,
President Provincial Board of Health.

I was present at the examination of all the witnesses in this case but took no part in the proceedings. I concur in and approve the recommendation of the members of the provincial board in this report.

DEMETRIO LARENA.
Provincial Governor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Province of Oriental Negros.

I, José A. Erquiaga, provincial interpreter and translator, province of Oriental Negros, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, accurately, and honestly, translate the testimony given before the provincial board in the case of the trial of Meliton Larena, presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete on the charge of misconduct in office, he having been suspended from office by the provincial governor August 12, 1903, and all papers, letters, and telegrams and records pertaining to the trial of said case. That I will not disclose the testimony or any part of it to any person, or the contents of any letter, or any part of it, to any person, or the contents of any letter, telegram, official record or paper, submitted to or referred to by the provincial board, whether admitted as evidence or not, or read or referred for information, or any telegram, letter, or paper received by said board or any member of it, or sent by the board or any member of it. That I will not talk with any person not a member of said board about the testimony or any matters pertaining to this inquiry. So help me God.

JOSÉ A. ERQUIAGA.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1903.
[SEAL.]
JUAN MONTENEGRO,
Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, ORIENTAL NEGROS,
Dumaguete, P. I., August 12, 1903.

To the Provincial Board, Province of Oriental Negros.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith charges against Meliton Larena, presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete, province of Oriental Negros, for misconduct in office:

That the said Meliton Larena, presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete, province of Oriental Negros, did, on the night of the 3d day of May, 1903, in charge of a mob consisting of about one hundred people, unlawfully expel from this locality by means of threats and duress the Spanish subject, Mr. Argote, who, by the way, had landed from the steamer *Isabel* to stay in the convent overnight, compelling him to embark that same night. Under the treaty of Paris said Mr. Argote had perfect right to be unmolested during his stay here.

DEMETRIO LARENA,
Provincial Governor.

DUMAGUETE, ORIENTAL NEGROS, *September 15, 1903.*

In the matter of Meliton Larena, Presidente municipality of Dumaguete.

At this time come the members of the provincial board of the province of Oriental Negros in special session for the purpose of hearing the testimony in the case of

Meliton Larena, for misconduct in the office of presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete, who was, on the 12th day of August, 1903, suspended from said office by the provincial governor.

The provincial governor was present but did not take part in the proceedings of the board, he being legally disqualified by reason of the fact that Meliton Larena is his brother.

José A. Erquiaga, provincial translator and interpreter, filed his oath as translator.

The said Meliton Larena, being present, the following charges filed by the provincial governor, dated the 24th day of August, 1903, were read to him and in his hearing:

"Meliton Larena, presidente of Dumaguete, is accused that in the night of the 3d day of May last, in charge of a mob consisting of about one hundred people, unlawfully expelled from this locality by means of threat and duress, the Spanish subject, Mr. Argote, who by the way, had landed from the steamer *Isabel* to stay in the convent overnight, compelling him to embark that same night. Under the treaty of Paris, said Mr. Argote has perfect right to be unmolested during his stay here."

To all of which said charges the said Meliton Larena pleaded not guilty. Thereupon the said Meliton Larena, being duly sworn according to law, declared as follows in his own behalf:

"My name is Meliton Larena; I am 53 years of age; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a farmer. I resided in Dumaguete since the year 1876. I have been presidente of the municipality of Dumaguete nearly four years. On Sunday May 3, I left my house at about 6 o'clock and went out into one of the adjacent barrios, returning in about one hour. As I came back the people were talking some about a fraile being in town, having arrived by the boat *Isabel*. When I arrived near the municipality, I met Laureano Flores, vice-president of this municipality; I inquired of him if he knew anything about the presence of a fraile, and he said that he did not. I was inspector of customs at that time and went to my house and sent for Augustin Apostol, my clerk, and asked him if there was a fraile in the list of passengers of the *Isabel*, which had arrived some time during the day; the clerk informed me that there was no fraile among the list of passengers. I then sent the clerk to the office to bring me the list. He brought the list and I examined it, but did not find the name of the fraile. It was developed later, however, that the fraile was in the list of passengers, but I did not know the name of the fraile. I then concluded that the people were mistaken, told my clerk to go home, and sat down to dinner with Mr. Greer in my house. After dinner I heard the band playing. It did not seem to be on the "playa," as was usual on Sunday evenings, but from another direction. After dinner I was resting with Mr. Greer, at my house, until some time near 10 o'clock, when the band came to my house, accompanied by about 200 men. They stopped in front of my house and presented me with a petition signed by a large number of persons. The paper was a protest against the presence of a fraile in town and said the fraile was not wanted. They desired me to have him leave town in the most legal way. The crowd were crying "Long live Aglipay!" "We do not want friars!" They were not drunk, and I did not see any of them who was under the influence of intoxicants. They were not armed, and I did not see any man with arms. It was not an assemblage of irresponsible parties, but was pacific in its tone and attitude, and was composed of good citizens, many of whom occupied prominent positions in social and business lines, and taken altogether it was an assemblage of representative citizens of the town of Dumaguete. I do not remember the names of the persons who signed the petition, and the paper is not in my possession, and I don't know where it is. I gave it to Mr. Trent and he did not return it to me. When this petition was presented to me I hurriedly read it, and told the people I thought they were mistaken and that there was no fraile in town. The people insisted that there was a fraile then at the convent. I then told them to go to their homes and I would settle the question with the fraile. The crowd then left my house, as did also the band, and went west. I supposed the crowd were going to their homes, as I had ordered them. I could hear the band playing after it left my house. I sent for the police force, and went out from my house to the convent. The police arrived at the convent at the same time as I. I went to the convent alone, and the band and the crowd did not accompany me or follow me. There was no crowd or any person around the convent when I arrived. The door was closed, and there was no guard in or about the convent. I knocked at the door and it was opened, and I went upstairs, where I found Friar Claudio Argote and Padre Gervasio Gallofin. I went to the convent to comply with the promise I had made to the people to settle the fraile question and to show the fraile the petition and advise him of the action of the people. The fraile read the petition

and then said: "What do you say to that?" I replied: "It is up to you; you have a better judgment than I." After thinking a long time the fraile said: "Aren't we, the strangers, protected under the American law?" I told him yes, and that my purpose there was to advise him of what the people have done in their protest and to learn his decision. About this time the band and a crowd of people passed the street in front of the convent. The band was playing and the crowd cried: "Long live Aglipay!" "We don't want frailes!" The streets along which the band and the crowd passed is about 80 yards from the convent door. I did not see the crowd, as I was then talking with the fraile. About this time the fraile told me to send two policemen to advise the crowd to go to their homes, as he would embark. I sent the police to inform the crowd of the fraile's decision. When the band ceased playing the fraile asked me who would be responsible for his getting aboard of the boat. I told him I would. When he got ready I went with him to the boat, taking along with me four policemen. When I went down the stairs of the convent there were three or four soldiers of the constabulary force on duty at the wall inclosing the convent ground. There was no crowd at the beach when we arrived there. A small squad of constabulary soldiers were near there, but I did not know whether they were on duty or not. I was not in charge of a mob in the night of May 3, 1903, neither was I controlled by a mob that night, and my action was not influenced by a mob. I did not expel the fraile from the municipality of Dumaguete, and did not threaten him with violence or in any manner, and did not compel him to embark on board of a boat that night. I had a police force with me to protect the fraile when I went to the convent, and so informed him. He went on board of the boat that night of his own free will. I performed some military services in making civil government possible in this province. On the 27th day of July, 1899, I was besieged by an armed force of "babylanes" in the town of Siaton, which threatened to reach this capital, when I was then military chief of that section, maintaining the integrity of the sovereignty of the United States, and assisted next day by the regular force under the command of Lieutenant Edwards.

MELITON LARENA.

Rev. Father Gervasio Gallofin was produced, sworn, and declared as follows:

My name is Gervasio Gallofin, my age is 43 years, and I am the priest in charge of the church at Dumaguete. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, Sunday, May 3, Meliton Larena, presidente, came to the convent and inquired if there was a fraile there; I told him the secretary to the bishop, a fraile, was there, and that he had come to bring the "holy oil." This conversation took place at the head of the stairway, where I met the presidente; the fraile was then in the "sala." The presidente told me he had come on account of the demonstration of the people; that he had a protest on the part of the people who did not want the fraile to stay in town. He told me he should not have come out from his house at this time, but on account of the protest of the people it was his duty to do so. I did not read the protest, but took the presidente into the "sala" where he met the fraile about the center of the room. Both men saluted each other and the presidente stated that he had come in the name of the people, and handed the fraile the protest; I do not remember whether the fraile read it or not. After the fraile was convinced of the reasons of the presidente, he asked whether he would be abused or not; the presidente replied that that was the reason he came, and that he would be responsible for any abuse made to him; he said he would protect him against anyone interfering with him. The presidente came to my house alone, but in two or three minutes after his arrival I noticed some of the police force were there, two or three of them coming near where we were talking and into the parlor after we went in. This was between half past 9 and 10 o'clock. The fraile left the convent in company with the presidente and I supposed went on board of the boat, as that was where he said he was going. I do not think any people came inside the wall inclosing the convent grounds; there was no hollowing or loud noise that I heard; the band was playing, but there was no noise such as throwing stones. After the presidente and fraile left the convent I closed the building and heard no demonstration, before that time or afterwards, that night, except the band playing. I think the fraile went on board of the boat as a result of the conference with the presidente; I do not think now, and did not then, that the fraile was in any danger from violence or being interfered with in any manner. I did not hear any threats made against the fraile by the crowd if there was one, or by any person. The presidente was not accompanied by a mob or any person, except as I have stated, when he came to the convent. The presidente did not threaten the fraile in any manner or order him to leave town; he acted like an educated gentleman.

GERVASIO GALLOFIN.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

James W. Greer, on being sworn, declared:

My name is James W. Greer, my age is 34 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am coast district inspector of customs. I have been a resident of Dumaguete since the 29th of April, 1903. I was at the residence of Meliton Larena, municipal presidente, on the night of May 3, 1903, as I was then taking my meals at his house. About 6 o'clock, the presidente and I started out for a walk about the town; among other places we went to the "playa." We returned to the house about half past 7 o'clock, and at about 8 o'clock we had our dinner. About the time we completed it, though we were still at the table, I heard the band playing, which stopped in front of the house. I was in the room and did not go to the door. The band played a while and I heard some one hollow "Long live Aglipay!" The presidente went to the window, but I stayed back in the room. After the band quit playing I asked the presidente, "What does this mean?" "What is it?" I don't remember the words of his reply, but I think it was to the effect that it was a matter of no importance, and I did not go to the window to see; I thought at the time that it was some people out for a good time. The presidente said something to the crowd, but it was in Bisayan and I don't know what it was. The crowd went away after that; I don't think they were there more than five minutes, possibly ten. I do not know where they went, as I went to bed after they left. I did not hear or see anything more of it that night. The presidente had not left the house when I went to bed, and I don't know anything about whether he went out or not. At that time I did not know there was a fraile in town. It was not a noisy crowd and the only thing I heard was the band playing and what I have stated before. I have no idea of how many people were in the crowd, and there was nothing to indicate that it was a mob. If I had thought that it was a mob, I would have gone to the window to see what was going on.

JAMES W. GREER.

Ramón Cuadra, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Ramón Cuadra, my age is 29 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a clerk in the coast district inspector of customs office. I am a member of the Aglipay movement and hold my membership with the congregation at Bacong, where I was employed until the last day of May; my residence was here during the time; I went to Bacong every morning, returning in the evening. I am secretary of the board of the congregation of Bacong. There is an organization of the Aglipay Church here, though I never attended its meetings. I have heard that there are over twenty members here. Benito Gallardo was one, Zacarías Alo; I do not remember any other at this moment. I have personal knowledge of a meeting of citizens of Dumaguete on the night of May 3 by being a member of this meeting. I do not know who notified me of the meeting; the purpose was to let the fraile know that we were adherents of the Aglipay Church. At the time of the assemblage of this people we knew there was a fraile in town, and that he was then in the convent. It was not the purpose of this demonstration to interfere with the Spanish subject, as we did not know the nationality of the man; but the demonstration was against the fraile as a fraile, and not against him as a man and citizen of Spain. The presidente had no knowledge of this meeting of citizens, and did not assist in the movement in any manner. I do not think there were more than twenty persons in this assemblage besides the band. I saw and signed a petition requesting the presidente in a legal way to let the fraile know of our adherence to the Aglipay Church rather than to the Roman Catholic Church and our dissatisfaction at the presence of the fraile in town. I did not go upstairs at the presidente's house, and don't know who gave the petition to the presidente. The presidente told us to go home and he would take care to state the petition to the fraile. We then left the house of the presidente and went home. There were no arms in the crowd and no sticks other than such as are carried on ordinary occasions by a man when walking. There were no stones or clubs thrown at or in the direction of the convent, and no threats against anyone. The crowd was composed of good people, and it was a peaceful demonstration and there was no disorder. All the persons in the crowd were adherents of the Aglipay Church. I mean that the people in the demonstration were all members of the Aglipay Church or sympathizers with the movement. The presidente was not at any time and he is not now a member of the Aglipay organization, to my knowledge.

RAMÓN CUADRA.

Augustín Apostol, on being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Augustín Apostol, my age is 35 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a clerk in the office of the coast district inspector of customs. I went to the house of the presidente about 7 or half past 7 o'clock on Sunday night, May 3, 1903,

in response to an order from the presidente who was then the collector of customs. The presidente inquired of me if, in the list of passengers by the steamer *Isabel*, there was a fraile; I told him no; he told me then to go to the office and bring him the list. I went and got the list and gave it to the presidente; he examined it and said the people were mistaken about there being a fraile among the passengers. I then left the residence of the presidente, took the list back to the office, and went to my home; I did not see or hear any demonstration of people that night.

AUGUSTÍN APOSTOL.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1903.

Zacarías Alo, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Zacarías Alo, my age is 36 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a merchant. I have been a resident of Dumaguete about five years. I am a member of the Aglipay Church, which was organized at Dumaguete about eight months ago. I am the representative of the committee to organize in Dumaguete. There are many members of the church in Dumaguete and have been since its organization; I can name some of them, but not all. Among those who are members I remember the names of Claro de León, Filemon Mercado, Andrés Cortez, Generoso Apostol; that is all I remember now. Melitón Larena is not now, and never was, a member of this church. I remember the fact of a demonstration on the night of May 3, 1903, but I do not know who organized it, and did not see anything of it, as I was confined to my house on account of illness at the time. Next morning I learned from talking with some of the members of the Aglipay Church that it was a peaceful demonstration, the purpose of which was to show the fraile that he was not wanted here on account of former events. The demonstration, as I learned, was not against this man as a Spanish subject or as a man, but against him as a Friar. There was nothing said about him as a subject of Spain, and all the people knew was that he was a fraile. I have never heard that there was any throwing of stones at or in the direction of the convent, or any hostile demonstration on the part of the people at the time; it was stated and understood to be a peaceful protest against the presence of a fraile, and the crowd, as I was informed next morning, had no arms.

ZACARÍAS ALO.

Antonio Oria, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Antonio Oria, my age is 29 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a farmer. I was born in Dumaguete, and this town has been my home all my life. About half past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening I was walking in the playa in the Paseo Rizal and heard a rumor that a hostile demonstration was being organized against the friar then in town. This was the first that I heard of the presence of the fraile. I do not remember who told me about this matter. In view of these rumors, myself and Macario Lezana went to the vicinity of the cockpit, stopping about 30 meters from the cockpit to one side of the street, so that we were concealed from public view, but had a good view of the crowd which was assembled in the street. It was a clear, bright, moonlight night, and I could distinguish the number of persons and the names of three. There were eight persons in all, three of whom were Froilán Flores, Ramón Cuadra, and Hermenegildo Villanueva. I do not know the names of the other five. I could not hear the conversation of the persons, if any, but the three persons I have named had revolvers; the others did not. We remained about two or three minutes and then continued our walk, but I don't remember whether we went back to the beach or went to the store. About 8 o'clock I went to my house and took supper, after which, at about 9 o'clock, I came out and went to the store of Pedro Teves, where I had agreed to meet Macario Lezana. We had agreed to meet at this place to take a walk and see if the rumors he had heard were being carried out. Macario Lezana and myself went from the store to the main door of the church. We went there for curiosity and not for the purpose of being present at any demonstration. We took a position beside the door of the church, close to the wall, so as to be concealed by the shade, and remained there until the fraile left the convent. No one was with us. We did not have any arm, and I don't remember whether Macario Lezana had a cane or not. It is a custom to carry a cane. There was no other person concealed or stationed in or about the church or convent grounds, to my knowledge. About half past 9 o'clock the band, accompanied by about forty persons, came from the residence of the presidente, and when they arrived in front of the convent stopped for four or five minutes. The band ceased playing and the crowd cried: "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" After this the presidente came out of the crowd with five policemen, went to the door of the convent, which was closed, and knocked

on it two or three times, saying: "Justicia" (justice). The door was opened and the presidente and the police force entered the building. I do not know what occurred inside the building. The band and the crowd remained until the presidente came out with the police and accompanied by the fraile. The presidente and fraile went toward the beach and the band and crowd went on north. I did not see any stones, missiles, or clubs thrown at or in the direction of the church or the convent, and there were no threats of violence uttered by the crowd or any member of it toward the fraile or any other person. Froilán Flores, Epifanio Montebón, Ramón Cuadra, Hermenegildo Villanueva, and Juan Saavedra carried revolvers. I did not see any other arm in the crowd, though some carried canes. The barrels of the revolvers protruded below the coat of the persons who had them. The revolvers were not carried in the hands of the men or in any way except as I have stated. About ten of the crowd whom I knew were representative citizens of Dumaguete, and others I think the laboring classes, and about ten of the number were children. Eight or ten of the crowd came inside the wall inclosing the convent grounds, but did not go near the church or convent. The demonstration was not against the man as a subject of Spain or as a man, but against the fraile; nothing was said about his being a subject of the Spanish Government. I do not think the fact that the man was a subject of the Spanish Government, if he was one, had anything to do whatever with the demonstration. As a matter of fact I do not know who organized the demonstration, but from seeing Froilán Flores, Ramón Cuadra, and Hermenegildo Villanueva I thought they organized the demonstration. Froilán Flores is not and was not then in the employ of the provincial government, Mr. Hermenegildo Villanueva was vice-president of the municipality of Bais, and Ramón Cuadra was then president of the municipal board of health of Bacong. I do not remember to have stated that ten or twelve of the crowd carried revolvers, but if I did make such a statement it was a mistake, and I am satisfied that not more than five carried revolvers. While the crowd was in front of the convent I was at the door of the church, which is about 45 or 50 meters distant. I am fully convinced that I saw revolvers on the persons that I have named, as the moon was shining very bright and the revolvers were in holsters.

After hearing my testimony read, I desire to say that I do not mean that any of the crowd were representative citizens, and where it is recorded that the presidente took with him five policemen it should have been written four, as that was the correct number.

I do not know whether the crowd was composed of members of the Aglipay church or not, but suppose they were, by their cheering him. I regarded the demonstration a peaceful one, as there were no violent acts on the part of anyone, but as the result was in the expulsion of a stranger from town the demonstration could not be a legal one. It is only a presumption on my part that the demonstration expelled the fraile from town, as I have no personal knowledge of the matter. I did not confer with the civil authorities of the municipality or the provincial government that night or at any time about the demonstration. I did not think I had authority to determine whether the demonstration was legal, illegal, or a peaceable one, is the reason I did not apply to the provincial governor. I did not then and have not since presented the matter to the provincial governor, or any provincial or municipal officer; neither did I present that matter that night or at any other time to any military officer, and I did not then and have not since presented the matter to any insular officer. I did not write a letter or send a telegram to the civil governor at Manila in regard to the demonstration, and I did not sign a telegram to be sent to the civil governor at Manila, and I have no personal knowledge of such telegram being sent. If the people knew that the fraile was a Spaniard then the demonstration was offensive to Spanish citizens, but if they did not know it at the time it could not be offensive to the Spanish citizens of the town, though they should have supposed that he was a Spaniard, because there are no other frailes of different nationality in the islands. The demonstration here took place on Sunday night, May 3, 1903. While I was standing at the church door some four or five persons came inside the convent grounds, standing in front of the bell tower; they did not have any part in the demonstration and were doing nothing that I saw. I think they were laboring people and went there out of curiosity. I am a citizen of the Philippine Islands.

ANTONIO ORIA.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1903.

Macario Lezana, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Macario Lezana; my age is 28 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a farmer. I was born and reared in Dumaguete. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, I was walking on the playa with Antonio Oria when I heard some one passing

talking about a demonstration, and that people were then assembling at the cockpit for that purpose; we went there by way of San Jose street, stopping at one side of the street in the shade of a small house about 30 meters from the cockpit. We saw about eight men, three of whom we recognized, and who were Froilán Flores, Ramón Cuadra, and Hermenegildo Villanueva. They were talking in the street; we could distinguish them very readily because it was a moonlight night, but could not hear what was said. Some of them were walking back and forth in the street. The three persons I have named had revolvers which I could recognize by the bulk on their hips and see the revolvers protruding from under their coats; the revolvers were in holsters, and protruded about 2 inches below their coats. That is all we saw there; we remained about two or three minutes, and then separated and went to our homes to dine, agreeing, however, to meet at the store of Pedro Teves after supper and take a walk. We met at Pedro Teves's store about fifteen minutes after 9 o'clock. I found Antonio Oria awaiting me; he was in the store with Pedro Teves, one door being open. There was no light in the store, but there was one in the back room; there was no other person there. We met at the store because we wanted Pedro Teves to go with us, but he would not. We went immediately to the main door of the church, where we remained; being behind the columns in front of the door, we were concealed from public view. We went there out of curiosity and to see if the demonstration we heard of was carried out; I was carrying a cane which I always carry, but we had no arms. No one directed us to go to the church and take station there. The demonstration I had heard talked of was being organized against the fraile who had arrived in town. There was nothing said about an organization against the Spanish subject, but nothing else was talked of except the fraile. I had returned from Iloilo on the boat by which this fraile came, and we arrived here about 4 o'clock. I do not know the purpose of the fraile's visit here. A few minutes after we took station at the church door the band and about thirty or forty persons came from the direction of the residence of the presidente and stopped at the street in front of the convent, but four or five came inside the convent grounds. The band ceased playing and the crowd crying "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the friar!" About this time the presidente and four policemen came out of the crowd and through the main entrance of the convent grounds, and went to the convent door and knocked on it saying "justicia" (justice); the door was opened, and the presidente and the police went inside. The presidente and the police could not get into the convent ground by the main entrance without coming through the crowd. The crowd and the band remained there four or five minutes, when the presidente and four policemen and the fraile came out of the convent and went in the direction of the beach, passing in front of the band and the crowd in the street. As the presidente and the fraile passed the crowd it cried "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the friar!" The band then began to play and all moved off toward the north, and I saw nothing more of the demonstration that night. It was a peaceable demonstration. I did not see or hear of any stones, missiles, clubs, or anything else being thrown at or against the convent or church, or to any person. Juan Saavedra, Ramón Cuadra, Hermenegildo Villanueva, Epifanio Montebón, and Froilán Flores had revolvers in holsters which protruded from under their coats, and some of the others were carrying canes. I have no personal knowledge, but from the action of the crowd I think it was composed of members of the Aglipay church. So far as I know no one saw and recognized us while we were behind the pillars in front of the church door. We did not leave our place of concealment until the people had all gone, and then we went to our homes. It was about half past 9 o'clock when the crowd in the street in front of the convent grounds left.

MACARIO LEZANA.

Juan Saavedra, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Juan Saavedra; my age is 46 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am the clerk of the court of first instance. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, I was in my house, when close to 9 o'clock I heard the band playing, and thinking it was a procession of the Holy Cross of May I went out and came up with it near in front of the residence of the provincial supervisor, on the east side of the plaza. I found from forty to sixty persons, including the band, in the street going south. I was informed they were going to the residence of the presidente to present to him a petition showing our dissatisfaction of the presence of the fraile in Dumaguete and our sympathy with the Aglipay movement. I signed the petition. We went to the presidente's house and presented him with the petition. He read it and told us to go home and he would confer with the fraile. The crowd then left the presidente's by way of the main street leading from his house north, and we arrived in front of the convent in the street; we stopped about one minute and gave out the cry,

"We don't want frailes," "Long live Aglipay," and then went on and dispersed to our homes. It was about 9.30 or 9.40 p. m. when the crowd dispersed. I did not have a revolver and did not see one in the crowd; there was no occasion for revolvers, as the demonstration was a peaceful one. I saw Froilán Flores, Ramón Cuadra, Hermenegildo Villanueva, Epifanio Montebón, and Santiago Gonzales; none of these persons had revolvers, and to my knowledge Gonzales does not own a revolver. There were no stones, missiles, clubs, or anything else thrown at or in the direction of the convent, church, or grounds, or at or in the direction of any person. There was no threat of violence against the fraile or any person. Many of the crowd were men who would not be guilty of any such thing and would not have permitted it had any attempt been made. The demonstration was against the fraile and not against him as a man or as a subject of the Government of Spain; no nationality was thought of in the matter. There was nothing in the demonstration intended or which could be construed to be offensive to Spanish citizens residents of Dumaguete. It was solely against the fraile as a fraile. The presidente did not go with the crowd from his house to the place where it stopped in front of the convent grounds; when we left his house he remained inside. I do not remember to have seen any person go inside the convent grounds. The presidente and the fraile did not come out of the convent grounds and pass in front of the crowd and go in the direction of the "playa" while the crowd was halted in front of the convent grounds. I did not see the presidente after the crowd left his residence, and he did not go to the convent while the crowd was halted in front of the grounds. I was not a member of the demonstration, but accompanied it at a short distance behind, but I had a full knowledge of what transpired from the time I came up with it until it dispersed and went home.

JUAN SAAVEDRA.

Santiago Gonzales, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Santiago Gonzales; my age is 44 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I have until a few days ago been a clerk in the office of the division superintendent of schools. I came to Dumaguete January 15, 1903, as a clerk in the census bureau; I lived in Bais prior to that time. I am the secretary of the committee of the Aglipay Church at Bais, and I never moved my membership to Dumaguete. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, in company with Hermenegildo Villanueva I took supper with Juan Montenegro, at his house; while at supper we heard the band playing, and after completing supper Hermenegildo Villanueva left the house to ascertain what was the occasion of the band playing, and as he did not return I sent my son to ascertain what it was for. He returned and told me it was some people going with the band in the direction of the church; I went out with my son immediately and came up with the crowd in front of the convent, in the street. I think there were about forty persons in this crowd, as my son told me; my sight is so deficient at night that I do not go out without some one to lead me. I had nothing whatever to do with the demonstration, but signed the protest in the street near the bell tower. I could not distinguish who gave it to me, but on reading the heading I saw it was for a good purpose and I signed it. The crowd stopped in the street in front of the convent, and the band ceased playing just the sufficient time for the crowd to cry "Long live Aglipay!" "We don't want friars!" and then the band began to play and all went off north, and I returned to my house. I did not have a revolver, and did not then own one. I only heard two cheerings as I have named. There were no clubs, stones, or missiles, or anything else thrown at or in the direction of the convent or church, or any other direction, and there were no threats of violence or any other kind made against the fraile or any other person. The demonstration was not against the fraile as a man or subject of the Government of Spain, but solely against him as a friar and as a member of a corporation of frailes. There was absolutely nothing at all in the demonstration to be offensive or an insult to Spanish citizens of Dumaguete, and nothing of the kind was thought of or spoken of. I did not see the presidente that night, and my son told me he was not in the crowd.

SANTIAGO GONZALES.

Pedro Teves, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Pedro Teves; my age is 34 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a merchant. About 9 o'clock Sunday night, May 3, 1903, Antonio Orio and Macario Lezana came to my store, Antonio Orio arriving first. They wanted me to go with them in front of the convent to see if the demonstration against the fraile was carried out. I did not go with them because I was going to my brother-in-law's, Ramón Pastor, for supper. I closed my store, and went to bed early that night, and

was called by Antonio Orio. I thought it was a moonlight night, but after examining the calendar I find I was mistaken; but there was light enough to see a man's face when I opened the door, but I do not know whether that came from the lamp in the street a short distance from my store. After Orio and Macario left the store I went to the residence of Ramón Pastor, some distance west, and remained there until after 10 o'clock, when I returned to my store to go to bed. I did not see the demonstration, but heard some noise which was so far away that I could not distinguish what it was. While the calendar shows that it was not a moonlight night, I think it was.

PEDRO TEVES, M.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

Hermenegildo Villanueva, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Hermenegildo Villanueva; my age is 27 years; my residence is Bais, and I am a farmer. I was in Dumaguete Sunday night, May 3, 1903; about half past 6 I left my house for a walk in the playa, and about fifteen minutes later went to the residence of Juan Montenegro and took supper by previous invitation. I arrived at Mr. Montenegro's house about 7 o'clock, and remained there until about half past 8 when we took supper, after which I went out, having heard the band playing in the northern part of the town while we were still drinking coffee. The music created some wonder between us, Santiago Gonzales being present also at supper. I left the house in the first place because it was time for me to return to my house, and the second consideration was to satisfy my curiosity over the band playing; it was then about a quarter of 9 o'clock. I went in the direction of the house where I was stopping and crossed the "plaza" diagonally from the southwest to the northeast corner. When I arrived near the house of the fiscal, which is in the northeast corner of the plaza, I met about forty or forty-five persons, including the band which was playing. I asked what they were there for, and Benito Gallardo, if I am not mistaken, answered it was a mere demonstration to show their sympathy with the new Filipino independent church on account of the presence of a friar in town. In view of the fact that it was a peaceful demonstration, and which purpose was only to show their sympathy to the new Filipino independent church, and their dissatisfaction on account of the friar, I had no objection to follow them behind. The demonstration went on south along the street on which the "gobierno" (government building) is situated to the residence of the presidente, situated a little southeast of the provincial government building. When I arrived opposite the government building a paper was handed to me, but I do not know by whom. I went to the door of the government building and read it by the light of a lantern, and on seeing that it was to be presented to the presidente, and that the contents of the petition did not contain anything in conflict with the present constitution, nor to public order, but it was a mere statement showing our dissatisfaction on account of the presence of the fraile, I signed it. When the demonstration arrived at the residence of the presidente, I was some distance apart from the crowd; I saw a man with the paper go up stairs in the house of Melitón Larena, then presidente. About six or eight minutes after the man went upstairs the presidente came to the window and told the people to go home, and he would have an interview with the fraile. The presidente did not say that he would make the fraile leave town, or that he would take his police force and take him out of town. I did not go inside the house of the presidente, but remained downstairs. I don't know the name of the man who went upstairs; it was impossible for me to distinguish him in the crowd, because I was some distance away, about 7 or 8 meters. The crowd and the band then left the presidente's house for the business part of the town, passing directly in front of the convent grounds. The presidente's house is situated on Rizal street, south of the convent. I remember that the band and the crowd stopped in the street in front of the convent grounds just long enough for the crowd to cry "Long live Aglipay!" "We don't want friars!" but that was not over one minute, and then went on north, and at the Escolta I left it, as I remembered I had to go to Mr. Alo's house, and that was the last I saw of it. When the demonstration left the residence of the presidente he was upstairs standing at the window; he did not accompany it to the convent, and was not with the crowd in front of the convent grounds and did not go inside the convent grounds while it was there. The presidente did not come out of the convent grounds with four policemen and the fraile while the crowd was in front of the convent grounds and passed in front of or through the crowd and go in the direction of the beach. The crowd did not stop long enough as the presidente was at his house when it left. I did not see any stone, missiles, clubs or anything else thrown at or in the direction of the convent or church, or at or in the direction of any person. I did not hear any threats of violence to the fraile or any other person. The demonstration was against the fraile as a fraile, and

not against him as a man or subject of the Government of Spain, as his nationality was not known or talked of. The demonstration was not intended and did nothing to offend or insult Spanish residents of Dumaguete, as they only cried "Long live Aglipay!" "We don't want friars!" None of the crowd went inside the convent grounds. I did not see any person in the crowd who had a revolver; I did not have a revolver. I did not aid or assist or have anything to do with organizing the demonstration. I was not at or near the cockpit or in the street in front of it, at any time in the afternoon or night on that day. I do not remember whether it was moonlight or not, but if it was it was cloudy, as I could not distinguish a man at a short distance from me.

HERMENEGILDO VILLANUEVA.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1903.

Froilán Flores, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Froilán Flores, my age is 27 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a farmer. I have not been in the employ of the provincial government or held any official employment under the civil government of the province of Oriental Negros since about January, 1902. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, myself and Juan Fulvayre were walking on the beach, and in continuing our walk about 8 o'clock went to the house of Benito Gallardo over the post-office at the escolta. When we arrived there, Mr. Gallardo showed us a petition protesting against the presence of a fraile, which I read and found that it contained nothing against the law and was only to avoid the presence of the fraile. I signed the petition and so did Mr. Fulvayre. Mr. Fulvayre's residence is in the barrio of Tinaugan, town of Majuyod, about 55 kilometers from Dumaguete. Myself, Fulvayre, and Gallardo left the house and went north on the street passing the cockpit. When near the front of the cockpit we met Marcelo Enriquez, of Dauin, and five or six musicians whose names I do not know. We remained there about ten minutes and then started to the residence of the presidente, in the south part of town, for the purpose of giving him the petition. When we left the front of the cockpit the crowd consisted of the persons I have named and some children. I can not remember how many there were in the crowd at the time we got to the presidente's, but there were probably about thirty in all, as others had joined it on the way. The demonstration was organized by Benito Gallardo, whose present residence I do not know, and I assisted him. No person connected with the civil government of the province of Oriental Negros was present at the cockpit at the time the demonstration was organized, or had anything to do with organizing it, to my knowledge. I was with the demonstration from the time it started until it dispersed. The presidente told us at his house to go home and he would take care of conferring with the fraile. The crowd then left the house of the presidente and went north on Rizal street, which is the direct street leading from the house of the presidente to the escolta in the main business part of the town, and when it arrived in front of the convent grounds stopped about one minute, the band ceased playing and the crowd cried, "We don't want friars!" "Long live Aglipay!" and then went on, and when we got to the escolta dispersed. When the crowd halted in front of the convent grounds it did not cry to the fraile to come out of the convent or they would come and take him out, or any words of that kind. The sole exclamation was as I have stated. The crowd did not at any time or place call to the fraile to come out of the convent or it would come and take him out, and no such language was uttered by any member of the demonstration at any time or place. The presidente was not with the crowd when it halted in front of the convent grounds, and did not come out of the convent with four policemen, or any number and the fraile, and passed in front of the crowd or through it and go in the direction of the beach. When the crowd was halted in front of the convent grounds I saw José Vizmanos and Andrés Cortes on the outside of the fence inclosing the convent grounds. These men had not been with the demonstration before that, and I think did not go away when we left. I did not see any person inside the convent grounds, or at or near the convent, or the door to the church. I did not have a revolver and did not see one in the crowd. I think the moon had been shining, but it was dark when we left the house of the presidente.

FROILÁN FLORES.

Saturnino Maquiling, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Saturnino Maquiling, my age is 39 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a laborer. I had no employment between the 3d and the 10th day of May, 1903. I saw the demonstration Sunday night, May 3, 1903. At about half past 9 o'clock I was returning from the house of Ponciano Distrito, and when I arrived opposite the convent grounds there was a demonstration of people there who remained

two or three minutes and then all went north. All they did was to cry out "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" and "Abajo con el convento!" The demonstration had already gone north when the presidente arrived at the convent with four policemen and went upstairs in the building, and that was the last I saw of the presidente, as I went on home. I did not see the fraile that night. The convent door was open when the presidente arrived at the convent. On the 6th day of May, myself, Gregorio Maputi, Cervillano Mapeso, and Magno Generoso, and Bernabé Amor were at my house when Bernabé Amor wrote a telegram, which was in Visayan, to be sent to the civil governor, which the first four named signed. I don't remember what was in the telegram, except that we stated that us four had nothing to do with the demonstration. The telegram was prepared at my suggestion and written by Bernabé Amor, who is very learned. I do not know how much the telegram cost, but I gave 60 cents, which is all I paid, and I do not owe anything on the cost of my share of the cost for sending the telegram. I do not know who furnished the balance of the money to pay for the telegram. I do not know how much each of the other three men who signed it paid toward the expense of the telegram, and I have never been asked to pay any more than the 60 cents. I do not know what was done with the telegram after we signed it. I got an answer from Manila to the telegram we sent, but I don't know when it was. It was in English. I gave it to Magno Generoso and never saw it afterwards. I sent the telegram to Manila on account of the people in the demonstration crying, "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" There was no disturbance other than this. There are processions in the streets every night now. I have not sent a telegram to Manila about this, because it conforms to my will. About 6 o'clock Sunday evening, May 3, a very large demonstration or procession, carrying torches and images and singing songs and with the band of music, passed through the principal streets of town, but I did not refer to it in my telegram to Manila, because I don't think the procession which paraded the streets about half past 9 o'clock have the same right to parade as the one at 6 o'clock. I paid over five pesos land tax on property, which belongs to myself and brothers jointly, for 1902.

SATURNINO MAQUILING.

Magno Generoso, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Magno Generoso, my age is 33 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a laborer, but have no regular employment. However, I have an agreement with Antonio Oria and Chino "Chiquito," both agents of different firms, to unload boats arriving here. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, I had been to a prayer meeting in the house of Ponciano Distrito, called the Chapel of the Holy Cross, and as I returned home I saw a demonstration of people going from the residence of the presidente on the street leading north, and when it arrived at the convent grounds it stopped and cried "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the friar!" and then they continued walking toward the north. I did not hear the crowd or any person in it call to the fraile to come out of the convent or they would come to take him out. No stones or anything else were thrown in the direction of the convent. Juan Saavedra, Hermenegildo Villanueva, Epifanio Montebón, Ramón Cuadra, and Froilán Flores had revolvers. I was on the inside of convent wall inclosing the grounds while the crowd passed along the street in front; it was a moonlight night. I was about 3 "brazas" distant from them; the revolvers were worn on the left side in holsters and protruded from the width of one finger to that of two fingers. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock. I saw the presidente; he accompanied the crowd from his house and when it halted he went to the convent. The crowd had gone on north and there was nobody there then but the presidente and four policemen. The presidente remained in the convent a short while—I can not say how long—and then came out accompanied by the fraile and went toward the beach, and that was the last I saw of him that night. About three or four days after this demonstration I agreed with Cervillano Mapeso, Gregorio Maputi, and Saturnino Maquiling, all of whom are cousins of mine, to send a telegram to the civil governor in reference to this matter. We met at the house of Saturnino Maquiling and Bernabé Amor wrote the telegram. It has been so long, I have forgotten what was in the telegram. I read the telegram before I signed it; it was written in Visayan. We took it to Antonio Oria to be translated into Spanish, but not to send it. I then took the telegram to the telegraph operator to be sent to Manila. Antonio Oria translated it into Spanish, and it was sent in Spanish. I paid for it, but do not remember how much. Each one of the four furnished the money. There were but four names signed to the telegram. No one except those whose names are signed to the telegram suggested that a telegram should be sent to Manila about the demonstration; we did not show the telegram to anybody except to Oria. I remember that I took two copies of the same telegram to the telegraph office, one of which was in Spanish and the other in English. I do not know who Mr. Oria had

to translate the telegram. I do not remember what was in the telegram, but I do remember that we stated in the telegram that we were not in the demonstration. Antonio Oria gave two copies, one in Spanish and one in English, of the same telegram and said, Here is the Spanish translation, and in order that the operator may understand it better, I have had a copy made in English; the English copy was sent and I don't know what I did with the Spanish copy. This conversation occurred in the house of Antonio Oria and no one was present but us two. Mr. Oria did not give me the money to pay for the telegram or tell me how much it would cost; I remember now I paid over fifteen pesos. I paid the cost of the telegram out of my own money, but the other three had agreed to pay their part, but the payment has never been made to me in full. All that has been paid was by Saturnino Maquiling $2 (pesos) and Cervillano $1 (peso), and Gregorio had paid something which I don't remember how much. I had not been working for anybody on the day I sent the telegram or for several days previous to that time. My wife died on the 1st day of May, and this cost me nearly all the money I had, except over $20 which I had left; the burial of my wife cost me $33, the coffin costing $2 and the church fees $31. I own a small tract of land on which the taxes last year were less than 1 peso, and I had to pay cedula tax. We did not send a telegram to anybody except the civil governor about this demonstration. I got an answer to this telegram, but I haven't it with me. I never sent or signed any other telegram in my life, and never received one except the one we received in answer to the telegram sent by us. This telegram which I received was in English. I took this telegram to Antonio Oria and asked him to have it translated into Visayan and Spanish. I can read Spanish some. I was in the house of Saturnino Maquiling when I received the telegram; it was in the daytime, but I don't remember the hour. The telegram was brought to me by a messenger from the telegraph office. I did not state to anybody at any time that the crowd while stopping in front of the convent or any member of it called to the fraile to come down; that if he did not come down they would take him out. Aside from the cry "Out with the fraile!" "Long live Algipay!" it was a quite peaceable and orderly crowd. I did not see the presidente in the convent that night, but saw him entering the building.

MAGNO GENEROSO.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

Gregorio Maputi, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Gregorio Maputi, my age is 39 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a tailor. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, myself, Cervillano Mapeso, Saturnino Maquiling, and Magno Generoso were passing through the convent grounds going to our home from the house of Ponciano Distrito. We entered from the south entrance, which is at the side of the church, and went around the church, passing very near the church door, and stopped in the grounds a short distance from the wall. There was no person at or near the church door, or behind or near the pillars of the front of the church, and there was no one else within the convent grounds. This was close to 10 o'clock. We stopped five or six minutes. There were over thirty persons and the band in the street. The band stopped playing and I only heard the people cry, "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" As soon as this cry was made the people went on north. They cried this many times and stopped four or five minutes. As soon as the crowd went on I saw the presidente separating from them; that is the first I had seen of the presidente. The presidente and four policemen went to the convent and in the building; the door was open. I did not see the presidente in the convent. The next we saw of the presidente he was accompanied by the fraile and the four policemen and going toward the beach. We were all four together and had gone but a short distance from the convent grounds when the presidente passed toward the beach. The band and the people had all gone when the presidente came out of the convent. When the crowd was near the convent grounds or halted in front of the convent there were no threats of violence against the fraile or that it would take him out of the convent. There were no clubs or stones or anything else thrown at or in the direction of the convent. I did not see Antonio Oria or Macario Lezana at or about the door of the church or in or about the convent grounds that night. The demonstration was noisy but not disorderly. This demonstration was more noisy than the large demonstration or procession which had paraded the main streets of Dumaguete with music, lights, and images, and in which the people were singing songs, about 6 o'clock of the same evening. I signed a telegram which was sent to Manila about this demonstration; I did know something of what was in it at the time, but I have forgotten now. I did not put anything in the telegram about the big procession at 6 o'clock the same evening, because I thought that was natural. All four of us took part in the procession at 6 o'clock, because we are assistants in the church.

I did not talk to anybody except those who had signed it, about the telegram. Magno Generoso paid for the telegram, as he had some money of his own; I don't know who gave it to him; he sometimes goes to the cockpit and wins some money. I think the telegram cost $15.62½. I have no account, but I think I have paid Magno $1.50 on account of the cost of this telegram. I do not pay any taxes except the cedula tax, as I have no real estate. Five of the crowd had revolvers and some had canes. Ramón Cuadra, Hermenegildo Villanueva, Epifanio Montebón, Froilán Flores, and Juan Saavedra had revolvers. I saw the bulk of the revolvers and the ends protruding; they were worn on the right side. We were walking slowly, and at the distance of 6 brazas we could distinguish the revolvers, which were in holsters, some of which were black and some brown.

GREGORIO MAPUTI.

Bernabé Amor, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Bernabé Amor, my age is 59 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I have no business but in seasons buying and selling cotton and teach children how to make pottery. I do not have a patente for selling cotton, because I only had 50 cents to buy it. I do not remember that I wrote a telegram for anybody about the 8th or 9th of May, 1903, or at any time. I never saw a telegram; I call the telegraph wires a telegram. I never received a message which came over the telegraph lines or saw one, and I never wrote one to anybody to be sent over the telegraph lines. I was at the house of Saturnino Maquiling some day in the month of May, when Magno Generoso, Gregorio Maputi, Cervillano Mapeso, and Saturnino Maquiling were present. I did some writing at their dictation, but would not dare to call it a telegram, as I do not know what a telegram is. I have forgotten what I wrote about. We had met at this house to decorate an image for the church and there was no one present except those I have named. I do not know what I was writing about, who signed it after I got done, or what was done with it. I did not talk with anybody else about this writing and no one else talked to me about it.

BERNABÉ AMOR.

Cervillano Mapeso, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Cervillano Mapeso, my age is 33 years, my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a tailor. About half past 9 o'clock Sunday night, May 3, 1903, I was returning to my home from the house of Ponciano Distrito, and went into the convent grounds by way of the south opening in the fence, and then passed east to the front of the church and the convent, 4 or 5 brazas from the door of the church at the front, and then went on to my home. I did not see any person about the front door of the church, or behind or near the pillars in front of the church door, or anywhere else in the convent grounds. I saw the band and a crowd of people going from the residence of Melitón Larena north on the street passing the convent. When the crowd arrived in front of the convent a stop was made just long enough for the crowd to cry, "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" and then it went on north and I did not see anything more of it. The cry from the crowd I have named was all that was made by it, or any member of it. When the crowd stopped I saw the presidente and four policemen; he passed through the crowd and went to the convent and went in the building. I do not know whether the door was open or not. The crowd was moving north and leaving the street in front of the convent grounds when I first saw the presidente. I did not see the presidente in the convent building, but after that I was at the northeast corner of the plaza, near the house of the fiscal, and saw the presidente and four policemen, with the friar, pass and go toward the beach. At that time the band and the demonstration had gone far away from the convent grounds. It was a peaceful demonstration; they were just walking. While the crowd was halted in front of the convent grounds there was no cry to the fraile that if he did not come down they would take him out, nor was such a cry made at any other time or place. Epifanio Montebón, Ramón Cuadra, Froilán Flores, Hermenegildo Villanueva, and Juan Saavedra had revolvers. I could see the revolvers by the bulk and the end shining. Our kind of a leader, Saturnino Maquiling, told us that we would do something to send to Manila. We were discussing the matter about sending a telegram on account of a crowd crying, "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" We were not mad, but were unwilling for that kind of demonstration. We did not say anything about a very large demonstration or procession with lights, music, images, and in which the people were singing songs, which paraded the principal streets of Dumaguete at about 6 o'clock of the same evening. I do not think one procession has as much right to parade the street as another. At the house of Saturnino Maquiling, myself, Magno Generoso, and Gregorio Maputi met by agreement, and Bernabé Amor wrote the telegram for us. We

all four signed it, but I don't know what was done with it, as it was given to Magno Generoso. We told him to pay for it and we would pay him. I paid 1 peso and was never called on to pay any more. I have forgotten what was in the telegram. I paid in land taxes for the year 1902, 56 or 57 cents, Mexican currency.

CERVILLANO MAPESO.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1903.

Tomás Suarez, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Tomás Suarez, my age is 32 years, and I am a corporal in the Philippine Constabulary force, stationed at Dumaguete. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, I was on duty in the street in front of the convent, having with me two soldiers. I went on duty between 7 and 8 o'clock and returned from that post about fifteen minutes before 10. When we arrived in front of the convent grounds there were a few people just on the inside of the fence inclosing the convent grounds. I did not know the names of any of them; they remained about fifteen minutes and went away. What I mean to say is that there were many people there with the band. They shouted twice only, "Long live Aglipay!" "Out with the fraile!" and then left, going north. The crowd did not say—or any member of it—for the fraile to come out of the convent, or it would go and take him out. It was an orderly crowd. I saw two stones thrown in the direction of the convent, but did not reach the convent. I did not see the persons who threw the stones. My instructions were to go there and remain until 10 o'clock, and if there were any persons with arms to stop them and examine them, and to tell them in a good way, without forcing them, to go to the quarters, and if they refused I was to go and report it to the commanding officer. There were no arms on the persons in front of the convent and none of them carried arms. The presidente was not there, and I did not see him while the crowd was in front of the convent grounds. At about 9 o'clock the presidente, with four soldiers, came from toward the north, going south, and passed the convent, but did not go inside the grounds or convent, and I don't know where he went. The crowd had then all gone away from the street in front of the convent. The crowd and the band which I found in front of the convent grounds when I went there did not return, or any part of it. I did not see the presidente that night with the band and the crowd in front of the convent grounds, or at any place with the crowd. When the crowd passed, myself and the two soldiers were under a tree, near the bell tower, which is south of the entrance to the convent grounds. I did not state to any person, at any time, that I saw one man, or five men, in the demonstration who had or carried revolvers. I did not go near the entrance to the convent grounds, and was some distance from where the crowd was. I did not hear the presidente, while the crowd was in front of the convent, tell the people to go to their homes, and I did not tell any person, at any time or place, that I heard the presidente make such statement. I did not state to any person, at any time or place, that when the crowd was going toward the convent the presidente was with them.

TOMÁS SUAREZ.

Federico Fernandez, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Federico Fernandez; my age is 28 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a clerk in the office of the provincial treasurer. I did not get up the demonstration against the fraile May 3, 1903, and had nothing to do with getting it up. I think the demonstration was gotten up by Benito Gallardo and Froilan Flores, for the reason that as I passed the street in front of the cockpit I met them and they told me they were going to get up a demonstration against the presence of a fraile. I had been out walking and was passing the street where the cockpit is situated; I was alone at the time of the walk. There were from fifteen to twenty there, including the band. I signed a paper which was a statement to show our sympathy with the new Filipino Church. Then, accompanied by the band, we all went to the residence of the presidente, in the south part of the town. When we arrived at the house of the presidente and our purpose had been made known to him, he said to us not to be uneasy; that he would take care of not letting the fraile stay in town. After we left the presidente's house, Gallardo said to us that it was necessary for the demonstration to let it be heard by the authorities, and we went by the house of the provincial secretary, and then to the convent. While we were in the presidente's house he told us to go to our homes. When we arrived in front of the convent grounds, we stopped just time enough to give out the cry "Viva la Iglesia Filipina," "Viva Aglipay," and then went on north, and when we arrived at Santa Catalina street we dispersed to our homes. The presidente did not accompany the demonstration when it left his house, and was not with it when it was in front of the convent grounds, or at any time or place. It was a peaceful

demonstration. I did not have a revolver and never had owned one since I was born, and never carried one, and I did not see any man in the crowd with a revolver. I did not see any clubs, stones, missiles, or anything else thrown at or in the direction of the convent or ground while the demonstration was passing there or halting in front of it. There was no cry made by the crowd or any member of it to the fraile that if he did not come down out of the convent it would come and take him out. The demonstration was solely against the fraile as a fraile and not against him as a man or a subject of the Government of Spain. After we had left the presidente's house I did not see him again that night, and he was not with the crowd in front of the convent, and did not go into the convent grounds or the convent while the crowd was in front of or passing the convent grounds. After the crowd left the convent we went to the residence of the provincial governor, and the governor said he would present it to the provincial board. None of the crowd had been drinking.

FEDERICO FERNANDEZ.

Epifanio Montebón, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Epifanio Montebón; my age is 30 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am a deputy in the office of the provincial treasurer. I did not organize the demonstration against the fraile Sunday night, May 3, 1903, or assist in any way in making the organization, and was not present at the cockpit when it was organized. I was invited to a meeting at the house of Catalino Pinili, and while passing at the corner near the cockpit, accompanied by Marcelo Enriquez, secretary of Dauín, we were attracted by the music playing in front of the cockpit and went to see what it was for. This was about 8 o'clock. About thirty persons, some of whom were children, were present. The only name I now remember is that of Benito Gallardo, who gave me a petition which was addressed to the presidente, requesting him in a legal way to avoid the stay of the fraile in town. I read the petition and signed it. The crowd was almost beginning to march when I arrived at the cockpit, going in the direction of the presidente's house, and as I wanted to see the result of the protest, I followed along. At the presidente's house the protest was presented and the presidente said to us to go to our homes and he would inform the fraile of the protest. The crowd went from there north on the street, passing in front of the convent, and when opposite the convent grounds, without stopping, Benito Gallardo cried, "Viva Aglipay," which was followed by all in the cry of "Long live Aglipay;" "We don't want friars." The crowd did not stop in front of the convent grounds, and no person went inside. The crowd and no member of it called to the fraile to come out of the convent or it would come and take him out. No stones, clubs, or missiles, or anything else were thrown at or in the direction of the convent or grounds by the crowd, or any member of it. I did not have a revolver, and no man in the crowd had a revolver. The presidente did not accompany the crowd from his house to the convent, and I did not see him with the crowd at any time, and he was not in the convent or grounds while the crowd was there or passing in front of it. He was standing at the window when the crowd left his house. The crowd went on north to Santa Catalina street, where it dispersed, and I went to my house. It was a peaceable crowd and orderly demonstration; if it had been otherwise, I would have denounced it. The demonstration was purely against the fraile and against his qualities as a fraile, and not against him as a man and a subject of the Government of Spain. I did not know he was a subject of Spain, and nothing was said about it by the crowd. On hearing my testimony read, I want to correct it to the extent of saying that the band and people were at the corner of the streets San José and Santa Catalina, and not in front of the cockpit. In view of the protest being a reasonable one, I signed it.

EPIFANIO MONTEBÓN.

Charles M. Colton, being duly sworn, declared:

My name is Charles M. Colton; my age is 30 years; my residence is Dumaguete, and I am chief clerk and deputy in the office of the provincial treasurer. On Sunday night, May 3, 1903, myself and four other gentlemen, all Americans, were in my house, on the south side of the plaza, almost directly opposite the convent, when, at a little after 8 o'clock, we heard the band playing in the north part of the town. One of the boys, whose home was in Bais, remarked that the band was playing the same tune it played in Bais the night before when the fraile was there. We all went to the window and could see the band coming, then about a block and a half distant. It came on and passed my house and went toward the south part of town. There were then about 50 persons in the crowd, including the band. After the band passed my house we returned to a game of cards we were playing. We remained

there half an hour, or possibly more, when our attention was attracted by hearing the band playing again. We went to the window and saw the band and a crowd of people going north on the street on the opposite side of the plaza, and were then near the street which runs east to the church. When the crowd reached the second entrance of the walls inclosing the convent grounds it stopped, I should say about two minutes, and were yelling, but we could not tell whether they spoke in Spanish or Visayan, or what was said. They did not yell in a concerted manner, but sometimes one and sometimes three or four, and they soon passed north and disappeared behind the buildings. We immediately got our hats and went down to Mohler's, at the constabulary headquarters, to learn if he knew what was going on. We found that he knew the crowd was out, and said he had his men out around the town to report to him if there was any disturbance. We stayed there but a few minutes and then returned with Captain Mohler and took a walk in the streets around the convent grounds. As we passed the convent grounds we saw two of Mohler's men, one of whom was at the main entrance to the convent grounds and the other was farther down toward the tower. Everything was quiet, the band had disappeared, and the crowd dispersed, so far as we can tell, and we did not see anybody at all. It was not a mob and was a peaceful demonstration, and I saw and heard of no disturbance. I did not see the presidente that night. I did not see any arms in the crowd. It was somewhere between 9 and 10 o'clock when we returned from our walk on the streets surrounding the convent grounds and in other parts of the town. The crowd was not carrying clubs, and there were not enough canes in the crowd to make it specially noticeable. It was not a moonlight night, but there was light enough for us to see the crowd across the plaza, but not to distinguish anyone. The band was the Dumaguete band and was playing the same tune which had been played in Bais the night before, as stated by one of the boys in the room with me.

CHARLES M. COLTON.

EXHIBIT No. 43.

MANILA, *September 28, 1901.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

SIR: I am sorry to have to inform you that two foreigners have established themselves two weeks ago, by orders of the Belgian consul, in my convent in the pueblo of Jalajala, province of Rizal, without my knowledge or my consent, and that not only are they occupying my convent, but they have had the impudence to tell me to get my things out of said convent as soon as possible.

The undersigned, parish priest of the pueblo, is too small a personality to be able to oppose the arbitrary acts of these foreigners, but has decided to present his complaint to the superior authority, so that proper action may be taken against the two foreigners, and that my right to the possession of my convent be duly acknowledged.

You will thereby deserve the thanks of the people of Jalajala and the blessings of a Catholic priest who is happy of this opportunity of manifesting his respect and his attachment for the illustrious person of the civil governor and the government over which he so happily presides.

LORENZO FERNANDEZ.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 2, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the governor of Rizal for investigation.

If it is true that the two persons have ousted the padre in peaceable possession of the convent in the pueblo of Jalajala, province of Rizal, and taken possession, this is a violation of law. They should be arrested, and the padre should be restored to his possession. If, then, the strangers have a claim of title to the property, they can assert it in a legal way by taking proceedings; but it is unlawful, under both the Spanish and the common law, for one to take forcible possession of property from another in peaceable possession, no matter what the title of the dispossessor.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 44.

TAMBOBONG (near MALABON), *November 26, 1902.*

APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THIS ARCHDIOCESE, etc.:

With the greatest respect I have the honor to inform you that this morning about 8 o'clock I received notice from Padre Candido del Rosario and Padre Leandro de Pineda, by means of three persons who came, requesting that I go to Concepción

Chapel, in the jurisdiction of this parish, because the schismatic priest, Gregorio Aglipay, and other of his followers were attempting to officiate in said chapel. I went immediately, going first to the house of the acting president, begging the intervention of his authority in order that he might keep the public peace, and explained to him the information which I had received. He replied that he would go, which he indeed did, meeting each other on the return to the parish house. When I arrived at the chapel I found the two padres at the altar, surrounded by a large crowd, who were defending the rights of the Catholic Church to said chapel, and several were exercising force to get the priests from the altar. When they saw that I could not reach them on account of such a large crowd, they asked me to call the police, which I did, without succeeding in getting any one of the police to follow me, and they merely told me that their lieutenant was already in the chapel. When I returned there I found that there was no crowd in the chapel, and one person told me that the two priests had been arrested or were in prison. Not having seen them on account of the large crowd I do not know if they were injured. Therefore, I went back to this parish house in order to inform your excellency immediately of what has occurred this morning in the aforementioned chapel, not knowing what further occurred, nor whether said schismatic priests came officially or not.

God keep you many years, etc.

LORENZO GREGORIO.

BISHOP'S PALACE, *November 28, 1902.*

Mr. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor-General Philippine Islands, Manila.

DEAR MR. TAFT: The delegate has asked me to send you the inclosed letter, which relates to the disturbance of which we spoke yesterday. The circumstances seem to be getting worse, as you will see from the inclosed. With respectful regards from the delegate and myself, believe me, very sincerely, yours,

M. J. O'CONNOR, *Secretary.*

[First indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 24, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the attorney-general for immediate investigation and report.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, November 25, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded to the provincial fiscal of Rizal for further thorough investigation of the facts relating to the within communication.

Prompt return of these papers with report is requested.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, December 13, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the honorable the civil governor, inviting attention to the inclosed report of the provincial fiscal of Rizal.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

(The report mentioned in the preceding indorsement can not be found.)

(The opinion of the attorney-general dated December 23, 1902, instead of December 24, 1902, is copied in full and marked "Exhibit No. 46.")

MANILA, P. I., *November 27, 1902.*

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Mr. George H. Harvey, the bearer of this letter, is an assistant attorney in the attorney-general's office, and especially deputed by me to visit Tambobong and investigate the circumstances of the alleged disturbance in the chapel of that barrio.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., November 28, 1902.

Hon. L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General, Manila, P. I.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions and the deputation of the civil governor, dated November 27, 1902, I went to Malabon yesterday afternoon for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the alleged disturbance in the "Ermita de la Concepción," in the barrio of Tambobong. I was accompanied by Inspector Boone, of the Philippines Constabulary.

Upon arrival in Malabon, we went to the convent and interviewed Señor Lorenzo Gregorio, the curate of the parish, who made the complaint to the archbishop in this matter. He knew but little of the facts in connection with the alleged disturbance. He told me that he had understood that Padre Candido del Rosario and Padre Leonardo de Pineda, the two Catholic priests who were in the chapel at the time of the disturbance, had been arrested at the time, but that yesterday afternoon they were in Tondo Convent in Manila; hence, I was unable to interview them.

Father Gregorio furnished us with transportation and a guide to the chapel where the disturbance took place. Adjoining the church or chapel is the police station of the barrio, and upstairs is the "presidencia." The president was not there, but I interviewed the lieutenant of police in charge of the police station, and he gave me a fairly complete story of the occurrence, and it may be best told in his own language, as follows:

"At half past 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, November 26, I was here in the sacristy and saw Padre Candido del Rosario enter the sacristy of the church. A moment later Don Lorenzo Tuason, who was in charge of the church in the absence of his brother (who was the 'hermano mayor de la visita'), arrived in the sacristy. He asked Padre del Rosario what he wanted, and the padre answered that he was going to obey the orders of the bishop, and prevent anybody of the Independent Filipino Church from celebrating mass in this church. Don Lorenzo Tuason asked the padre by what right he would prevent them, and he answered that in former times only the Romanists celebrated mass in this church. Then Don Lorenzo Tuason said that neither the bishop nor any Romanist could prevent Father Aglipay or others of the Filipino Church from celebrating mass in this church, because it is the property of the barrio, and that the church is in the possession of the barrio. In spite of this the Romanist padre insisted that he would prevent the celebration of mass in this church by Aglipay or others of the Filipino Church.

"A few moments later Father Aglipay and a companion arrived and went into the sacristy. He asked the Romanist padre why he prevented the celebration of mass, and he answered that it was the order of the bishop that he should prevent it, even though it cost him his life. Then Father Aglipay replied, 'If you have the right of property in the church you should resort to the courts of justice to establish it and not prevent me from celebrating mass,' and the Romanist padre told him that he would prevent him from celebrating mass in the church because it was the order of the bishop.

"During this conversation Leonardo Taylo (the same person who is referred to above as Leonardo de Pineda), a companion of Padre del Rosario, arrived at the sacristy. A moment later Padre Taylo went in front of the altar and said that he would put out anyone from the Filipino Church who tried to celebrate mass in this church. Then the Romanists in the church said that they would not stay to hear mass in the church. In view of this Padre Aglipay and companion left and went upstairs into the presidencia. Father Aglipay then said that he did not care to discuss the question, and that they would hold mass somewhere else. When they were preparing outside of the church to put up an altar to celebrate the mass Don Leonardo Tuason started to take 'la piedra ara' (the consecrated stone on which a consecrated linen is laid during the celebration of the mass) from the altar in order to make an altar outside of the church. When Don Lorenzo Tuason had that stone the two priests went and took it away from him. During this struggle I was upstairs and heard that they were calling policemen, and I went down, and when I arrived there I saw the people were all right, because the municipal secretary told them to be quiet and that they had to speak politely. Then I asked the people whose was that stone, and Don Leonardo Tuason said that he was in charge of it and that these two priests were taking it away from him. First letting them know that I was a lieutenant of police, and that beside me was the sergeant of police, I told these two priests to give this stone to the man who was properly in charge of it, or to me that I might arrange the matter. The two priests did not obey me. Then I told the sergeant to take the stone from him and to take the two priests and Tuason to the police station.

They did not even recognize my authority, and I told the corporal to arrest Padre del Rosario, and by another guard to arrest the other priest and also Don Lorenzo Tuason, for their disorderly conduct. The people in the church, seeing the resistance of the two priests, wanted to go against them, and then we protected the priests, and I received a blow on the head, and I think my finger is broken. (A finger of the lieutenant was wrapped with a cloth.)

"Then when Don Lorenzo Tuason and the priests arrived at the police station, I sent them upstairs to the presidencia, charging them with disorderly conduct and making known to the president what had happened; and I stated that the two priests seized the stone from the hands of Lorenzo Tuason, and there was a tumult and scandal inside the Church of the Conception, in front of the altar. The president sent the matter to the justice of the peace, and said that he had no authority to proceed against them, because the complaint did not state the charges against them. Then the justice of the peace sent the case back to the president, who told Tuason and the two priests to go to another court, where they could make complaint. Then they were released.

"Father Aglipay held a mass outside of the church during the time that the two priests and Lorenzo Tuason were under arrest. Some one of the Filipino Church asked the president if he could not get the stone for them in order that they might hold a mass outside of the church, and the president got the stone, but I do not know from whom he got it. There was no further trouble. After the mass was over everybody left in peace. Don Lorenzo Tuason was in charge of the church during the absence of his brother, and he took charge of the stone when the mass was over. Don Samuel Tuason, the 'hermano mayor,' is the man who had charge of the church, but he is absent in Pampanga, and his brother, Don Lorenzo Tuason, was in charge yesterday in his absence.

"During the tumult in the church, I did not see Father Lorenzo Gregorio, the curate, but he may have been there. After the mass had been held outside I saw him in the presidencia. I do not know whether the two priests (del Rosario and Taylo) are here now. Padre Candido del Rosario is in charge of a little chapel in the barrio of Flores, and Father Leonardo Taylo lives in Navotas. Father Aglipay celebrated mass in this church last Sunday."

Father Lorenzo Gregorio told me that he was recently placed in charge of the parish and was unacquainted with the people who were in the church at the time of the disturbance, except the two priests. He had made no subsequent investigation, and was unable to give me any facts in addition to what he had stated in his communication to the archbishop, which communication I attach hereto.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE R. HARVEY,
Assistant Attorney.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., November 28, 1902.

Respectfully forwarded to the honorable the civil governor, inviting attention to the within report of Mr. George R. Harvey in regard to the alleged church disturbance at Tambobong.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., December 1, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the attorney-general, requesting the expression of an opinion by the solicitor-general as to the ownership and possession, under canonical law, of churches erected in barrios by the people of the barrio for the celebration of mass by a Roman Catholic priest at stated or infrequent intervals. My impression is that where people erect a chapel and devote it to the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church, it thereby becomes the property of the church and subject to the disposition of the bishop, solely, however, for the benefit of the Roman Catholics of the barrio in which it is erected; and that the retention by any member of the barrio of the key is as the agent of the priest or bishop of the diocese, and that the possession is therefore the possession of the Roman Catholic Church. I should be glad to be advised, however, by one familiar with the subject, as is the solicitor-general. An immediate opinion is requested.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, December 15, 1902.

Respectfully returned to the honorable the civil governor, inviting attention to the inclosed opinion of the solicitor-general.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

DECEMBER 9, 1902.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippines.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your request for an opinion regarding the ownership and possession, under canonical law, of chapels erected in barrios by the people of the barrio for the celebration of mass by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church at stated intervals.

OPINION.

"Certain small churches situated in the country or in the towns, as well as those erected in houses by private individuals, extraordinarily dedicated to divine worship, are called chapels or oratories. There are public oratories and private oratories. The doors of the former are open to the public, and any one who desires may enter therein, while a private oratory is exclusively at the disposition of the owner." (Devoti, Canonical Institutions, Sec. III, Title VII, Book II.)

"A public oratory, once dedicated to divine worship, may not be put to profane uses, this not being true of private oratories. In public oratories the faithful not only engage in prayer, but in them the holy sacrifice is also celebrated before a duly consecrated altar. Therefore the authority of the bishop should intervene in their erection. It is necessary that they should be blessed, and they have a bell to call the people to religious worship." (Idem.)

"As to the private oratory, any person may have one, but may not celebrate the sacrifice of the mass therein without obtaining this privilege from the Apostolic See." (Idem.)

Under the canonical law, public oratories are entitled to the consideration given to sacred ecclesiastical places or things.

Canonists differ as to the entity in whom vests the ownership of ecclesiastical property.

Devoti, in Title XX, Book II, of the work above cited, says: "Ecclesiastical property is that which belongs to the church, the revenues from which should be applied to the maintenance of the ministers of the altar and the sustenance of the poor. It is said that this property belongs to the church, because the church has the administration and custody thereof; but in reality God is the true owner, and for this reason such property is excluded from the traffic of men."

Gomez Zamora, in his Spanish and Indian Royal Patronage, Chap. XXI, page 632, says: "Canonists differ as to the person in whom vests the ownership of ecclesiastical property. Some say it is the Pope, others the clergy, others the poor, others the universal church, and still others the individual churches. Without going into an examination of each of the opinions mentioned, we deem most preferable the one which holds that the individual churches are as minors placed under the charge of a guardian, and maintain that the ownership of the property vests in the respective individual churches, and that the administration of the property rests with the clergy of said churches, its guardianship and control with the bishop, and the eminent domain thereof with the Roman Pontiff, who may designate and reserve a part of same for the general needs of the church and may decree laws for the administration and alienation of ecclesiastical property and providing that the rents and profits of said property be applied to the end indicated by the donors, to the maintenance of worship, of the clergy, and of the poor in general, and of the parish poor in particular. * * *"

The consideration which the canonical law gives the ecclesiastical things has been confirmed in many of the laws of Spain published prior to the civil code, and according to said laws ecclesiastical things are excluded from the commerce and ownership of men.

Beginning with the Forum Judicaum, promulgated during the Visigoth monarchy, we find that Law I of Book V thereof provides that: "Things which may be given to the church, either by princes or others of God's faithful, shall always be held and possessed by God's church." Law XXVIII of the same book says: "A thing once given to God should never be returned to the power of man."

Law I, Title V, Book I, of the Fuero Real, promulgated in the reign of Alfonso the Wise, reads: "And we therefore order that all things which may now be given to the churches, or which may hereafter be given by the kings, or by others of God's faithful, such things being rightfully given, shall be held and possessed by and be in the power of the church."

This law was afterwards incorporated in the Novísima Recopilación of the laws of Spain, ordered published in 1805 by King Charles IV, and is found in Law I, Title V, Book I, of said work.

The laws known as the "Partidas," also published in the reign of Alfonso the Wise, contained analagous precepts on the subject.

Law I, Title VII, of the Partida I, recognizes the following as religious places: Monasteries, hermitages, churches, hospitals, and other places specially dedicated to the service of God, and even oratories erected in houses with license from the bishop. It refers to edifices with licenses from the bishop, such as churches, monasteries, and other places dedicated to the service of God as sacred religious places, and to hospitals and other places dedicated to charitable works as simply religious places.

Law II of the same title declares that religious places should be under the control of the respective bishops.

Law III provides that things given to the service of God may not thereafter be returned to the service of man.

In accordance with this last-mentioned precept, Law XII, Title XXVIII, of Partida III, delares that no one may acquire ownership of sacred, religious, or holy things, and that those may not be considered to be the property of man, and for this reason says that sacred things are excluded from the traffic of men.

Canonical law concedes the right of patronage to him who grants land for the building of a church, or who pays all the expenses of the construction of a church, or who, after the construction thereof, maintains the same in whole or in part, setting aside a sufficient sum for the ministers of the altar and for the expenses of the church.

The right of patronage consists in the presentation of a clergyman for the service of the church. It is the duty of the patron to care for and defend the church, but without meddling either in its jurisdiction or in any administrative matters, this being by common law the province of the prelates or rector of the church. (Gomez Zamora, Spanish and Royal Patronage, Chap. IV.)

The foregoing relative to the patronage of churches is applicable to public oratories, those being given the same consideration as that accorded to churches.

The chapels referred to in the present inquiry, although erected for the benefit of the respective residents of barrios, from the fact that they are open to the public are unquestionably entitled to be considered as public oratories. As such they are sacred ecclesiastical places. Their ownership, according to the commonly accepted opinion of canonical-law writers, vests in the Roman Apostolic Catholic Church of the Philippine Islands, their administration pertaining to the priest or Catholic minister appointed by the bishop, subject to the supervision of said bishop and to the eminent domain of the Roman Pontiff. All this is without prejudice to any right of patronage which may have been acquired. The priests who administer said chapels have the right of possession thereof, and the holding of the keys by a patron or other person is not a possession adverse to that of the administrator, but, on the contrary, is a right exercised in behalf of said administrator or of the Catholic Church.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ARANETA, *Solicitor-General.*

EXHIBIT No. 45.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I., April 1, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the Hon. J. B. Early, inviting attention to the communications of the chief of police and Captain Monett, which make it clear that the people were not in possession of the church; that the police did not put the padre in possession, but that he was in possession, having the keys to the same at the time the chief of police and Captain Monett reached the church. This brings the case clearly within the rule laid down, that the padre was entitled to protection in his possession.

The title to the church can be easily settled by bringing a suit in the name of the people of the vicinity who claim to own the church, and can not be settled by an executive order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 46.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I., December 20, 1902.

Hon. L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I desire your opinion upon the following question:

A parish priest in actual possession and administering a parish church of the Roman Catholic Church leaves the Roman Catholic communion and joins the Independent Filipino Catholic Church, remaining in possession of the parish church and refusing, in obedience to the order of the Catholic bishop of the diocese, to yield possession to a newly appointed priest of the Catholic Church directed to act as parish priest and to take possession of the church.

Is it my duty, on demand of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, or is it the duty of the governor, or of the executive officers of the peace in the pueblo, to put the new priest, having authority of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, in possession of the parish church, or must the bishop appeal to judicial proceedings to dispossess the apostate priest and to secure possession for his new agent, the new parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church?

Your early opinion upon this point I shall greatly appreciate.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, December 23, 1902.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippines.

SIR: I have the honor to render my opinion upon the question you ask in your letter of the 20th instant.

QUESTION.

A parish priest in actual possession and administering a parish church of the Roman Catholic Church leaves the Roman Catholic communion and joins the Independent Filipino Catholic Church, remaining in possession of the parish church and refusing, in obedience to the order of the Catholic bishop of the diocese, to yield possession to the newly appointed priest of the Roman Catholic Church directed to act as parish priest and to take possession of the church.

Is it the duty of the civil governor, or of the provincial governor, or of some executive officer of the peace of the pueblo, on demand of the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, to put the new priest, having authority from the bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, in possession of the parish church, or must the bishop appeal to judicial proceedings to dispossess the apostate priest and to secure possession for his new agent, the new parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church?

OPINION.

In the present case there is a controversy between the schismatic priest and the Roman Catholic bishop with respect to the possession and consequent administration of the parish church. The former claims the right to remain in possession of and to administer the parish church in the name of the Independent Filipino Catholic Church, the said church believing itself to have the right to said parish church by the change of belief of the priest and the parishioners; and the latter claiming that the parish church, as the property of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands, should continue to have such character, the schismatic priest, therefore, having no right to continue in the possession and occupancy of said church, and claiming the right to appoint a priest of the Roman Catholic faith in substitution of such schismatic priest.

The determination of such a question is not the function of the executive power. Its determination comes within the province of the courts of justice by reason of their functions. To deprive the schismatic priest of the possession of the parochial church and deliver such possession to the new Roman Catholic priest would imply an examination of the question as to which of the contending parties has the right to the possession and administration of such parochial church and a decision that the right belongs to the Roman Catholic bishop, functions purely judicial and not executive.

It matters not that the claim of one of the contending parties is manifestly unjust

and illegal, and that the right of the other party is evident. This circumstance would not be the slightest reason why the controversy should be decided by the executive power, since it is not the difficulty of the determination of a question which causes it to be admitted to the courts, but the opposition of one of the parties to the claims of the other.

Article 46 of the civil code, still in force in these islands, provides that "Every possessor has a right to be respected in his possession, and, should he be disturbed therein, he must be protected or possession must be restored to him by the means established in the laws of procedure." This provision protects the possession, and refers not only to the civil possessor—that is to say, him who is in possession as owner—but also to the natural possessor, or him who is simply the holder of a thing. Further, the possession refers principally to the possession in fact, and against the disturber of such possession the law of civil procedure formerly in force in these islands provided the remedy of injunctions—summary trials, which were held and decided solely upon the fact of possession.

In consulting precedents on this question in American legislation, I find two opinions of the Attorney-General of the United States which bear very closely upon the matter under consideration.

In an opinion rendered October 11, 1838, the following question was dealt with: An American vessel had entered and cleared from a port under blockade, and while returning to New Orleans was captured by a vessel belonging to the French blockading squadron, from which the captain of the former rescued her and brought her into the port of New Orleans, to which he was destined. Subsequently a demand was made of the Executive to deliver up the vessel and cargo, both on account of the said breach of the blockade and the rescue. Independently of other considerations, the Attorney-General, in rendering his opinion, stated that "there is no constitutional right vested in the Executive to deliver up the property of an American citizen, claimed by him as his own, and in his actual possession, and not comdemned nor legally adjudged to belong to another." (Opinions of the Attorney-General, Vol. III, p. 377.)

On November 2, 1843, an opinion was rendered regarding the case of a claim presented to the Executive by the owner of an abducted slave, asking that his property be returned to him. The Attorney-General stated as follows: "I am aware of no authority that can be properly exerted by the Government of the United States adequate to the relief that is sought; all that can be done is to instruct the district attorney of the United States for the district in which the accused resides to inquire into the facts, and to institute a prosecution if they will warrant it. In regard to the property in the negro alleged to have been abducted, the Government of the United States can not interfere; its courts are open to the party injured. To them he may safely appeal for the full vindication of his claim to the property and to the damage consequent upon its withdrawal from his service." (Opinions of the Attorneys-General, Vol. IV, p. 269.)

In view of the foregoing considerations, I am of the opinion that it would not be proper for the Executive to intervene in the question at issue. The bishop of the Roman Catholic Church must appeal to the courts in support of his claim.

Respectfully,

GREGORIO ARANETA, *Solicitor-General.*

Approved.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., January 2, 1902.

His Excellency GIAMBATISTA GUIDI,
Archbishop of Stauropoli and Apostolic Delegate to the Philippine Islands.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I beg to inclose herewith certain correspondence which I have had with the Attorney-General and with the Secretary of War on the general subject of ownership of churches and the right of possession in the Philippines, together with the duty of the executive in respect to possession of said churches and chapels. I also inclose a copy of a letter which I sent to the governor of Tarlac upon the same general subject. The result of all this is:

First. That the actual possession by a Roman Catholic priest of a church or chapel is recognized as the lawful possession of the bishop or archbishop of the diocese, and that it is the duty of the executive to protect the actual possession of the priest in the face of any claims of right to possession on behalf of the municipality or the people of the municipality or barrio in which the church or chapel is situate.

Second. That where, without dispossessing a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by force or fraud, peaceable and actual possession of a church is held by the municipality under a claim of right, or by persons claiming to represent such municipality under a claim of right, the executive has no function except to preserve the status quo; and that should such possession be a violation of the rights of the church, they must be vindicated in a suit in the civil courts.

Third. That where a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, while in possession of the parish church, leaves the Roman Catholic communion and retains possession of the church under a claim of right for the municipality or the people of the municipality, however great violation this may be of the rights of the church, it can not be remedied through the executive, but the rights of the church must be asserted and vindicated through a suit in the civil courts.

In view of these conclusions, I have not thought it wise to issue a general order, and shall content myself with treating each case as it arises upon the particular circumstances thereof.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sincerely yours,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 47.

MANILA, P. I., *September 7, 1903.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I visited the town of Hagonoy, province of Bulacan, on Thursday, the 3d instant, for the purpose of investigating the charges of disturbing religious worship made against certain inhabitants of that town by the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, presiding elder of the Philippine Islands district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Briefly stated, the facts in the case are as follows:

It appears that the building of the Methodist Chapel at Hagonoy, after many months of active Methodist propaganda, during which considerable feeling was manifested between the opposing church parties, was the occasion for much bitterness and recrimination on the part of the Catholics of the town. The new chapel is situated on the same street as the house of one Domingo Toma la Cruz, the municipal treasurer, and a prominent leader in Catholic Church matters in Hagonoy. Cruz is represented as being particularly annoyed by the proximity of the church of the new sect to his home, and when it was in course of construction is said to have declared that he would never permit the holding of services there.

The church was dedicated for worship on Sunday, the 26th of July, and on that day, as well as on every succeeding Sunday since the dedication ceremonies, a bamboo band, played by young men of the town, was stationed in front of the church during the evening services, making hideous noises with their instruments, without regard to time, and rendering the continuance of the services impossible.

These facts were fully substantiated by the witnesses examined at the suggestion of Mr. Stuntz. The names of these men are as follows: Pedro Aduna, licensed exhorter; Mariano Madino, Marcelo Estrella, Benedicto Viri, Lorenzo Angeles, and Adriano Felipe, all adherents of the Methodist faith.

Toma la Cruz disclaimed all responsibility for the disturbance; declared that the band had never been inside his house, and tried to give the impression that the said band was composed of irresponsible boys, sacristanes, altar boys, and others, and that the disturbance represented the mischief of children rather than the expression of any religious hatred on the part of the full-grown inhabitants of the town.

It was afterwards ascertained from the presidente that Cruz had rented his "entresuelo" for the purposes of a musical school. The time of the establishment of this school seemed at first suspiciously coincident with the beginning of the work on the new church. No connection, however, could be established between the pupils of Cruz's musical school and the musicians of the bamboo band, and while there is every indication that Cruz aided and abetted the disturbers, none of the Methodists furnished any proof of this fact.

Domingo Tarralba, who was represented in the complaint as the master of the band, denied all connection with it, and said he was in the crowd merely as a spectator.

The presidente of Hagonoy, whose name is José Lopez, is a keenly intelligent, capable, and, I think, trustworthy man. He gave his testimony frankly and freely, and admitted that ill feeling was prevalent since the establishment of the new church. No complaint had been made to him, however, or to the justice of the peace, and since no actual breach of the peace had occurred, he had hoped that it would pass away without any necessity for intervention on the part of the town authorities. Cruz, he said, was undoubtedly one of those who felt most bitterly on the subject of the new church, and he did not hesitate to say that he thought he was capable of

instigating the disturbances. He attributed the whole trouble, however, to the lincensed exhorter, Pedro Aduna, who he said was a man of bad repute, a professional demagogue and agitator, he was constantly inciting violence by his intemperate characterizations of the Catholics as "image worshippers," "idolators," etc., and by industriously spreading the report that the Methodist Church was the state church of the United States. Aduna had been presidente of the town during the American military régime, and created intense feeling by closing the Catholic cemetery and ordering all the deceased inhabitants of the town to be interred in the cemetery belonging to the municipality. After being removed from his position for cause, he became an evangelist, and lately succeeded in still further intensifying the feeling against him by attempting to bury a non-Catholic in the Catholic cemetery, in violation of the rules of the Catholic Church, and in spite of the protests of the local padre.

The presidente is of the opinion that the selection of Aduna to be the local mouthpeice of the Methodists in Hagonoy is the worst possible choice that could have been made, and that this fact has contributed more than any other to the disturbed state of public feeling.

The appearance and manners of Aduna are decidedly unprepossessing and corroborate almost in detail the presidente's statements with respect to him.

The presidente further stated that his position was very difficult. There are 21,000 Catholics in the town he avers, and about 100 Methodists. Unless an actual breach of the peace occurs, of sufficient gravity to warrant his interference, he fears that any unusual action he might take for the protection of the Protestants might be misunderstood by the rest of his people, and add to rather than allay the excitement. It was explained to the presidente that if there was only one dissenter in Hagonoy, that his right to worship according to his conscience was as sacred as if his opinions were held by the majority of the inhabitants of the town, and that the government looked to him to see that the rights of the minority, no less than those of the majority, were properly respected; he promised to prevent a recurrence of the disturbance by the band, and, if necessary, to station a policeman in front of the church during the hours of service to see that the Methodists were not subjected to further annoyance.

It is my opinion that a town ordinance declaring the freedom of religious worship and providing penalties and liabilities for infractions of same, would simplify matters considerably. Such an ordinance would obviate the necessity of appealing to the insular government in cases of this character, at least until local remedies had been exhausted, and each conviction had thereunder, would be a good object lesson in the real meaning of religious liberty.

I informed Aduna and the other Methodist workers that when their rights were infringed or their meetings disturbed, it was their duty to file a complaint forthwith with the justice of the peace, and if the result of the trial should prove that justice could not be had in the town, it would then be time for them to prevent their case to a higher court or to make grievances known to the proper authorities.

On being asked his opinion of Lopez, Judge Roxas, who was holding court at Malolos, said that Lopez was the most efficient and trustworthy presidente in Bulacan. Everything considered, his town was a model one, and it was the judge's opinion that he might be depended upon to do full justice to all the interests involved so far as his authority extended.

While in Malolos, in accordance with the verbal instructions of the executive secretary, I made inquiries as to the complaints against Crisostomo, the provincial fiscal of Bulacan.

The gravest and in fact the only charge against Crisostomo seems to be incompetency. When I called at the court of first instance I found that Judge Roxas was practically compelled to take the examination of the witnesses on behalf of the government away from the fiscal, and to put the questions to the witnesses calculated to elicit the information necessary to sustain the complaint. I asked Judge Roxas afterwards about this, and he admitted that it was most distasteful to him, and that he was driven to it merely as an emergency measure. The lawyers were protesting against the practice. By reason of the fiscal's incompetency and the lack of intelligent preparation and presentment half the cases brought by the government would collapse unless he came to the fiscal's aid, thus practically assuming the functions of the prosecuting attorney.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD CAMPBELL.

Hon. L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General, Manila, P. I.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 8, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to the executive secretary for the Philippine Islands.

GREGORIO ARANETA, *Solicitor-General.*

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., September 10, 1903.

Respectfully referred to Doctor Stuntz, Manila, for his information, with a request that the paper be returned.

W. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Third indorsement.]

No. 114, NOZALEDA, MANILA, P. I.
September 30, 1903.

Governor WM. H. TAFT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I return herewith the report of Mr. Richard Campbell on the disturbance of a religious service in Hagonoy, Bulacan, as requested in your letter of transmission.

The inquiry as carried on by Mr. Campbell and reported upon in the communication under reply has been most unsatisfactory, and I ask that the attorney-general be requested to prosecute the offenders. In support of that request permit me to briefly restate the following:

During two years and well into the third we have maintained Protestant services regularly in Hagonoy. During all that time our services have been interrupted in minor ways—stones and eggs thrown at the ministers and at the chapel in which the work was being done. Little by little offenders have become more bold, and the outbreak which constituted the offense for which we now ask prosecution was only the culmination of this spirit of bitter hostility. On July 26 last, I dedicated a new chapel built there by the people and all day a band in the house of Señor Cruz, municipal secretary, located immediately across the street from the new chapel kept up its tooting and drumming. As it was the day of town fiesta we made no complaint, but submitted to the annoyance as though it had been unintentional. We were sure that it was not so, for Señor Cruz is a prominent Catholic in Hagonoy, and had threatened repeatedly that he would never permit the Methodists to use their chapel. After the dedication services were interrupted in each instance. On Sunday August 23, however, a mob of two or three score assembled in the street immediately in front of the chapel about the time for evening service and with bamboo instruments, tin cans, bells, and every noise-producing instrument they could find they kept up an incessant din until long past the hour when service could be held. Our Mr. Goodell sent for the police, and the officer who came shrugged his shoulders and declined to interfere. He then proceeded quietly to secure the names of the parties, and with the help of members of the church and congregation succeeded in getting nearly every name. He brought the paper which he and the officers of the church made out in the midst of the din and yelling of this mob, to me, and I transmitted it with a request for investigation and action to the attorney-general the week following the disturbance, with the results already known. Mr. Campbell's report is open to criticism in several particulars:

1. He admits that the disturbance took place as alleged, but suggested no prosecution for the offense! "These facts were fully substantiated by the witnesses examined at the suggestion of Doctor Stuntz." In his interview with the presidente that official stated that "unless a breach of the peace occurs of sufficient gravity to warrant his interference he fears that any unusual action he might take for the protection of the Protestant people might be misunderstood by the rest of his people, etc." (pp. 3-4). If the offense charged does not constitute "an actual breach of the peace sufficient to warrant interference" on the part of the officials sworn to keep order, and protect all worshippers in their rights of peaceable assemblage for divine worship, I would be unable to suggest what would be regarded as such breach of the peace. He admits the facts as set forth in the charge, and then leaves us to infer that he accepts the view of the presidente that no actual breach of the peace took place. This is unsatisfactory to us as complainants.

2. He accepts, apparently without question, the unsupported denials of parties charged with participation in the mob, while we have more than a score of witnesses, including our Mr. Goodell, who lived in Hagonoy for more than a year, and knows nearly all of the participants by name, who saw them at close range while the dis-

turbance was being made, and are ready to swear that they did do precisely what is complained of. For instance the report says (p. 2): "Toma la Cruz disclaims all responsibility for the disturbance, declared that the band had never been inside of his house, and tried to give the impression that the said band was composed of irresponsible boys, sacristanes, altar boys, etc." That is precisely what we expected Señor Cruz to say. But what of the statements of all our witnesses? Why was Mr. Campbell so confiding? What did he expect Señor Cruz to say? Did he expect that he would plead guilty? On page 2 of the report Mr. Campbell says that Señor Cruz had "rented his entresuelo for the purposes of a musical school. The time of the establishment of this school seemed at first suspiciously coincident with the beginning of the work on the new church. No connection however could be established between the pupils of Cruz's musical school and the musicians of the bamboo band, and while there is every indication that Cruz aided and abetted the disturbers, none of the Methodists furnish any proof of this fact." The "musical school" is believed by all our people in Hagonoy to be pure fake. It was not until services were opened in the chapel that this band gathered there. They jeered at all comers, calling them "Protestant dogs" and other names yet more vile. It was not a band learning to play music. It was a crowd of town hoodlums set on by their leaders to break up the services. The report says none "of the Methodists furnished any proof" that Señor Cruz "aided and abetted the disturbers," and yet says "there is every indication that he did so." What were these indications? From whom did he learn of them if not from the Methodists? The presidente said it was a laudable effort on the part of Señor Cruz to encourage musical studies that led to the use of a room immediately in front of the chapel for the performance on tin cans and bamboo instruments, and to perform only at such times as synchronized with the hours of divine service in the chapel. Señor Cruz denied any intent or effort to disturb the services. Where did Mr. Campbell find his "indications" if not among witnesses cited by us from the Methodists? If he had inquired about with any degree of diligence he could have found Methodists by the dozen who would have identified Señor Cruz with the disturbance of August 23, and with that of July 25, and with others of which no complaint was ever made, nor any notice taken.

3. The report further states that Pedro Aduna, one of our local preachers, is "a professional demagogue and agitator, constantly inciting to violence, etc." (p. 3, top, etc.). When it is known that Señor Aduna is far and away the best educated man in the place, and is being talked of as an opposition candidate for the presidente at the next election, some light may be thrown on the statements of the present incumbent of that office who has a laudable ambition to be reelected. Politics are not calculated to give men favorable opinions of those who oppose their plans and policies. It is not true that Señor Aduna was removed from his position as presidente for cause. He resigned. He was immediately made justice of the peace, and only succeeded in getting the consent of the authorities to give up that position after he had resigned at least three times. And, besides, what has the choice of Señor Aduna, or of any other man as a worker in our church, to do with the specific charge that on Sunday evening, August 23, a public and persistent and successful effort was made by parties known and named to break up divine services held in conformity with the law? It is a matter for surprise that a lawyer, if Mr. Campbell is a lawyer, should have permitted irrelevant matter of such a character to have any kind of weight in determining whether the offenders should or should not have been punished.

4. It is all very well for Mr. Campbell to secure a promise from the presidente that he would provide police protection in future; but that is his duty, and has been his duty from the beginning. And such future protection, while past offenders go unpunished, is certain to be ineffectual. It is all very well for the author of the report to instruct the Methodists how to proceed in future, but what of the disturbance of which we make definite and detailed complaint?

For this and other reasons the report is unsatisfactory, and I respectfully ask that the attorney-general be requested to prosecute the offenders named in my original complaint.

Yours, truly,

HOMER C. STUNTZ,
Presiding Elder, Methodist Episcopal Church, Philippine Islands.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 3, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the attorney-general, inviting attention to the within note of Doctor Stuntz. Is there any provision in the Spanish law for the prosecution of such an offense as that described in the within?

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Fifth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, October 12, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor inviting attention to the inclosed statement of Mr. Richard Campbell.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Inclosure to fifth indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., October 12, 1903.

SIR: With respect to the present condition of the Spanish law in relation to offenses against religious worship, I have the honor to state that the Spanish Penal Code, in providing penalties and liabilities for offenses against religion, has in contemplation only offenses against the religion of the State. Section 3 of chapter 2 of Book 2 of said code, which treats of "Crimes in connection with religion and worship" makes no provision for the punishment of offenses against any form of religious worship except those directed against the Catholic or state religion.

So clear is it that no other form of religion was contemplated or tolerated, that article 226 of said code provides in terms that "Those who shall publicly perform acts of propaganda, preaching, or other cermonies which are not those of the religion of the state, shall incur the penalty of prisión correccional in its minimum degree."

With the passing of the Spanish sovereignty, all provisions of law relating to a state religion were swept away, and it is assumed that the provisions of section 3 of chapter 2 of Book 2 of the penal code, are therefore repealed. The only remaining provision of the penal code, which might be held to apply to the case in point, is article 571, which provides that "The following shall be punished with the penalty of arrest of from one to ten days, and a fine of from 15 to 125 pesetas:"

"1. Those who shall disturb any act of a religious character in any manner not foreseen in section 3, chapter 2 of Book 2 of this code."

It will be seen that the section cited supra is based upon the chapter which is hereinbefore held to be repealed, and therefore that the words "any act of a religious character" were meant to apply to the religion of the state. It seems certain, therefore, that to hold that this section applies to the case in point would be to give the law an interpretation never intended or contemplated by the Spanish law-making body.

Whether this view shall obtain, or whether it may be held that the penal code has been so amended by the organic law as to be susceptible of application to the case in point, is open to question. I am of the opinion, however, that the latter is an extremely doubtful interpretation.

It is respectfully maintained that the within report relating to religious disturbances in Hagonoy is a fair and accurate presentment of the facts in the case as the writer found them. The allegations of Doctor Stuntz as to the actual disturbance were substantially sustained by the members of the local Methodist church examined at his suggestion, and also by the presidente of the town. Doctor Stuntz's witnesses failed, however, to sustain his charges against La Cruz and others, and in fact the exhorter, Aduna, and the other Methodist witnesses specifically denied any knowledge of La Cruz's connection with the disturbances. Indeed, the only confirmation of Doctor Stuntz's charges against La Cruz developed during the inquiry was had from the presidente, who stated that La Cruz was a particularly bitter opponent of Methodism, and that, while he was unable to connect him directly with the occurrence complained of, not having been to the vicinity at the time, he was of the opinion that La Cruz was one of the prime movers in causing the trouble.

Considering the fact that La Cruz is municipal treasurer and apparently a man of influence in Hagonoy, and that Doctor Stuntz's witnesses had practically acquitted the former of all responsibility in connection with the disturbances, the statement of the presidente as to Cruz's real connection with the affair, which was made freely and frankly, made a favorable impression on the writer, and he was thereafter inclined to accept the presidente's views as to the general situation.

The witnesses were questioned closely as to the prevalence of ill feeling in the town against Protestants, if their meetings had ever been disturbed previous to the building of the church, and if they had ever been threatened, persecuted, or annoyed because of their religion.

The majority testified that they knew of no ill feeling against them on religious grounds, that their meetings had never been interrupted subsequent to the building

of the church, and that they had never been threatened, persecuted, or annoyed because of their religion. One man, however, declared that stones had been thrown on one or two occasions on the roof of the house in which their meetings were held, and Aduna testified that there was much bitterness against them on the part of the Catholics, and that their meetings had been frequently disturbed. Not one of the witnesses, however, would implicate directly any person in the town with the disturbances.

The chief clerk of this bureau, who accompanied the writer to Hagonoy, and who acted as interpreter, supports the views and conclusions set forth in the report in detail and states that if it is defective in any respect it is in that it understates the responsibility of Aduna in the premises.

The writer was assigned to make the investigation in question, and when he had submitted his report of the facts in the case he felt that he had gone to the limit of his instructions. He did not consider it to be any part of his duty to decide whether or not the alleged participants should be prosecuted. This he believed to be the province of the attorney-general or of the Civil Commission. The question here presents itself, however, if, as Doctor Stuntz has stated, Mr. Goodell witnessed the occurrence and had ocular proof of the violations of the law, it may be pertinent to inquire why it was necessary for Doctor Stuntz to ask for an investigation to reestablish facts already in his possession, and why did not Mr. Goodell then and there file a complaint with the local justice of the peace?

The writer does not feel called upon to reply to Doctor Stuntz's personalities further than to say that he did his duty to the best of his ability and without bias or prejudice.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD CAMPBELL.

Hon. L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General, Manila, P. I.

[Sixth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I., October 14, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Attorney-General with instructions to institute proceedings against Señor Cruz and the other disturbers of public worship in Hagonoy if the code justifies it; if not, of course the matter will have to pass unpunished, and we can cure it only by amending the law.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Seventh indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, October 19, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the executive secretary for the Philippine Islands, with the statement that the original complaint of Presiding Elder Stuntz relating to the disturbance at Hagonoy, has been forwarded to Señor M. Crisostomo, provincial fiscal of Bulacan, with instructions to prosecute the members of the bamboo band complained of for violation of subsection 1 of article 574 of the Spanish Penal Code, which provides punishment by fine for "those who shall institute or take an active part in 'callithumpian concerts' or other tumultuous meetings, thereby offending any person or disturbing public tranquillity." Prompt prosecution and an early report of its result has been enjoined, but it is doubtful whether satisfactory results can be obtained through the present prosecuting officer. In this connection attention is invited to the concluding paragraph of the within report of Mr. Campbell's of September 7, 1903.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Eighth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 20, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the Attorney-General.

I am not at all satisfied with Mr. Crisostomo, provincial fiscal of Bulacan, and I am anxious that he should resign. His resignation might be requested on the ground not that he is lacking in integrity, but that the conduct of his office has not been up to the standard of skill and competence which is required.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

[Ninth indorsement.]

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 30, 1903.

Respectfully returned to the civil governor.

The provincial fiscal of Bulacan has been advised of the contents of the preceding indorsement, as well as of the verbal statement of the civil governor to the solicitor-general with reference to the date of presenting his resignation.

L. R. WILFLEY, *Attorney-General.*

[Tenth indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, November 3, 1903.

Respectfully referred to the attorney-general.

Let the prosecution mentioned in the seventh indorsement proceed.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXHIBIT No. 48.

MANILA, P. I., *July 13, 1903.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded to the town of Bacoor, province of Cavite, on Wednesday, July 8, to investigate the arrest and imprisonment of the native Presbyterian congregation of that town by the presidente and municipal authorities.

I found the facts substantially as reported by Governor Trias in his report to the executive secretary.

It appears that upon complaint of a municipal councilor named Gil Ignacio, the presidente and municipal police, on the night of July 4, about 11.30 p. m., arrested the entire Presbyterian congregation, twenty persons in all, including the two preachers, Dalmacio de la Cruz and Pablo Evangelista, who had come from Manila to hold the services. The services were held on a vacant lot in the barrio of Alima, adjoining the house of one Crispina José, who, although she was not present at the meeting, was also placed under arrest and afterwards convicted of breaking the ordinances of the town, for no better reason than because she sat at her window and listened to the singing and exhorting of the Presbyterians.

The charge was the infraction of ordinances of the town relating to illegal assemblage in suspicious places and at unusual hours of the night. The services began, as far as can be ascertained, about 8 o'clock and lasted until 10, and at the end of the services a general discussion seems to have arisen on theological questions, which lasted up until 11.30, when the police arrived.

I examined in all fifteen persons, including the presidente, the complaining witness, Gil Ignacio, and the man Esteban Lazaro, who is mentioned by the Reverend Mr. Rodgers in this complaint as being in his opinion the person directly responsible for the protracted and heated discussion which led to the arrests.

No evidence can be gleaned that Esteban Lazaro was there in any other capacity than as an ordinary listener or worshiper, and I think, therefore, that the suspicion of Mr. Rodgers is without foundation.

All the alleged "infractores" we could find in the town were also examined; also the American school-teacher, a representative of the division of information of the Philippine constabulary located in Bacoor, and the two men who are looked upon as the leaders of the Protestant movement in the town. Their names are Nicolas Gonzales and Narciso San Miguel.

The testimony is appended hereto. Nothing was developed tending to show that the arrests were the direct result of any concerted action on the part of the Roman Catholics. Indeed, there was a marked divergence of opinion among the Protestants as to the state of feeling in the town toward their religion. This, however, I attributed partly to the fact that they appeared intimidated by their recent experience and partly to their illiteracy, for the evangelical movement in Bacoor has a certain Scriptural significance in that its adherents seem to be confined almost entirely to the fishermen class, to whom Spanish is apparently almost as alien as English. The majority of the Protestants, however, especially the two leaders aforementioned, testified that the feeling against them was very strong; that they were subjected to constant annoyance and persecutions; were derided and laughed at in the streets, and that their services were stoned almost every Sunday. All the information that can be gathered from outside sources and from the situation generally sustains these allegations. Religious feeling is running high, and I entertain no doubt whatever that the arrests were the direct result of this feeling, and that

the alleged infraction of town ordinances was merely a pretext to harass the Protestants and to satisfy religious grudges.

If any further proof is needed that the arrests were instigated purely by religious intolerance it is to be found in the fact that the two preachers were sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment and fined 60 pesos, while the others got off with ten days and 10 pesos, evidently on the principle that the teacher of a "dangerous" creed is more guilty than the disciple.

When asked for an explanation of this discrimination, the presidente said that the preachers were guilty of breaking the ordinance with respect to "transeuntes," as they were residents of Manila, besides the infractions of the ordinances prohibiting illegal assemblages, with which the others were charged. This excuse will not hold water, and in fact has no better foundation than the rest of his shuffling explanations.

I am convinced that he sees he has committed a grave mistake, and that this occurrence will probably teach him a lesson in discretion, if not in tolerance. He is not a bad type of Filipino, has some capacity, is fairly intelligent, and I think that, to use the language of Governor Trias, he is "Quixotic" rather than vicious.

Under ordinary circumstances I should recommend the summary removal of the presidente, but in view of the excited state of public feeling in Bacoor and in the province of Cavite I hesitate to advise any action which might add to the difficulties of civil government in that disturbed region.

Mr. Rodgers is not inclined to take a serious view of the matter, and in my judgment a reprimand may prevent any further interference in religious matters on the part of the official in question.

The ordinances for the alleged infraction of which the arrests were made are attached hereto. They would be intolerable in any ordered community, but considering conditions in Cavite Province it can hardly be maintained that they are without justification.

I suggest that the Presbyterians obtain the necessary permission from the municipality to hold the services, and that the meetings be held in some particular place specified in the permit, and that they avoid, if possible, the very appearance of conflict with the ordinances or authorities of the town.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD CAMPBELL.

Hon. L. R. WILFLEY,
Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

Part of Exhibit No. 48.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, *Manila, P. I., July 6, 1903.*

Hon. ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

DEAR SIR: After our conversation this evening it occurred to me that it might be of some assistance to you and ourselves in presenting this matter to the governor if I should make a statement in writing.

I inclose the same, and beg that you will use it or not, as you see fit.

Thanking you again for your kindness in this matter,

I am, yours, sincerely, JAMES B. RODGERS.

The attention of the honorable the civil governor of the Philippines is called to the following statement:

The Presbyterian Church has a congregation of Filipinos in the town of Bacoor, province of Cavite. Twice a month lay preachers go from Manila to direct the Sunday services. On July 4 Señor Dalmacio Cruz, accompanied by a friend, went to this town and at the usual hour held a service in the barrio called Banalo in said town. Services have been held in Bacoor for nearly two years with great regularity, and when they were begun notice was given to the municipal authorities of the purpose of the meetings, that there might be no misunderstanding. No serious disturbance has ever taken place, although some small disturbances have occurred from time to time. On the 4th instant the service was closed at 9.50 p. m., and part of the congregation had left the place. The remainder were discussing some questions raised by one Esteban. The discussion was quiet and orderly. At about 10.45 the municipal police arrested the people who were there—the two preachers, nineteen men and two women—and confined them in the tribunal. The presidente of the place then, or in the morning, asked some questions and wrote out the answers and his sentence. The accusation says, I am informed, that they were charged with disturbing the public peace and the sentence that they were condemned for having transgressed a municipal ordinance which prohibits public meeting without due permission (the text of the ordinance really prohibits meetings that are illicit or of a

suspicious character in suspicious places) and condemns the two preachers and the owner of the house where they were arrested to sixty days in prison and 60 pesos fine and the other to ten days and 10 pesos fine.

I immediately saw the executive secretary, Mr. Fergusson, and he telegraphed for information. In his answer, Governor Trias states, evidently quoting the words of the municipal presidente, that these people were indeed arrested and sentenced for holding meetings at advanced hours of the night, and disturbing the peace of the inhabitants in a suspicious barrio of the town of Bacoor.

In answer to this I beg leave to state that the service was closed at 9.45 and that what followed was a quiet conversation on the matters they had been discussing.

That there has been no declaration that the barrio of Banalo was suspicious; that the teniente del barrio was present at the service and offered no objection to the same; that services had been held there for several months without formal protest. It is also noteworthy that the man Esteban, who came in and asked the questions, was not arrested by the police, which leads to the suspicion that he was a stool pigeon sent for the purpose of prolonging the discussion.

We understand also that there is no municipal ordinance in regard to the keeping of hours, unless it is a remnant of the days of military rule. It has not been even hinted at in the past. Secondly, the telegram reads: "Because there existed ordinances in force in the premises (?), and no meetings of any kind can be held without the permission of the municipality." During the first months of our services in Bacoor I myself and the preachers who went there gave formal notice to the municipal authorities of our mission, and the fact was noted. No formal permission was needed. No notice has been given us since of the necessity of such permission, and the presence at the meeting of the municipal counselor is evidence enough that there was nothing illegal about the meeting, even in a technical sense. Thirdly, the telegram reads: "As well as another ordinance relative to the presence of transients, approved by the provincial board on the 26th of June." Only two of the persons were transients, and they were well known in town and could in no sense be considered "sospechosos." I also call attention to the fact that the law is of recent date, and that this was the first time after the passage of it that our preachers had been in Bacoor. The residents of the town declare that no such ordinance has ever been published, and naturally persons coming from Manila were ignorant of the ordinance. I submit that ignorance of the law in this case certainly excuses the infractors.

We have no desire to have vengeance on anyone, but we do protest energetically against such an abuse of power as this and request that such action be taken as will make clear to the public of Bacoor that the principle of religious liberty must be maintained. I say religious liberty because there is no explanation of the acts of the president of the town, except his desire to use the power in his hands for the sake of stamping out the little congregation that is growing up in that town.

Thanking you for your kindly attention to this matter,

I am, sincerely, yours,

JAMES B. RODGERS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 22, 1903.

SIR: The charges, evidence, and recommendations of the provincial board of Cavite in the case against you having been received and duly considered, the provincial board having found you guilty of using your office to interfere with the free right of religious worship by certain persons peacefully pursuing that right in your municipality, and having recommended your dismissal, I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the civil governor, that the recommendation is approved and you are accordingly hereby removed from the office of municipal president of the municipality of Bacoor, province of Cavite.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. PEDRO MALINIS,
Bacoor, Cavite, P. I.
(Through the provincial governor of Cavite, P. I.)

EXHIBIT J.

REPORT OF HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT, COMMISSIONER, AS TO HEMP.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, December 5, 1903.

By resolution of the Commission of the 11th of August, 1903, there was referred to me, as a committee, draft of bill already prepared, with notes of discussion thereon at public session looking to the establishment of a system of hemp inspection in the Archipelago, with directions to report a draft of an act covering the subject.

After examining the draft prepared by Secretary Worcester and that suggested by the chambers of commerce as a substitute therefor, and giving weight to the information elicited as the result of the public discussion criticising both bills, I have reached the conclusion that it is not desirable or advisable to enact any legislation providing for a system of hemp inspection.

American and foreign purchasers of hemp imported from these islands have, at various times, complained of the quality of the hemp thus exported and have called attention to the fact that the high grades of hemp which formerly predominated are now but little produced, and that the lower and inferior grades which are produced and exported do not fully and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the trade. They assert, and no doubt truthfully, that in order to produce the higher grade of hemp, which they prefer in their business, it is necessary to use a flat rather than a serrated knife in "pulling" the hemp in the first instance, and suggest some form of legislation which will require the native producer of hemp to use a flat knife. It appears that the reason why the knife with serrated edges is used is because, although an inferior grade of hemp is produced thereby, a larger quantity can be produced within a given time than in cases where the flat-edged knife is used, with less exertion to the operator, and that the difference in value in the markets of the world between the higher and lower grades of hemp is so small that it pays the producer best to produce the lower grade, and he naturally produces the quality of hemp which pays him best.

It does not seem to me that the Commission has any right to prescribe what kind of tools an agriculturist shall use in making his crop or in any way interfere with his natural right to raise or manufacture products of a higher or a lower grade. The purchaser of his products can regulate the quality of the artices produced by paying a proportionately higher rate for the better article so as to make it to his interest to produce it.

What seems to be really wanted is that we shall by legislation require natives raising hemp to produce only the higher grades, although it pays them best to produce the other sort. This, I take it for granted, we can not think of doing.

It would be within the range of legitimate legislation, however, if it were of value, to formulate a system of hemp inspection, but an investigation of the methods now in vogue of assorting the hemp after it comes into the hands of the local buyer discloses the fact that the hemp is assorted and graded in a way well understood by and satisfactory to the trade, so that the purchaser here fully understands what he is buying from the farmer and the foreign purchaser what he in turn is buying from the merchant in the islands.

If the hemp is improperly assorted or fraudulently packed the loss does not fall on the foreign buyer but upon the local merchant, and he in turn must look to the person from whom he bought. Every local buyer has his own inspector. The desirability is not perceived therefore of establishing a system of government inspection. Aside from the expense involved the unadvisability of multiplying useless officials is obvious.

The Commission will, of course, when it comes to enact its penal code, provide by proper law adequate punishment for fraudulent packing of hemp or of any other article of commerce, and this it seems to me is all that is required.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the Commission refrain from legislating on the subject, leaving buyer and seller as at present a free hand in regulating their own affairs.

Very respectfully,

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Secretary of Commerce and Police.

The Honorable PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

EXHIBIT K.

PETITION OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PANAY AND NEGROS FOR ABOLITION OF DUTY ON PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

MANILA, *December 18, 1903.*

SIR: The undersigned, in the name of the Agricultural Society of Panay and Negros, have the honor to appeal to you soliciting that you be pleased to lend your effective support to the petition formulated by that entity that the customs duty on Philippine sugar entering the ports of the sovereign country be abolished as the only measure that can save agriculture from the ruin to which it is doomed.

At one time agriculture in the Visayan region was the most flourishing in the archipelago, but many disappointments have contributed to its impoverishment to the extent that the planter is now compelled to sell his products at a price lower than the cost of production, as we shall demonstrate.

During normal times in order to produce fifty piculs of superior assorted sugar the following expenditures would be required:

Cost of plowing, cultivating, manufacture and transportation to the port of Iloilo	$150.00
Interest on $150 at 20 per cent per annnm	30.00
Total	180.00

Superior assorted sugar sells in the Iloilo market to-day at $4.37½ the picul, making a total for our 50 piculs of $218.75.

At first sight it would appear that the planter makes a profit of $38.75 on each 50 piculs, but if the interest on the capital invested is added to the expenses mentioned as well as wear and tear on the machinery, etc., it will be seen that the planters, far from reaping a profit, suffer a not inconsiderable loss.

As a matter of fact, the following should be added to the expenses already mentioned:

Interest at 20 per cent per annum on the capital employed per hectare necessary to produce 50 piculs of sugar, calculated at $100	$20.00
Interest at 20 per cent per annum on cost of two carabaos to produce that amount of sugar	40.00
Interest on capital invested in machinery, agricultural implements, etc., and buildings, proportionately to the 50 piculs	20.00
	80.00
Adding the $180	180.00
Grand total	260.00
Value of 50 piculs, at $4.37½ each	218.75
Loss to planter	41.25

At first glance the interest allowed for capital appears excessive, but if the present condition of the Iloilo money market is considered, the rate given will be found to be the lowest.

It is true that some merchants in the said market charge from 12 per cent to 13 per cent annually, but at the same time they bind the planter to the following conditions:

(*a*) To the payment of a commission of from 2 to 2½ per cent.

(*b*) To buy all material necessary for packing the sugar ready for market from them.

(*c*) To use the ships of the merchant and money lender for the transportation of his sugar.

(*d*) To sell the sugar to the merchant advancing the money.

(*e*) To pay a fine of 1 peso per picul of sugar that the planter fails to deliver; so that any planter who, for example, has agreed to deliver 4,000 piculs of sugar in consideration of a loan of $4,000 and through circumstances beyond his control, such as fire in his cane fields, losses through the ravages of locusts, etc., is unable to gather more than 3,000 piculs would be bound to the payment of $1,000 as a fine for such shortage in delivery, aside from having to comply with all of the other conditions of the contract.

As there is not a place in any town in the archipelago where the polarization of sugar can be determined, it is classified by the buyer often unjustly and to the detriment of the planter, who, being financially unable to raise his crop, can much less assert his rights and make them prevail before the proper authorities.

For all of these reasons the planter nearly always prefers to pay 20 per cent interest rather than to submit to the harsh conditions laid down by the merchant who, though he charges not more than 12 per cent or 13 per cent, is really the one who offers the least advantages, because in the end the planter would pay an interest on the money borrowed of not less than from 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

It is seen, therefore, that agriculture, at least in the Visayan region, is day by day approaching ruin, and it is only the support of the government by abolishing the Dingley tariff on Philippine sugar that can save it.

The planters ask for the abolishment of the said tariff not only in order that the Philippine sugar may find a market in the United States, but also to compel the Japanese market to pay just prices for our sugars.

According to statistics, 1,332,892 piculs of Philippine sugar were consumed last year by Japan and China, but in spite of this consumption native sugar did not bring a good price, for the simple reason that Japanese merchants, knowing that there are no competitive buyers, have been able to purchase our sugar at the lowest possible price.

The day that the Dingley tariff on Philippine sugar would be abolished, Japanese merchants would have to pay at least the same price that it brought in the United States.

Perhaps people will not be wanting who will object to this proposition on the grounds that during the past rule the Philippines had no market of its own for its products, and yet this did not result in the decadence of agriculture. Anticipating this objection, we would say that since American occupation there has been a radical change in the markets of the Archipelago, in that prices of articles brought from foreign countries have increased twofold, and in some instances a hundredfold, while on the other hand native products have remained stationary as regards price.

The rise in price of imported articles, specially of rice, has been accompanied by many other evils that have placed the planter in an embarrassing position. Among the latter we might mention the rinderpest, the locusts, the plague, lack of capital, and brigandage, which is the necessary consequence of every revolution.

To approach the subject in a different light, we would state that if the markets of the sovereign country have been thrown wide open to Hawaiian sugar, we believe that this boon ought to with more reason be granted to Philippine sugar.

As a matter of fact, the methods employed in the Philippines in working the cane are primitive and defective to a degree that the planter is able to obtain less saccharine juice than in other places where more perfect machinery and a more scientific method of cultivation and sugar making are employed.

This consideration would of itself be sufficient to demonstrate that the Philippines need the protection of the Government more than Hawaii; but there are other factors that must not be lost sight of, such as the distance of these islands from America, that means increased expenses for freight, marine insurance, exchange, commissions, etc.

On account of these factors it is more than probable that our sugar, even if the Dingley tariff is abolished, could never compete with that of Hawaii, Cuba, or Porto Rico, and much less with that of America.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the great and favorable effect which the abolition of the Dingley tariff would have with relation to the present political status of this country, for fortunately we address an authority who has had the singular privilege, accorded only to men of peculiarly great genius, to know to perfection the conditions of the archipelago and the aspirations and needs of its inhabitants.

Very respectfully,

J. DE LEON.
E. DE LA RAMA.

The Honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

EXHIBIT L.

STATEMENT OF COLONEL COLTON, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT ILOILO, AS TO NECESSITY FOR REMOVAL OF DUTY FROM PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

Sugar was first introduced into the Philippine Islands in 1856. Experiments in cultivation were conducted during the same year in the vicinity of Talisay. The first official record as to the results of the experiments is the exportation through Iloilo Harbor in the year 1859, of 5,427 tons of raw sugar. Exportations gradually increased until 1899. The exportations in 1869 amounted to 7,344 tons; in 1879, to 47,625 tons; in 1889, to 112,007 tons; in 1899, to 154,462 tons. The largest exportation was in 1892, when 165,897 tons were exported. Since 1898, owing to the disturbed conditions, the loss of animals, and the lack of capital, production and exportation have been greatly reduced, dropping during the year 1901 to 34,500 tons. In the early years of sugar production only wooden rolling mills worked by cattle were used. This was a slow process, resulting in the loss of 40 to 50 per cent of the sugar. Few of these mills are still in use, but most of the sugar now produced is by the use of steam mills, extracting from 3½ to 7½ tons of juice per day with a loss of from 20 to 40 per cent. The sugar produced is classified as follows: No. 1, containing 88 per cent saccharine; No. 2, 85½ per cent; No. 3, 81 per cent, and damp, 70 per cent. The proportion of the different grades produced is about as follows: No. 1, one-fourth; No. 2, three-sixteenths; No. 3, and damp, nine-sixteenths. Sugar polarizing as high as 92 per cent is produced by old wooden mills in some localities of Panay. The expense makes a large percentage of loss. Under ordinary circumstances Negros should produce 150,000 tons and Panay 50,000 tons of sugar annually on land now under cultivation. Men of long experience in the business assert, that, with suitable machinery, transportation facilities, and capital, the production could be doubled without extending the area under cultivation. A conservative estimate of the land suitable for sugar production in Panay and Negros, which is not now cultivated, is 90 per cent in the former island and 70 per cent in the latter island. The uncultivated land in Panay is principally in the interior. At present there is no means of transportation. Negros sugar is brought to market by lighter from the estates of the owners from 5 to 14 miles in the interior, depending solely on the condition of the roads, which are generally bad. The actual cost of producing and marketing, at Iloilo, sugar, per ton, under existing conditions, is approximately as follows: Tilling and planting, $22; cutting, carrying to mill, per ton, milling, bagging, and shipping, $18; lighterage and delivery, $6; total, about $56, Mexican. These figures exclude material items, like interest on investment, taxes, or rents. It is hard to estimate the present selling price of sugar in the Iloilo market, which is based on the price in foreign markets, and is about $64, Mexican, per ton, which is not above the cost of production in the most favorably located estates, and is considerably less than the cost of production in estates in the interior. Since the American occupation, the quantities in pounds and value of sugar exported through Iloilo for the fiscal years are as follows:

Year.	Number of pounds.	Value.
1899	96,831,930	$1,873,183
1900	116,258,922	2,103,344
1901	77,089,391	1,471,281
1902	135,687,751	2,471,820
1903	226,056,793	3,649,536
Total	651,924,787	11,569,164

At first glance, it seems from the returns of 1903 that sugar planters are subject to congratulations upon the substantial increase both upon price and quantity of their product and apparently improved conditions. As a matter of fact, owing to the increased cost of labor and extraordinary expenditure for animals to replace those killed by rinderpest, they are more deeply in debt at the close of the 1903 season than at any previous time. Had it not been for the low ruling rate of exchange enabling buyers to pay more in Mexican currency on practically the same gold range prices as last year, a large percentage of the planters would have been entirely ruined and compelled to abandon their estates. The planters have been steadily losing ground since 1899, and have only been encouraged to continue the operation of the estates by hope each year that the product would be admitted to the markets of the United States at a much more favorable rate of duty if not free. The statistical records of the custom-house show 71,000,000 pounds of sugar exported last year in vessels clearing for the United States. The vessels, however, actually cleared for the Delaware Breakwater "for orders," and a very small proportion of the sugar was shipped into the United States, the larger portion being carried to Canada or England, and all sugar entering the United States, except one cargo entering free, resulted in a heavy loss to the shippers. The islands of Panay and Negros are thickly populated, and the inhabitants and business interests depend directly or indirectly upon sugar industry for support at this time in exceedingly precarious condition, and unless something is done by Congress to relieve the situation feel sure that it is no exaggeration to say that it must collapse resulting in great distress to the native inhabitants and producing a chaotic condition in business, increase ladronism, and spirit of insurrection. In view of present serious conditions almost certain ruin of the industry in the islands in the absence of speedy relief. The matter would seem worthy of early consideration and more liberal treatment at the hands of the home government. If the whole Philippine production of three or four hundred thousand tons were admitted free into the United States, it would only mean much less beet sugar imported from foreign countries and import duty might be collected thereon and fairly distributed as reward to industry in Philippines. This would stimulate revival of import trade here and create additional revenue for the insular treasury, increasing the importation of American goods into the Philippines. Congress could take no action which would have so salutary an effect among Filipinos or make them more contented and loyal than to give them the benefits of our markets upon proper basis and thereby the prosperity which they were led to expect under American Government.

EXHIBIT M.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR WRIGHT AS TO NECESSITY FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS IN REMOVING DUTY ON SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The following statement is furnished by Reyes and others: Sugar industry prosperous until 1884, when the bounty system was introduced in Europe for the purpose of aiding beet-sugar industry. As this prospered the cane industry declined. Not only in the Philippines, but everywhere, planters in time were compelled to borrow, the estates became heavily encumbered, eaten up by usurious rates of interest, foreclosure resulting in many instances. McKinley-Dingley tariffs operated against Philippines, which, with annexation, Hawaii practically closed United States to Philippine sugars—the Pacific coast absolutely—and it may be safely said that the only cargo sent to the Atlantic coast ports within past five years was of a speculative character, based on probable action Congress in tariff matters. Japan-China war transferred Formosa to Japan with free trade between the two. As a consequence, while Philippine sugars pay duty about $10, gold, per ton, Japan has been and still is large consumer Philippine sugars; but Formosa, with such advantage, will no doubt shut out that market soon, as aim will be to produce sufficient to meet all requirements of Japan. While the Philippines is country best adapted to sugar production, only free, fair market is China, where have to compete with Java sugar. Industry there is in higher state of development than here. Therefore at some disadvantage. The causes operating against industry past five years are the Dingley tariff, annexation Hawaii, Philippine insurrection, and consequences of high-priced labor, higher cost rice through necessity importation, loss carabaos, loss credit to planters through want faith on part of capitalists in industry under present conditions. Pampanga, Batangas, Laguna, and Panay sugar plants destroyed by insurrection. Negros almost bankrupt. Seventy-five per cent of the estates will probably have to close. Planters completely disheartened at bringing of Formosa under Japan. Only solution is to put the Philippines on the same basis as Hawaii as regards sugar, that is, complete abolition Dingley tariff. United States market formerly best. Must be restored in order to restore confidence and revive industry, otherwise it will die. State aid, some form or other, therefore, necessary to save situation. Comparative statement exports sugar from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo in 1897, 1898, shows 3,332,010 piculs and 2,859,661, respectively. Dwindled in 1902 to 1,473,160 piculs. Full figures by mail.

Tabacalera Company claims tobacco industry fallen off greatly past five years only. Due partly change sovereignty, principally to abnormal conditions due to war followed by famine and disturbance. During Spanish régime, leaf tobacco had safe market Spain, as government compelled contracting company to purchase certain amount tobacco in Philippines. This stipulation omitted last contract. Philippine tobacco inferior to Habana, and can compete only because cheaper. Brazil and other South American tobacco, although inferior in quality, is cheaper still and can compete all markets. Market Dutch Indies closed to Philippine manufactured tobacco, duties being 2 florins per kilo as against half florin on tobacco rest world. In order for the Philippines tobacco to enter the United States it must be free. Only way to compete with better quality Habana tobacco and cheapness South American. With duty of 50 or even 25 per cent, Dingley tariff will exclude it.

EXHIBIT N.

REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION MADE BY JAMES ROSS, SUPERVISOR OF FISCALS, CONCERNING ALLEGED SUFFERINGS AND DEATHS AMONG CERTAIN LABORERS SENT FROM MANILA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1903, TO WORK ON THE BENGUET ROAD.

MANILA, P. I., *September 1, 1903.*

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions of August 6, 1903, I have made an investigation of the reports concerning the alleged sufferings and deaths from starvation of certain laborers organized in Manila during the month of July, by Mr. Pascual H. Poblete and his assistants, and sent to Dagupan and Twin Peaks for the purpose of working on the Benguet road. During the course of this inquiry I have visited the provinces of Laguna, Tarlac, Pangasinan, and Benguet, and have examined a large number of witnesses, the testimony of whom is herewith presented.

My object has been, as directed by you, to obtain all the information possible and to ascertain the whole truth with reference to the reports that have been so freely circulated by certain individuals through the means of conversations, written communications, and the public press concerning the alleged sufferings of the "Poblete Obreros." Having completed the investigation, as directed by you, I now have the honor to submit the following report of the same.

On the morning of August 7 I proceeded from Manila to Calamba, province of Laguna, and with the assistance of the municipal officials succeeded in finding several men who had been members of the so-called "Poblete Obreros" and took their statements, which are as follows:

At Calamba, August 7 and 8.

STATEMENT OF MAXIMO TRASONA.

I live in Calamba, and was a member of a company of laborers that went to Benguet in July last. I joined the company in Manila on July 15, upon the solicitation of Andres Egasani, who accompanied me there. No other laborers went to Manila with me. I united with the other workmen in Manila at Poblete's house. As an inducement in the way of salary, etc., for my joining these laborers, Egasani offered me 2 pesos a day and rations. It was understood that when we got to Benguet we were to work on the road there.

I did not have any conversation with Poblete about the work I was to do or the compensation which I would receive. I spoke only with Andres Egasani.

I and my companions left Manila for Benguet on the 7th of July, taking the train for Dagupan and arriving there about 9 p. m. of the same day. There were a great many of us.

Before leaving Manila for Dagupan we were furnished three days' rations, which consisted of rice and meat. Upon arriving in Dagupan we had supper and spent the night in stores in the market place, sleeping on the floors which were made of bamboo. Nothing occurred to us in Dagupan. We left Dagupan the following day at about noon. Before leaving we had breakfast.

We started in the direction of Benguet. The first night we arrived in a town, the name of which I do not remember, and passed the night there. We started out the next morning and arrived at Twin Peaks at about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon arriving at Twin Peaks Andres Egasani had a conversation with the officer in charge there. After the conversation we had supper and rested. The following

morning Andres again had a talk with the same man, after which he came out of the house, called us together, and said, "Come on, let's go back to Dagupan" ("Vamos Dagupan").

Upon arriving at Twin Peaks we had supper. I was not molested in any way by any person at that place. We left for Dagupan during the afternoon of the day when Andres Egasani told us to return and arrived in Dagupan in about two days. Egasani gave us no reason for his desire to return.

From Dagupan we returned to Manila. Some walked faster than others and arrived in Dagupan earlier than the rest. All of the company to which I belonged left Twin Peaks together, no one remaining there to work. This was the same company with which I left Manila. There were many laborers in it. I do not know of any of my companions having died on the trip. There were only a few laborers in the party which arrived with me in Manila. I do not know where the others were. When we arrived in Manila we went to the court in Intramuros. I do not know why; afterwards we united in Poblete's house. I did not have any conversation with Poblete, neither did any of my companions; we only talked with Andres Egasani. I do not know what took place. After several days I returned by boat to Calamba.

MAXIMO ELASEGUI.

I live in Calamba, and am acquainted with Maximo Trasona. He was with me in a company of laborers which went to Twin Peaks. I left Calamba for Manila with my companions one Sunday in July, I do not remember the exact date; there must have been about 40 of us. Andres Egasani went with us. In Manila we went to Poblete's house where we had a conversation with Andres Egasani. These 40 laborers upon arriving in Manila were joined by others until the total number of laborers was about 200. We were given three days' rations and went to Dagupan by rail. Arriving there we had supper, and slept on the bamboo floors of the tiendas in the market. When we reached Dagupan an American was there who showed us where we were to sleep. We were not given any rice that night because we had some left over from what had already been furnished us; but the next morning we were given our breakfast and rice for the journey to Twin Peaks.

The following day we started for Twin Peaks. The first night we slept at a place called San Jacinto, and left there the following morning, stopping en route at two other places, the names of which I do not remember. We arrived at Twin Peaks on the third day out from Dagupan.

Upon arriving at Twin Peaks, Andres Egasani went up into a house to speak to a man there. He afterwards came out of the house and said "Vamos." We left; reached Dagupan within two days, and from Dagupan walked to Manila. We returned because the "capataz" told us to do so. He did not give us any reason for telling us to go. We left when the capataz told us to go, because he was the one who had taken us there. We did not ask Andres Egasani (the capataz referred to) why, as we were very tired and weak.

I do not know that any of us were badly treated at Twin Peaks. We saw some Americans working there, but I do not know how many; we did not have any conversation with them. We arrived at Twin Peaks between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening; slept there, and left the next day. It is not true that we wanted to enter the houses there and were not allowed to do so. I heard that some Americans had kicked over the pots in which some of the laborers were cooking their rice, but I did not see this. Upon arriving in Dagupan we did not ask for transportation by rail to Manila, but started off afoot. I can not say how many days we were in walking from Dagupan to Manila, but we were very tired. I did not see any of my companions die. I heard rumors that some people had died, but I can not remember the time or the place, or the name of the person who told me.

We came back in small bands; I came behind the others. Upon arriving in Manila we went to Poblete's house. He did not give us any more food; we bought rice in Manila. Some women and children went with us to Twin Peaks. I know Braulio Menece; he was one of those who returned with me on the boat from Manila to this place.

EMILIO MENDOZA.

I went to Benguet upon the solicitation of Andres Egasani. He promised me 2 pesos per day and rations. In Manila we were each given 6 chupas of rice and some meat. In Dagupan each of us was given 4 more chupas of rice, but no fish or meat. We slept on the floor of a warehouse in Dagupan. It did not rain that night. I did not hear any complaints about the food or shelter there. When we reached Twin Peaks we were furnished rice and some canned meat. The capataz, after talking

with an American there, told us that the American said we would only receive 2 pesetas per day. We would not work for this and the capataz told us to return. The capataz asked us if we would work for this and we told him no. We remained in Dagupan one day. The capataz told us that we were to return on the train, but the conductor would not let us go aboard it.

We were eight days in walking from Dagupan to Manila, scattered along the road, the strong ones in front and the weak ones behind. I was at about the middle of these groups. On the way back we lived on rice which we begged from the people along the route. Upon arriving in Manila, some of my companions told me that several of the laborers had died; but I do not know who they were. None of those who went with me died.

When we went to Poblete's house he gave each of us a chupa of rice.

I am in good health now and feel no bad effects from the trip.

MAURICIO AND TIBURCIO MENDOZA (OF CALAMBA).

We went with our brother, Emilio Mendoza, to work on the road in Benguet. We were promised 2 pesos a day, with rations. In Manila we were given three days' rations for the trip to Dagupan. We returned from Twin Peaks because the capataz said he was not satisfied with the pay we would receive. In Dagupan the capataz told us that we had been refused transportation on the train, so we had to walk back.

Q. Did you hear the American in charge at Twin Peaks say that he would only pay you 2 pesetas a day?—A. No; the capataz told us that the American said so.

Q. Why didn't you speak to the American about the salary before undertaking such a long journey home?—A. We could not speak to the American about it, because we can't speak English.

Q. You don't know, then, that the Filipinos who are working on the road in Benguet receive 25 cents gold per day, with their rations?—A. We asked the capataz what we would receive, and he said 2 pesetas per day, and our food.

In the group with which we returned there were about 20 laborers; and we were in about the middle of the crowd which was going back from Dagupan to Manila. We do not know that anyone died; but when we returned to Manila we were told that some of our companions had died on the road. We do not know their names, neither do we remember the names of those who gave us this information.

BRIGIDA ABRIL.

NOTE.—This woman admits having told a policeman that her husband, Braulio Menece, who went to Benguet, had died there. She states that this story was invented by her as a joke, and that she has seen her husband since he returned, and that he is now in Manila.

From Calamba I proceeded to Cabuyao, Laguna Province, and there found a number of men who had belonged to the Obreros, having been organized by one Publio Batallones, of Cabuyao; their statements are as follows:

At Cabuyao, August 9, 1903.

NARCISO GENERALIA.

I was one of a company of workmen who went to Benguet in July last. I was invited to go by Publio Batallones of this town, who promised me $2 gold, per day, with rations. I went to Manila with about 250 others, residents of this place and of Calamba. Publio Batallones accompanied us. We arrived in Manila on Sunday, and started out for Benguet Friday. During that time we were in Poblete's house. The capataz went up into the house and had a conversation with Poblete; he then told us that if we would do as much work as the Americans we would receive $2 gold, per day; and if we did not do as much work as the Americans that we would receive less.

NOTE.—Regarding the details of the trip to Benguet, the food furnished, etc., and what took place at Twin Peaks, the statement of this witness is substantially the same as that of the foregoing witnesses.

The trip back was a very hard one. We were seven days on the road from Dagupan to Manila. Several of our companions died on the road. One of the laborers died at Pozorrubio, on the way to Twin Peaks. I do not know his name; he lived at Los Baños. I did not see the body. He was taken sick on the way up. I saw him in a house there at Pozorrubio, and when I returned I heard that he was dead.

Andres Egasani, the capataz, told me this. The man first had fever, and then later he seemed to be taken with a sort of cholera. I heard that others had also died.

Q. You say that you were traveling for seven days from Dagupan to Manila; did all go together or did you travel in small bands?—A. In small bands. I went from Dagupan to Manila on the train.

Q. Then what you know about the seven-day trip is all hearsay?—A. Yes.

Q. So you can not state whether or not anybody died on the road between Dagupan and Manila?—A. I can not.

Q. Did you return from Manila to Calamba on the boat with other workmen who had been with you on this trip?—A. No; I was alone. I paid my own fare.

Q. Did you understand that Batallone's promise of $2 gold per day and rations was made by authority of Poblete?—A. Yes. When in Manila we were standing below the window of Poblete's house, and he appeared at the window and stated to us that we could earn $2 gold per day. This was Wednesday before we left for Dagupan. Poblete told us that if we would work well and equal the Americans we could earn the same, which was $2 gold per day.

Q. Do you believe that you could do as much work in a day as an American?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Poblete say that if you could do half as much work, or one-fourth as much work as an American, you would receive less in proportion?—A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Poblete not tell you that the Government was offering Filipino laborers a fixed salary of 25 cents gold per day and rations?—A. No.

Q. Did you people think that Poblete was authorized by the Government to make this offer?—A. Yes.

Q. What made you think that he had this authority?—A. We thought that he was authorized by the Government to make us this offer through the capataces, Publio Batallones and Andres Egasani.

Q. Did any official of the Government make such a statement to you?—A. No.

Q. In regard to the man who died at Pozorrubio. Were you the only one from Cabuyao who was present with him in the warehouse where he was sick?—A. Yes.

Q. And afterwards, when you returned to Dagupan, you heard that the man had died?—A. Yes.

Q. You only know what Andres Egasani told you about it?—A. Yes, that is all; but when we were coming back the man was not there. Personally, I do not know that he died; Andres Egasani told me about it.

Q. Was Andres Egasani with you at Twin Peaks?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he come back at the same time?—A. Yes.

Q. And arrived in Pozorrubio with you at the same time?—A. Yes.

Q. Then Andres Egasani only knew and told you something he said he had heard about a man having died at Pozorrubio?—A. Yes.

Q. Did anybody in your company go to look for the grave of this alleged dead man or make any inquiries about him?—A. No, not that I know of.

NICOLAS DIAZ.

I went to Benguet to work on the road there in July last. Publio Batallones had come to me and stated that I could make good money in Benguet, and would be given transportation there from Manila to Dagupan by train, and from Dagupan to Benguet we were to walk.

We did not stay at Twin Peaks because Poblete's promise was not kept. This promise was that if we did as much work as the Americans we would receive the same pay, but when we got there they only wanted to give us 2 pesetas and our rations. I did not talk with the officer in charge, but was told this by the capataz.

I was told by the capataz from Calamba (Andres Egasani) that several workmen had died on the road back to Manila; personally I do not know anything about this.

NOTE.—Regarding the details of the journey, this witness makes in substance the same statement as that given by the preceding witness.

Q. When you were at Poblete's house in Manila, before going to Dagupan, did you hear Poblete say anything about the salary to be paid?—A. Poblete told us that we should work well and equal the Americans, because we would then be paid well; that if we would work like the Americans did they would give us $2 gold per day; that if we did not work as well then we would receive half that amount.

Q. Do you believe you can do as much work as an American?—A. Yes.

Q. On the way back from Dagupan to Manila, did the capataz walk with you?—A. Yes; he came with us. I suppose that Andres Egasani (the Calamba capataz) was in a group which was ahead of us; and Publio, I think, was behind.

MANUEL BARANGALAN, ESTEBAN CANTILLAN, RAYMUNDO FACIOLCO, JUAN PAULO, EDUARDO CABALE, EUSTACIO DEBOMA, ANDRES PAULO, NARCISO DISON, ISAAC BARABGALAN, BENIGNO CANTA, OF CABUYAO (EXAMINED JOINTLY AND SEPARATELY).

We went to Benguet to work on the road. Poblete told us that if we could do as much work as an American, we could receive 4 pesos Mexican, per day. He told us this at his own house; he spoke to us from an upstairs window.

We started for Dagupan on a Friday in July; we don't remember the day of the month. Before starting we were given three days' rations. We arrived in Dagupan at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day. The following day we left for Benguet, and were given more rice before starting. We arrived at Twin Peaks the third day from Dagupan. Upon arriving at Twin Peaks, the capataz told us that we would only be paid two pesetas. We did not hear the conversation he had with the officer in charge; but this was what the capataz stated to us. We did not speak with anyone else about the matter. We reached Baguio on Monday, and started back the next day, by order of the capataz. Rations consisted of rice, bacon, and fresh beef, given to us at Twin Peaks. The food was good. We do not know of anyone having been molested by an employee or officer of the government in Benguet.

EDUARDO BABALE AND ISAAC BARANGALAN. We saw an American kick over one of the rice pots. This American was a laborer. We did not see any other misconduct toward us. We did not protest to the chief about this.

JUAN PAULO and others. On the way back to Manila we were in a group of about 50 laborers. We do not know that any of the laborers died on the road. Andres Egasani said that some of the workmen had died.

NOTE.—On the return trip from Dagupan to Manila Narciso Dison was with three others, Esteban Cantillon was with three others, Eduardo Cabale was with six others, Eustacio Deboma was with six others. We did not hear of any deaths, except what Andres Egasani told us about a man having died at Pozorrubio.

From Cabuyao I proceeded to Los Baños, Laguna Province, and there took the following statements:

At Los Baños, August 10 and 11, 1903.

CRISTOBAL DIMALA.

On the 17th of July I left Manila for Dagupan. I was solicited to go by one Miguel Tolentino, who is now in Lipa. Miguel promised me that I would earn $2 Mexican per day. He said he made this promise under the authority of Publio Batallones. I went to Manila with 19 other men from this place. We united with other workmen at the house of Poblete. I do not remember now the names of any of those who went from this place with me. We remained in Manila four days before leaving for Benguet. Poblete said that the Americans earned 4 pesos Mexican per day, that if we did the same work as the Americans we would receive the same amount of money, but that if we did only half as much work as the Americaus we would recoive only half as much money. He did not tell us that if we could do only one-tenth as much work we would receive only one-tenth of the salary. He told us this from the window of his house; we were in the court below the window at the time.

We remained in Manila for four days and then went aboard the train for Dagupan. There were about 250 of us who went at that time. Upon leaving Manila we were given rice and meat for the trip. We left Friday the 17th of July, and arrived at Dagupan that night at about 10 o'clock. An American there showed us a warehouse where we could sleep, and we spent the night in it. This house has a bamboo floor and was a good place to sleep in. We were given no more food that night, as we still had some left. The following day they gave us food for the trip up to the mountains. As soon as we arrived at Twin Peaks we were given three chupas of rice and some bacon. The following day a leg of beef was divided among us. We did not go to work there because we had contracted for a salary of 2 pesos daily. The capataz told us that we would not be paid this, and that if they refused to give us 2 pesos per day, with rations, we should not work. Publio Batallones was the capataz who told us this. At about 11 o'clock of the day after reaching Baguio we started back to Dagupan. We did this because the capataz, Batallones, told us to do so.

While in Baguio I was not mistreated by any American or officer in charge of the work.

Publio Batallones said that if we stayed there and worked they would pay us only 2 pesetas; but that if we would return to Manila, Poblete would see that we got 2 pesos.

We were two days in going from Twin Peaks to Dagupan and a week in returning from Dagupan to Manila. On the way back we were compelled to beg food of the people living along the route, as we had nothing to eat. We returned in small companies or groups. There were seven in the group, of which I was a member. We came behind the greater number of laborers. One man died in Paniqui on the way back from Dagupan to Manila. This pueblo is two days' walk from Dagupan. The name of the man who died is Francisco Malabayabas. He was taken sick and I cared for him. I was present when he died. His death resulted from a diarrhea. Being tired and hungry, he had eaten cocoanut and drank water. He was taken sick at 4 in the morning and died at about noon.

Q. Were you present with him all the time he was sick, until he died?—A. Yes, and after he died; we were quarantined for two days.

Q. Who were present besides yourself?—A. There were two brothers of Francisco named Estanislao and Pedro who were also present. They live in the barrio of Anos of the jurisdiction of Los Baños.

Q. Did these men go from this place with the laborers for the Benguet road?—A. Yes.

Q. But you said you didn't remember the names of any of these except the capataz, who had gone from here with you—how is this?—A. Your question made me remember about it.

Q. Do you not remember any others besides the three brothers you have mentioned and Miguel?—A. I remember one Eduardo, a resident of the barrio of Anos. I do not remember the names of any others.

Q. You say that there were seven in your company returning from Benguet—you, Francisco, and his two brothers, making four—who were the other three?—A. Miguel, Florencio Yer, Pioquinto Benjamin, Servando Castillo.

Q. When Francisco was taken sick, where did the men last mentioned go?—A. They did not wait, but went on ahead.

Q. Why did you alone remain with Francisco and his two brothers?—A. Because we were quarantined. The others escaped.

Q. You were present, were you, all the time during Francisco's sickness?—A. Yes.

Q. What were you doing?—A. I was looking after the sick man and cleaning up the house where he were staying.

Q. Did Francisco's brother go to look for a physician?—A. A "practicante" came to the place and gave him medicines.

Q. After Francisco died what was done with the corpse?—A. We dug a grave and buried him.

Q. Where is the grave?—A. In the Panteon, the burying-ground of Paniqui.

Q. What distance from the house where he died?—A. It was ten minutes' walk.

Q. Did you first go to the church?—A. No.

Q. At what hour did you bury him?—A. At 4.30 p. m.

Q. What day was this?—A. I don't remember. This occurred two days after we left Dagupan.

After being released from quarantine we were four days in traveling from Paniqui to Manila. We had to stop in some of the pueblos and beg food. I had known Francisco Malabayabas and his brothers for about a month and a half before we started to Benguet. Francisco's brothers returned to this place with me from Manila. I last saw them last Saturday at their house in Anos. I can not say whether or not any other laborers besides Francisco died on the road between Manila and Dagupan.

PEDRO MALABAYABAS (BARRIO OF ANOS, JURISDICTION OF LOS BAÑOS).

I had a brother named Francisco. He died in Paniqui, on Saturday, the 25th of July, from the effects of hunger and exhaustion. He had eaten some cocoanuts; was taken sick shortly after midnight and died during the day. His bowels moved twice, and the second time he was taken with colic or cramps, with which he had been troubled since his childhood. The name of the owner of the house in which Francisco died was either Hernando or Fernando. He was not a friend or an acquaintance of ours, but he had permitted us to come in and stop there. The sick man was attended by a physician; I don't remember his name. Francisco was buried soon after he died in a place called "Tramo." From the time he was taken sick until he died no one was present with the sick man except myself, my brother Estanislao, the owner of the house, and the doctor. I am sure no one else was present during this time.

We left Dagupan on Thursday. I could not say how many people there were with me going from Dagupan to Paniqui. Sometimes we would meet and unite with other groups and sometimes we would be separated from them. As we were kept in quar-

antine we were left behind the others, and did not see them again on the way to Manila.

We were released from quarantine at about 3 o'clock of the day after the burial of my brother.

My brother Estanislao has gone to Calamba. I have a sister named Juliana. She lives in Anos.

I know Cristobal Dimala. I do not know where he is now.

The physician in Paniqui can give you a certificate as to the death of my brother. I was present when my brother was buried. My brother Estanislao and the physician were also present at the burial, but no one else.

I do not know and have not heard of any other laborer except my brother who died on the road from Dagupan to Manila.

My brother Francisco was 19 years old.

Cristobal Dimala was with me on the road from Dagupan to Paniqui. He did not go into the house with me; I do not know where he went. I am sure that he did not go into the house with me, or stay there during the illness of my brother.

JULIANA MALABAYABAS (BARRIO OF ANOS, LOS BAÑOS).

I have three brothers, named Pedro, Estanislao, and Francisco. Francisco is dead. I learned of his death from Pedro. Pedro said that Francisco died from exhaustion. I last saw Francisco on a Sunday of last month; I don't remember the date. He was here then, as he lived in this house. He went away to work in Benguet. I believe that what Pedro said about Francisco's death is true.

JULIAN NUÑEZ (TENIENTE, BARRIO OF ANOS).

I know the Malabayabas family. I have not seen Francisco Malabayabas for a month. I do not know where he has gone. I have seen the other brothers since that time, but not Francisco. I have not talked with any of the family during that time. I have heard nothing said about Francisco since I last saw him.

At Manila, August 16, 1903.

ANDRES EGASANI.

I live in Calamba. I was the capataz of a party of laborers that went to Benguet in the month of July last. I solicited laborers in Calamba, Los Baños, and neighboring pueblos. About 250 laborers came from these pueblos, one-half of whom were recruited by me.

Poblete told me that if my laborers could work as well as the Americans they would earn as much, and I repeated this to the laborers.

We went from Manila to Twin Peaks, leaving Manila on Friday, the 17th. We left Dagupan on Saturday morning, the day after our departure from Manila; we slept at Mangaldan; Sunday morning we left Mangaldan and arrived that evening at Pozorrubio, where we slept; we left there Monday morning, arriving in Twin Peaks at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; we left Twin Peaks Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; we spent that night in Pozorrubio; from there we went to Mangaldan, remaining there until the next morning. We arrived in Dagupan Thursday, and from there returned to Manila. From Dagupan I walked as far as Gerona—three days' journey—and from that place took the train for Manila.

Lucio Gutierrez died between Pozorrubio and Twin Peaks. I do not know from what town Lucio Gutierrez came. He presented himself to me as a laborer in Calamba. I last saw him in Pozorrubio.

Q. You heard that he was dead?—A. Yes.

Q. But you didn't see him?—A. No.

Q. So you can't swear whether or not he is dead or alive?—A. No, but a policeman gave us the information.

Q. What is the name of the policeman?—A. I don't know.

Q. Filipino or American?—A. Filipino.

Q. Where and when did he tell you this?—A. At Twin Peaks, the day we arrived there, when we were hunting houses to live in. This was a municipal policeman. I do not know what pueblo he belonged to, but he was watching in Twin Peaks.

Q. What did he tell you.—A. He said that one of us, Lucio Gutierrez, had died between Pozorrubio and Twin Peaks.

Q. Did you see the man's grave on your return?—A. No.

Q. Did you look for it?—A. They told us that his grave was some distance away.

Q. Where did they tell you that he was buried?—A. They told me the place, but I have forgotten.

Q. You say that the last time you saw Lucio was at Pozorrubio; at what place in Pozorrubio?—A. He left Pozorrubio with us for Twin Peaks, and when we arrived there, I, having been at the head of the column, inquired if all the men were there. I found that Lucio was not present. The following day the policeman that I have already mentioned told me that he was dead. I saw him last when we were preparing to leave Pozorrubio. I counted all the men to find if they were all present and found they were, including Lucio. That was the last time I saw him.

Q. How was he then, was he sick or not?—A. He told me that he was not feeling very well; that he was hungry, having nothing but rice to eat.

Q. What did you say to him?—A. I told him to never mind; that we would soon be at Twin Peaks, and it would be all right.

Q. Then you went to the head of the column and saw him no more?—A. Yes.

Q. State exactly, as near as you can remember, what the policeman said to you in regard to the death and place of burial of Lucio?—A. He told me that they found the body in a little store by the side of the road about five hours' march from Pozorrubio toward Benguet.

Q. When did he say they found the body?—A. He did not say.

Q. What day and what time of the day did you have the conversation with this policeman at Twin Peaks?—A. About half-past 2 in the afternoon on Tuesday, the day that we left Twin Peaks for Dagupan.

Q. How did the policeman know that the name of the dead man he found was Lucio Gutierrez?—A. The policeman said that there was a man at Pozorrubio told him it was Lucio Gutierrez.

Q. What was the name of the policeman?—A. I do not know; he did not tell me.

Q. What did he say in regard to the disposition that was made of the body?—A. The policeman said he told the people there to bury the body.

Q. Then the policeman was not present at the burial?—A. I do not know.

Q. Upon your return from Twin Peaks, did you make any inquiries of the people at the "sitio" concerning the death of Gutierrez, and the place where he was buried?—A. No.

Q. Why did you not?—A. Because it was raining and there were no people there and the house where Gutierrez had died was burned.

Q. How do you know that was the house where he died?—A. The policeman told me.

Q. Was the policeman with you on your return journey?—A. No.

Q. Were there any other houses there in that "sitio?"—A. There were other houses, but they were at some distance from the road.

NOTE.—This witness's description of the place where the man Gutierrez is alleged to have died, corresponds to that of the barrio of Asan, of the pueblo of Alava, between Pozorrubio and Twin Peaks.

Q. Did the capataz who had charge of the rear of the column make any report to you in regard to Gutierrez having dropped out on the march?—A. No.

Q. Did anybody else say anything to you about Lucio having dropped out?—A. Yes; some of the men told me that, arriving at the "sitio," Lucio said he was tired and not feeling well, and that he would stop there and that, if he felt better, he would continue later on.

Q. Do you remember the names of these men, or any of them, that gave you this information?—A. No, I do not.

Q. Where were you when they gave you this information?—A. That was after we arrived at Twin Peaks.

Q. Did you not stop at all when you arrived at this "sitio" on your return trip?—A. No; but before we arrived there we passed through the barrio of Caoringan, and some of the people there told me that a man had died farther on, and had been buried.

Q. Did they say that they had buried him?—A. No, they did not.

Q. Did you make any inquiries from them as to the place of his burial?—A. I did, and they told me that it was far away.

Q. Was that all they said?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You say you do not know where the home of Gutierrez was?—A. No, sir; I do not know where his home was.

Q. Do you know whether he had any family or relatives?—A. I have heard that he had a family.

Q. Did you hear where the family lived?—A. No, I did not.

Q. What you state is all you know about the death of Gutierrez?—A. Yes; I have stated what I heard in regard to it.

Q. Of your own personal knowledge, then, you are not able to state whether Gutierrez is dead or not?—A. No, I am not; only what I have heard.

Q. Then Gutierrez may be alive to-day for all you know?—A. Yes; he may be. I am stating only what I have heard in regard to it.

Q. Why did you not take sufficient interest in this matter to go to the place where Gutierrez was said to have been buried and verify the reports concerning his death and burial?—A. I did not do that, because I was tired; it was raining, and I was wet and cold.

Q. Have you any knowledge or information concerning any other deaths having occurred among the laborers from the time they left Manila until their return?—A. No, sir; I have not. I left them on the return trip at Gerona and took the train to Manila, being sick and feeling unable to walk farther.

Q. But you were with them continuously from the time they left Manila until you reached Gerona on the return trip?—A. Yes; sir.

Q. Had there been any other deaths you would have undoubtedly heard of it, would you not?—A. Yes, sir; I believe I would.

Q. Can you give me the name of any person who can give any further information concerning the death of Lucio Gutierrez, or concerning his place of residence or his family?—A. I do not know of any now, but I believe that I can ascertain the names of some people who know where Gutierrez lived and who are acquainted with his family, and if so I will write to you and send you their names and addresses.

NOTE.—I have never seen or heard from Mr. Egasani since the date of his examination.

BY CAPT. ROBERT H. NOBLE, U. S. Army:

Q. What kind of a trip did you have from Manila to Calamba?—A. The boat ran on a bar in the Pasig River and we stayed there all night and did not get off until the next morning,

Q. Did you have enough to eat on the boat?—A. Yes, sir; we had plenty to eat, but we found difficulty in cooking it because the cook on the boat did not allow us sufficient time to do the cooking.

Q. Were any of your people sick on this trip or were they in good health all the time?—A. Some of them were sick; they were hungry.

Q. Nothing more than that?—A. No.

Q. The night before you sailed, were there any sick in your party?—A. Yes, sir; two.

Q. Did they remain in Manila, or did they return to Calamba with you?—A. They returned to Calamba.

Q. Were there others sick in the house of Mr. Poblete that did not return to Calamba with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many, do you know?—A. I saw three in all; two of whom returned to Calamba with me.

Q. Do you remember on the night of July 30, having a conversation with me in the house of Mr. Poblete regarding those who had died on the Benguet trip?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what you told me on that occasion?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You told me some had died, did you not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many did you tell me had died?—A. I told you there had been seven deaths.

Q. I asked you of what those persons had died, did I not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What answer did you give me?—A. I told you they had died of hunger.

Q. I asked you, did I not, how you knew they had died of hunger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What answer did you give?—A. I told you they had died of hunger because they had nothing to eat and had been asking alms along the road to Manila.

Q. It is my recollection that you told me that you knew that these people had died of hunger, because they had pains in the stomach.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did I tell you that it was impossible to determine that a person died of hunger simply because he had pains in his stomach, because one can have a pain in the stomach from many causes. Is it not true that is what I told you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. I do not remember of your having said anything about their having asked alms on the road. (No answer.)

Q. You spoke of seven men having died. Do you know the names of those men?—A. There were two, Francisco Malabayabas and Lucio Gutierrez, and the other five; I do not know their names.

Q. Then why did you tell me seven?—A. Because I had heard it from different people.

Q. Who were the people that told you that?—A. I do not remember. I have forgotten the names. I was sick from the trip.

Q. You did not pay any special attention to these accounts of people having died?—A. No, I did not; I was sick.

Q. Did these people who told you of the deaths of these men state where they had died?—A. They told me the names of the towns, but I have forgotten.

By Mr. Ross:

Q. Did you not state to me just a few moments ago, after having told me what you had heard concerning the death of Lucio Gutierrez, that you had no knowledge or information of any other deaths having occurred?—A. I told you that I had not seen any others.

Q. Is it not true that in answer to my question whether you had any knowledge or information concerning the deaths of persons other than Lucio Gutierrez, you answered "No," that you had not?—A. I answered "No," because I understood you to mean whether I had seen any other persons who were dead.

Q. You did not see Lucio Gutierrez's body, did you; your information concerning his death was hearsay, was it not?—A. Yes.

PUBLIO BATALLONES.

Q. What is your name and residence?—A. Publio Batallones, residence at Cabuyao, Laguna Province.

Q. Were you capataz of a party of laborers that went from Cabuyao and vicinity to Benguet in the month of July?—A. I was.

Q. How many men were in your party?—A. One hundred and twenty-five.

Q. Your party was combined with one headed by Andrew Egasani?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You united your parties here in Manila, did you not, just prior to your departure for Benguet?—A. Yes.

Q. How many men were there in all in the party that went to Benguet, including your company and that of Egasani, and all others?—A. There were 250 (about) in all.

Q. What day did you leave here for Dagupan?—A. It was on Friday.

Q. Was that the 17th of July?—A. I remember it was Friday, in the afternoon; I I can not remember the date.

Q. When did you arrive in Dagupan?—A. It was about 8 or 9 o'clock that same day.

Q. Did you stay in Dagupan that night?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go from there?—A. From Dagupan we went to Twin Peaks.

Q. How many days were you on the road from Dagupan to Twin Peaks?—A. Three days.

Q. Did all the men that left Dagupan arrive at Twin Peaks?—A. Yes; all but three, who remained at a sitio on the road. One was sick and the other two remained to take care of him.

Q. Where is this sitio?—A. Between Pozorrubio and Twin Peaks.

Q. Who were those men that remained at the sitio?—A. I do not remember their names. I was told by one of the corporals that these men remained behind. I did not see them leave the column myself.

Q. Is that all you know concerning these three men?—A. That is all.

Q. How long did you remain at Twin Peaks?—A. We remained there over night and until about 2 o'clock the following afternoon, when we left, returning to Dagupan. There were no houses at Twin Peaks. We left on that account.

Q. You did not return again to Twin Peaks after you left there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you go?—A. We went to Pozorrubio that evening; passed the night there; that is, some of us. Some of the laborers remained behind in Balangabang, and the following day we continued on to Dagupan.

Q. Having arrived in Dagupan, what did you do?—A. Arriving at Dagupan we found that Mr. Vicente Poblete and Major Kennen had gone to Twin Peaks. We applied there to the man in charge—an American—for food, which he refused to give us, stating that he had orders to furnish rations only to laborers en route from Manila to Twin Peaks and not to those returning from Twin Peaks. I then asked Andres Egasani to go out on the road from Dagupan to Manila and endeavor to induce the laborers who had left Dagupan for Manila to return, but they did not return. On the contrary, all the others started for Manila. I remained until all the others had left.

Q. Did you take the train or did you walk?—A. I walked to Tarlac with three companions, where we remained two days, meeting there men from other companies that had been to Twin Peaks and others en route from Manila to Dagupan who wished to returned to Manila; in all about 30. I requested of the station-master at Tarlac permission for these men to enter some freight cars and ride to Manila, which he granted, and we came to Manila in that way.

Q. Do you remember the date you arrived in Manila?—A. I do not remember the date. It was on Tuesday in the week following our departure from Manila for Benguet.

Q. Do you know of any of these laborers having died during the trip from Manila to Twin Peaks or during the trip from Twin Peaks to Manila?—A. On the return from Twin Peaks to Dagupan, at the sitio near Pozorrubio, I heard that the man we had left there on the way up had died, and when we arrived at Paniqui, in Tarlac Province, I heard that Francisco Malabayabas had died there. I heard this from Francisco's brothers.

Q. Do you know the name of the man that was said to have died at Balangabang?—A. Andres Egasani told me that the man's name was Lucio Gutierrez.

Q. When and where did Andres Egasani tell you of the death of Lucio Gutierrez?—A. At the sitio where he died.

Q. That was the first you had heard of Lucio's death?—A. Yes; that was the first.

Q. All you know about the death of Lucio Gutierrez, then, is what you were told by Andres Egasani?—A. The people at the sitio also told me that Lucio Gutierrez had died there of dysentery.

Q. How did the people know that it was Lucio Gutierrez who had died there?—A. The people said that they heard his name from the policeman there.

Q. As a matter of fact, did they not tell you that a man had died there of dysentery, not naming him?—A. The people did not state the name of the men that died. Some of the people asked Andres Egasani and he told them it was Lucio Gutierrez.

Q. Then, the people of Balangabang simply knew that a man had died there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Andres or you make any effort to find the place of burial of the man that had died there, and which Andres said was Lucio Gutierrez?—A. No.

Q. Why did you not?—A. Because the policeman said he was buried in another town, out a considerable distance from the road.

Q. Was the policeman there in Balangabang with you?—A. Yes, sir; there was an American there also who inquired whom the man was of our company that had died there and Andres told him it was Lucio Gutierrez.

Q. In regard to this policeman, Andres Egasani states that the policeman told him of Gutierrez's death at Twin Peaks, and that the policeman remained there and did not accompany you on the return trip; what have you to say as to that?—A. The policeman was at the sitio.

Q. Then neither the people of the sitio, the policeman, nor the American you have referred to gave you any information as to the name of the man that was missing, but Andres Egasani told them his name?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did anybody tell you where the man was buried?—A. The policeman told us that he was buried in a small town up there.

Q. Did he tell you the name of the town?—A. No; he did not.

Q. Did you ask the name of the town?—A. No; I did not.

Q. Did you ask how far it was to the place of his burial?—A. No.

Q. Why did you and Andres not investigate the reports you heard concerning the death and burial of this man?—A. Having heard that he was dead and buried, and in view of the circumstances that we had to continue the march, we did not consider it necessary to make any further inquiries.

Q. Did you ever know Lucio Gutierrez?—A. No.

Q. So far as you know Lucio Gutierrez may be alive to-day?—A. Yes, sir; all I know about it is what Andres Egasani told me.

Q. In regard to Francisco Malabayabas, you say that you heard in Paniqui that he died there?—A. Yes; I heard it from his two brothers, Pedro and the other, I do not remember his name.

Q. When was this conversation that you had with the two brothers of Francisco?—A. I do not remember the date.

Q. What did they tell you in regard to Francisco's death?—A. They told that, having been hungry and eaten all sorts of things along the road, he was taken with dysentery and died.

Q. Did they not tell you that just before he was taken ill he had eaten a cocoanut and drank a lot of water?—A. They told me nothing more than that he had eaten a great many things on the road.

Q. Did you know this Francisco during his lifetime?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. In addition to the supposed deaths of Lucio Gutierrez and Francisco Malabayabas, have you any knowledge or information concerning the deaths of other laborers during the trip from Manila to Twin Peaks and return from Twin Peaks to Manila?—A. I only know of these two, but I heard of many others.

Q. How did you hear of the others?—A. From conversations and talk with people that I met in the road.

Q. Did you receive any definite information about these deaths, or was it simply rumors?—A. Nothing definite, except that one of the corporals, Jose Espina, told me here in Manila that he knew of four persons having died.

Q. What did he say? Did he tell you the names of these people or where they had died?—A. No.

Q. Did he tell you from what towns the men came from that had died?—A. No.

Q. Where was this corporal, José Espina, during the trip to Twin Peaks and return? Was he with you all the time?—A. We were together on the trip to Twin Peaks and as far as Tarlac on the return trip.

Q. After having arrived at Manila from Dagupan you took the steamer from here to Calamba, did you not?—A. I remained here until the following day.

Q. And on the following day you returned to Calamba by steamer, did you not?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you accompanied by others of these laborers?—A. Yes.

Q. How many?—A. Twenty-four, including the women.

Q. In this trip from Manila to Calamba, were there any of your companions sick?—A. No.

Q. Were there any sick the night before you left Manila for Calamba in your party?—A. I saw in Señor Poblete's house three or four persons who were sick. They were of the company of Andres Egasani.

Mr. Ross. Mr. Vicente Poblete, son of Pascual H. Poblete, told me that he would endeavor to fine José Espina and bring him to my office on Monday, the 17th of August. He has never appeared.

At Manila, August 17, 1903.

DR. H. E. STAFFORD.

I went to Poblete's house on the 7th day of July, at about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning. Upon inquiring above for Mr. Poblete, I was told that he could not be seen; but after insisting and waiting for perhaps ten minutes, Mr. Poblete appeared. I told him that I had been sent by the governor to see the sick people from Twin Peaks who were in his house. He appeared not to understand me, and a man who spoke English was called in to act as an interpreter. Mr. Poblete walked over to one corner of the room, where there was a screen, and spoke through the screen to someone behind it. He then returned and me told that all but one of the sick people had gone to Batangas. I asked to see the one who had remained, and was taken behind the screen aforesaid, where I found a Filipino lying upon a mat. I asked Mr. Poblete to inquire of the man whether or not he was willing to go to the civil hospital, and received an affirmative reply. I then went out in the street, turned in an ambulance call, and upon the arrival of the ambulance returned to the house for the sick man, whom I found back in the kitchen, standing up and eating rice. I took him to the hospital and upon examination found that there was apparently nothing the matter with him except a hydrocele, which seemed to have been in existence for some time. While the man did not appear to be extremely well nourished at the time of his admission to the hospital, still I did not consider him an ill man, neither did the house surgeon, Doctor Williams, who examined this case carefully. The man said that he had had this hydrocele for several months, but that it did not interfere with his working. He was operated upon for the hydrocele and discharged from the hospital cured.

MARIANO VIJANDRE.

I am the Mariano Vijandre who signed a letter addressed to the civil governor, dated July 24, 1903, making certain statements concerning my experiences as a member of a party of laborers who started to Benguet in July last. Poblete wrote this letter and requested me and others to sign it.

Poblete authorized me to go into the provinces to look for laborers to go to Benguet. I went to the province of Bulucan and got together 106 laborers for that expedition. I don't remember the date when we left Manila for Dagupan. We united in Dagupan; there were 450 of us—four companies under the command of myself, Cabrera, Arrienda, and another man whose name I don't remember. Every 106 men had a capataz. This party did not go to Benguet. We remained in Dagupan one day and not being satisfied with the food given us there we returned, with the exception of Arrienda, who with some of his men went to Pozorrubio. After remaining in Dagupan for one day we began returning to Manila in small groups. I was one of the last to leave. All of my company went with me when we left Dagupan, but on the way back to Manila the party became dispersed into small groups. I think it was about the 21st of July when we left Dagupan for Manila. I stated in the letter referred to above that four of my companions had died from exhaustion on the way back. I was told this by one of my "cabos." I have forgotten his name.

Q. Did only one person tell you this?—A. Many persons.
Q. How many?—A. More than eight persons told me this.
Q. Give me the names of these persons.—A. I have forgotten their names.
Q. Can you remember the name of any one of them?—A. I can not.
Q. Where did these people tell you this?—A. In Manila.
Q. Did your informants give you the names of the men who were said to have died?—A. No, they did not know the names; the cabos have lists of their names.
Q. But of the company which went with you from Dagupan, can you say of your personal knowledge that any died?—A. I didn't see any, but we left a sick man in Tarlac on the point of dying from hunger.
Q. What is the name of this man?—A. I have forgotten the name of the man. The cabos have the lists.
Q. But do you know the man?—A. I would know the name if I saw the list.
Q. This man whom you say you left sick in Tarlac, did he travel with you from Dagupan to Tarlac?—A. No.
Q. Were you present when he was left there sick?—A. No.
Q. Then how do you know that he was left there sick?—A. When we passed through Tarlac we saw several sick men there, left by a party who had traveled through that place the day before.
Q. How did you know that the man was sick from hunger?—A. Because he told me so.
Q. How did you know, if these men were traveling through a day ahead of your party, that they had had nothing to eat?—A. The sick man himself told me.
Q. Didn't you know his name?—A. No.
Q. Why didn't you make a note of the sick man's name?—A. I forgot it; it seemed to me that I didn't need his name.
Q. Do you know where this man is now?—A. No.
Q. Have you seen him since?—A. No.
Q. Who was with you that day when you saw the sick man?—A. Cabrera.
Q. Only this one man, then, was left sick in Tarlac?—A. Yes.
Q. The news you received about the four men having died there was received by you in Manila?—A. Yes.
Q. How many days after you arrived in Manila had passed before you received this information?—A. Two days after we arrived, when a group of laborers arrived and said that these men had died.
Q. Can you give me the name of any other persons who told you of the death of these men?—A. A cabo named Juson. He lives in Manila. I don't know where he is now.
Q. This is the only one who told you of the men having died?—A. Yes.
Q. You didn't hear from anyone else about this sick man?—A. The cabo was the only one who told me.
Q. What did Juson say?—A. He said that one man had died in San Carlos, Pangasinan. He told me the name of the man, but I have forgotten it. I made a memorandum of the name.
Q. Is Juson the only one who told you about this?—A. Many people told me about it.
Q. But you have just said that Juson was the only one who told you about this.—A. Juson was the only one who saw the man.
Q. The others who told you about the man had only heard of this, then, and had not seen the man?—A. The others saw him.
Q. But you have just said that Juson was the only man who saw him.—A. There were others.
Q. What did the others tell you?—A. They said that men had died in the road.
Q. How many?—A. Certainly more than eight.
Q. In your letter to the governor you say four.—A. We said four because we were certain that there were as many as four, but had only heard that there were more.
Q. Can you state anything positive as to the names, or whether or not the men died?—A. No; only what I have heard.
Q. As you were the capataz of a company, why didn't you, when it was reported that some of your men had died, take sufficient interest in the matter to ascertain the names of the dead men, in order to notify their families?—A. They didn't say the men were from my company.
Q. To whose companies did your informants say the men belonged?—A. They didn't tell me anything about that.
Q. Then the information you received from Juson was not very definite, was it?—A. He didn't tell me the names of the men or of the companies from which they

came; on the return to Manila the men were all mixed up; the cabos had lost their lists, and did not know what companies the men belonged to.

Q. If the lists are lost, how can the cabos state that the dead men belonged to any company; might not the dead men reported by the cabo have been entirely outside of the organization?—A. Yes; they might.

Q. That is all you know, then; you have not seen any of the dead men?—A. That is all I know.

Q. Did you walk all the way from Dagupan to Manila, or did you go part of the way by train?—A. I walked to Tarlac and took the train there.

Q. How many of your companions went aboard the train with you?—A. Four.

Q. Where did you see Juson last when returning from Dagupan to Manila?—A. At San Carlos.

Q. How many days before you arrived in Tarlac did you see Juson in San Carlos?—A. I saw him there the day before I arrived in Tarlac.

Q. Juson was there with a number of your men, was he?—A. Yes; I can't tell how many, but there were a number of them.

Q. Why did you, a capataz having charge of your men, leave them in San Carlos and go ahead; why didn't you stay with them and help look after them?—A. The people didn't want me to stay with them, and didn't want to obey me; they went ahead to beg food.

Q. Did you as a capataz consider it your duty to remain with your company?—A. I did not stay with them because they did not want me, and didn't want to obey me.

Q. Then you were not able to maintain your authority over these men?—A. No.

Q. You didn't try very hard?—A. The laborers didn't like to obey me.

GERARDO CABRERA.

Q. What do you know about the deaths that were alleged to have occurred among the laborers on the road between Dagupan and Manila.—A. I do not know anything except what I have heard from the cabo named Aurelio Juson, who lives at No. 68 Calle Balderrama, Tondo.

Q. Where did Juson give you this information; here in Manila?—A. Yes.

Q. How many days after your return here from Dagupan?—A. I received the information on the second day.

Q. What was this information?—A. That men had died on the road. He said that Bernabe Dayao, a member of the third company, had died.

Q. This third company was not your company?—A. No; the capataz of the third company is Mariano Vijandre.

Q. How many men did Juson tell you had died?—A. Only one.

Q. Did he say any others had died?—A. He said that only one had died.

Q. Did he say that four, five, six, or eight had died?—A. No; only one.

Q. Was Juson a cabo of the third company?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did he see this dead man?—A. In the pueblo of San Carlos.

Q. What was your company?—A. The first.

Q. When did you leave Dagupan?—A. On the 21st day of July last.

Q. Did you walk all the way back to Manila?—A. No; I took the train at Tarlac.

Q. Where were the men of your company when you were walking from Dagupan toward Manila?—A. They were separated into groups, because the men found the walking tiresome and were scattered along the road.

Q. Did you hear of any men of your company having died?—A. No.

Q. You didn't go to Twin Peaks?—A. No.

Q. Who wrote this letter that you sent to the governor?—A. Poblete wrote it.

Q. Did he request you and Mr. Vijandre to sign it?—A. Yes.

Q. It is stated in this letter which you signed that "we have walked from Dagupan to this capital with the laborers at our orders." Now, you didn't walk from Dagupan to Manila, did you?—A. We walked only as far as Tarlac. The statement in the letter is incorrect.

Q. Neither did you go with the laborers?—A. There were many of the laborers in Tarlac at the time who did not have the money to pay their fare on the train; only five of us took the train there, and the rest remained behind.

Q. So you took the train and left your men in Tarlac?—A. Yes.

AURELIO JUSON (68 CALLE VALDERRAMA, MANILA).

I was a "cabo" on one of the companies of laborers who went to Benguet in July last. I don't remember the name of the capitas of the company to which I belonged.

I was in Dagupan with the laborers, and went as far as Pozorrubio with 20 other

workmen. I did not go farther because there was no more food. One of these laborers died at San Carlos on the way back to Manila. I left here by rail for Dagupan on the 20th of July and arrived in Dagupan the same day. There were more than 400 of us on this train. We stayed in Dagupan two days, and then, with 20 companions, I walked to Pozorrubio. The rest of the 400 did not wish to go on from Dagupan, because they had no more food. I and my 20 companions got food from the American in charge there, but the others did not go because they said they did not have enough rations.

We arrived in Pozorrubio during the evening of the same day, and passed the night there. Being tired, we did not care to go farther, and returned to Dagupan the next day, and from there to Manila on foot. Some of us walked all the way back, and some took the train for Manila at San Carlos. After I and my 20 companions returned to Dagupan from Pozorrubio we separated, and but 8 of these men walked with me as far as San Carlos. We were one day in walking from Dagupan to San Carlos. I was the only one of those men who took the train; the others were left behind in San Carlos.

I don't remember the names of the men who left Dagupan with me. I was in Pozorrubio for about one day. I remember now that Mariano Vijandre was the capataz of my company. I did not see Mariano after returning until last Sunday. We then had a talk about what had passed in Dagupan and on the way to Benguet. Since that time I have seen him frequently. We had a talk about bringing back my trunk from Dagupan. I did not speak to him about anything else. I also told Mariano that one man had died in San Carlos. The dead man was named Bernabe Dayao. I knew about him because a capataz told me that this man was dead. I don't know the name of the capataz. The capataz told me this in Tarlac. He told me this because I was a cabo. I know Bernabe personally. He came from Nueva Ecija. I knew Bernabe was a member of one of the companies which went to Benguet. He simply told me that the man was dead; that was all he told me, and all I know about it is what he told me.

Continuing the investigation, I left Manila again on the 18th of August, stopping at Tarlac, province of Tarlac, where the following testimony was taken:

Tarlac, August 19, 1903.

STATEMENT BY S. C. PHIPPS, PROVINCIAL SUPERVISOR.

It was either on the 2d day of August or the last Sunday in July, about the middle of the afternoon, when about 50 workmen came into Paniqui. They were carrying a few clothes and some rice. They waited there until the 6.30 train went out, when they all boarded her and came down to Tarlac. They came on the trains, the trainmen not being able to put them off. I did not see a man in the crowd sick, but after they came here to Tarlac the cholera broke out. None were sick when I saw them, but I have heard that some were sick and were cared for in the convent here. The "jefe" among the workmen complained about not getting what they expected up there at Twin Peaks. I spoke with the "jefe," and he said they were returning because they were dissatisfied with their wages and did not have a place to sleep. That was about the only complaint he made; he said nothing about suffering from hunger.

ANDRES CATANJAL, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, TARLAC PROVINCE.

I am president of the board of health for the province of Tarlac. I have official information as to the death of certain persons who were passing through this city and province during the month of July. I do not know whether or not they were members of the so-called "Poblete Obreros." I simply know they were transient persons, not residents of this capital. About the 23d or 24th of July there arrived in Tarlac a party of men coming from the direction of Dagupan. It was reported to me by the municipal doctor that one of these men was sick with cholera, whereupon I ordered him to take the sick man to the convent, together with his companions, and place them all in quarantine there. I went to the convent and found this man Romaldo Santiago sick. I examined his case and found him to be suffering from cholera. The man was given treatment and furnished medicines and food, but died on the 27th day of July. On the following day two more of his companions were taken sick with cholera, one of whom was Melicio Gabriel, who died on the 30th day of July. The day following their death they were immediately buried in the cholera cemetery, in quicklime, as is customary in cases of cholera dead. Between the time that the two men above mentioned were attacked with cholera and their

death two more of their companions were also attacked. I do not remember their names, but can state that they recovered after being sick only two or three days. There had been no cholera in Tarlac for about a month prior to the arrival of the persons above mentioned. Immediately following the arrival of these two men and their sickness there occurred about six or seven other cases of cholera, all residents of Tarlac, of which two persons died. I obtained the following information in regard to the two strangers who died here: Romaldo Santiago, single, 30 years of age; by occupation, laborer; resident of Angot, Bulacan Province. Melicio Gabriel, single; age, 35; occupation, laborer; resident of San Rafael, Bulacan Province. These men made no statement to me that they were members of any company of Obreros, nor gave me any other information concerning themselves than the above. I know of no one having died from hunger or starvation, and I also state that if anyone says that persons died from starvation that he states that which is untrue. I was informed that in the latter part of July there were a great many persons passing through here on their way from Dagupan to Manila who received food and shelter from the inhabitants of this town. I know nothing about these persons, only what I have been told. All I know is with reference to the men who were quarantined and cared for in the convent. I can state positively that the two men above mentioned did not die of starvation, but of cholera. I know this from my own observation of the cases, having visited them daily during their sickness. From reports received from the various municipalities of the province, I am able to state that the following deaths from cholera occurred during the last days of July: Francisco Malabayabas, of Los Baños, Laguna Province, single, 19 years of age, laborer, who died of cholera at the barrio of Estacion de Paniqui on the 25th day of July last, and was buried in the cholera cemetery of said town the same day; Isidro Laidea, native of Lipa, Batangas Province, 18 years of age, died of cholera at the town of Bambam on the 24th day of July; Hipolito Nuñez, native of Angot, Bulacan Province, 28 years of age, died of cholera at Bambam on the 27th day of July; Catalino Quilala, 36 years of age, native of Malinao, Albay province, died of cholera at Bambam on the 27th day of July. I have no information or knowledge from which to state whether or not any of the above-mentioned individuals were or were not members of the "Poblete" or other organization of "Obreros." In the report of the death of these persons the president of the municipal board of health of Bambam does not state whether or not the bodies were buried in the cholera cemetery, but instructions from my office are to bury the cholera dead in a special cemetery in quicklime. I have no reason to believe that such instructions were not carried out in these cases.

I have here a note just received from the president of the municipal board of health, pueblo of Tarlac, in regard to the deaths of Blas Gamboa and Manuel Legano (letter attached marked Exhibit "A".) My statement gives all the information I have concerning deaths of nonresidents of this province during the months of July and August, 1903.

DR. JOSÉ ESPINOSA, PRESIDENT MUNICIPAL BOARD OF HEALTH, TARLAC.

Q. You wrote this note (Exhibit A), Doctor, in reply to a request of the president of the provincial board of health for information concerning the deaths in this town of Blas Gamboa and Manuel Legano?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You state in this note that these men died of starvation?—A. The answer therein is wrong. When I replied to the inquiry of Doctor Catanjal this morning I was in my house and wrote without consulting my books. I was in a hurry and did not examine the records.

Q. Then this statement is a mistake?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please turn to your book and state what your records show in regard to these men, Blas Gamboa and Manuel Legano.—A. Blas Gamboa died from "fiebre paludico" (malaria) on the 22nd day of July, 1903, age 33, married; the record does not show his residence.

Q. Do you know where his residence was from any other information?—A. No, sir.

Q. In regard to Manuel Legano?—A. My record shows that he died in this city on July 23, 1903, of same disease as Gamboa, 30 years of age, married. The record does not show his residence and I do not know the same.

Q. How long were these men sick before they died?—A. They told me about one week, with fever.

Q. How long were they sick in Tarlac under your observation? Did you attend them during their sickness?—A. No, sir. I secured the data concerning them when I gave the certificate of death.

Q. To whom did you give the certificates?—A. I do not know; perhaps to some relatives of the dead.

Q. Some person that came to you?—A. It must have been some of their relatives.

Q. On what did you base your opinion that they died of the fever?—A. From information given me by their families.

Q. Did they both die in the same house?—A. I do not remember.

Q. You do not know if these men were residents of Tarlac or some other place?—A. I am not certain, but I believe they were not of Tarlac.

Q. Did the people who called upon you for the certificates of death say anything with reference to the residence of these men?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know where the bodies of the dead men were buried?—A. In the Catholic cemetery of this town.

Q. When?—A. I believe that it was on the day following their death.

Q. You have stated in answer to my question as to how long these men had been sick, "They told me about one week." You mean by that that the people who called upon you for the certificates of death told you that?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the people who came to you for the death certificates state to you that these men were members of the Poblete Obreros?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see the bodies after death?—A. Yes, sir; I saw them in the church.

Q. From having seen the bodies of the deceased and from all other information you have in regard to these cases, do you believe what these people told you, namely, that these men had died of "fiebre paludice?"—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge or reliable information that anyone died of starvation in Tarlac during the months of July or August?—A. I have not.

G. N. EAGAN, SCHOOL-TEACHER OF TARLAC.

On Saturday, about August 2, I went to the station for the purpose of taking a train for Manila. At the station I met an American, whose name I can not recall, who had just come down from Twin Peaks, and he told me of the difficulties they had had with the workmen there that he had seen, and which called my attention to the conditions. On the way to Manila I saw a large number, between one and three hundred of these men, and as my attention had been called to it, I was particularly observing them. I saw several trains, apparently freight trains, composed of box cars and flat cars, loaded with timber, and in these cars and on that timber were large numbers of these men. Many of them had handkerchiefs, or something of that kind, in which was rice and other kind of provisions, including betel nut and cigarettes. All of them were in very good humor, and evidently having a good time and pleasant trip, and I saw none of them on the trip that I thought was in any way in want of food, or even of cigarettes or "vino." They were also very arrogant, and at some stations they would fill up the passageway so that it was very difficult to get through, and they made no effort to open up a passageway for anyone. When I returned to Tarlac on Sunday, the following morning, I saw a repetition of the same thing, and on both trips I saw a large number of them who were taking food with them. I also saw several that from appearance had drunk a large amount of "vino" or other intoxicant. I saw some drinking beer and ginger ale at the canteens going down. They were at different stations along the line, the largest number being at San Fernando de Pampanga. I was at Tarlac during all the time that this "obrero" movement was going on and have known from information of the presence of large numbers of these people in the town, and I have no knowledge or information, nor have I heard anything at all that would indicate that any of them were suffering for food or any of the necessities of life. I was told by reliable parties that the men had enough food. Large contributions had been made and given to them during their stay here. The convent was open to all who wanted to occupy it.

WILLIAM M. JONES, PROVINCIAL TREASURER, TARLAC PROVINCE.

I translated the following telegram to the provincial governor (Governor Ramos), immediately after its receipt:

"MANILA, *August 1, 1903.*

"GOVERNOR RAMOS, *Tarlac, P. I.:*

"I am informed that in your province there are a number of laborers from Tagalog provinces, 1,000 or more, who left Manila for Twin Peaks in order to work on the Benguet roads and that they are likely to give some trouble. You must direct the presidentes of each town to try to induce them to repair to the nearest railroad station where, if they apply to the railroad authorities, they will secure free passage to Manila upon identifying themselves as part of the Benguet labor forces. You are authorized to expend not exceeding 300 Philippine pesos for the purchase of rice to give to these persons the necessary food between their present places and Manila. Confer with

the senior inspector of constabulary and say that I desire him to render all assistance in this matter. The people whom I refer to are suffering from their own foolishness and in the interests of your province and out of charity to them I am anxious to relieve their suffering as much as possible.

"TAFT, *Civil Governor.*"

Q. Has anyone ever made application for transportation or food under this order?—A. No, sir; not to my knowledge.

Q. I understand that Governor Ramos is sick and unable to be seen?—A. He has been sick for the last two days and has a doctor in attendance with him, and for that reason he is not at present in his office.

Q. Had anyone made application to the governor for assistance would you have known about it?—A. Yes, as he would have had to come to me for the money.

Q. Will you state, if you can, what, in your opinion, is the reason why no applications were made to the provincial government for food or transportation.—A. My understanding and from what I can learn is that they had plenty of food with them and that those who were in need were given food by the people in the town. I state here what has been told me.

Q. Is that a matter of common knowledge and report in the town.—A. Everybody talked about it. It seems to be generally understood.

DR. MARCIANO BARRERA, SECRETARY, PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

I was advised of the telegram that came from Governor Taft on August 1 to the provincial governor, authorizing him to spend $300, Philippine money, for food, and to furnish transportation to returning laborers from Benguet. That telegram was immediately translated into Spanish and transmitted to all the presidentes along the railway in this province, each of which presidentes was duly authorized by the governor to spend a certain sum for food and were given instructions as to requesting transportation from the railway company. Up to this time I have received no reports from the various presidentes as to what they did under this order, and I do not know whether there have been any applicants for assistauce or not. To my knowledge there have been no such applications in Tarlac.

At Paniqui, Tarlac province, August 20, 1903.

JUAN COLINDRINO, MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTE OF PANIQUI.

During the last days of July there arrived in Paniqui and presented themselves at the municipal building about 40 men who said they had come from Benguet and had been walking all that day in the road from Bayambang to this place. They were tired and hungry and I gave them food. It was very early when the first of this party arrived, I should say about 5 o'clock in the morning. Later on others came and they remained all that day and overnight, departing on the following day in the direction of Manila. They were given plenty to eat in this city. When they left we gave each one of then a little rice and a small amount of money, 10 cents to each man, and some cigarettes. They were well cared for during their stay here and did not suffer for the necessaries of life. I understand that there were many others that passed through this town by way of the railroad who did not present themselves at the presidencia, but that the citizens of the town supplied them with food and cigarettes and some small sums of money. I heard that there was a man named Francisco Malabayabas belonging to one of these parties of "obreros" who died here of cholera. I have no personal knowledge of this only what I heard the president of the municipal board of health say, and he will be able to give you all the information concerning his sickness and death. According to my information, Francisco Malabayabas was the only "obrero" who died in Paniqui.

DR. ELIAS N. RECTO, PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF PANIQUI.

I am president of the municipal board of health of Paniqui. My records show that on the 25th day of July, 1903, a man named Francisco Malabayabas died in this town, and that he is described as follows: "Nineteen years of age; native of Los Baños, Rizal province; occupation, laborer; single; died in consequence of cholera in this town."

Q. How long was he sick before he died; do you know?—A. About six or eight hours.

Q. Did you see Francisco's brother here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know in whose house they were?—A. I did not personally see Francisco. The information contained in my record is based on a report of Tomas Fran-

cisco, a sanitary inspector. He visited the house where Francisco Malabayabas was sick and reported to me. The body of the deceased was buried on the day following his death in the cholera cemetery. To my knowledge none of the "obreros" died here of hunger nor from any other cause except the above-mentioned Francisco Malabayabas, who died of cholera, as above stated. From the investigation I made of the case I am convinced that he did not contract the cholera here but was infected at some other place farther north, in Pangasinan province, because he was sick when he arrived or very soon after his arrival. The towns of Moncada, San Carlos, Bayambang, and other towns between here and Dagupan are known to be infected with cholera.

TOMAS FRANCISCO, SANITARY INSPECTOR AT PANIQUI.

Q. On what day did you see the sick man, Francisco Malabayabas?—A. On the 25th day of July.

Q. At what hour of the day?—A. About 11 o'clock in the morning of the 25th day of July, I found at the railway station a man, who, upon examination, I found to be suffering from cholera. His symptoms were vomiting, diarrhea, cramps, and blue finger nails. I had him taken first to the cockpit, and afterwards to a house near the cockpit owned by a man named Delmacio, whose surname I do not know. I was accompanied by another inspector who attended the sick man and gave him medicine. I left the other inspector to attend the sick man, who was also accompanied by two other men, one of whom said his name was Malabayabas, and a brother of the sick man; the name of the other companion I do not know. I returned to the house where he was on the following morning about 8 o'clock to see this Francisco and found him dead. Whereupon I caused the body to be buried in the cholera cemetery.

Q. Pedro Malabayabas, brother of the deceased, states that Francisco did not die of cholera.—A. I am positively certain that it was cholera. I saw him and observed his case carefully, and he had all the symptoms of cholera which I have above described. I placed the brother of Francisco and the other companion in quarantine for two days, allowing them to depart on the third day, after which I disinfected the house. Francisco's brother wanted me to certify that the deceased did not die of cholera, but of hunger, which I refused to do, being certain that it was a case of cholera. I believe that the object of his making this request of me was to avoid being put in quarantine.

At Dagupan, August 21, 1903.

J. F. W. RICKARDS, CAPTAIN, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY, SENIOR INSPECTOR, PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN.

Q. You wrote this letter, did you, Captain [showing witness letter dated August 15, 1903, which is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit B"]?—A. Yes.

Q. I will ask you to state how and in what manner you secured the information stated in this communication?—A. At Urdaneta. The information came from the presidente of the town and was verified by Telegraph Inspector Hill. In San Carlos the advice is in writing from the presidente in an official letter, in Bautista the advice came by telegram from the presidente of the town, and the one at Alava was reported by the presidente and verified by Inspector De Witt.

Q. In those instances where the reports of the presidentes were not verified by one of your officers, are you satisfied, from your own acquaintance with the presidentes and their manner of conducting business, that the information given by them is correct?—A. Yes; I have no doubt it is correct. I heard incidentally from the inspector that some of the men who died were said to be Poblete workmen, but he was not sure. Most of the refugees returning from Twin Peaks passed through Bautista, and a large number came from that place.

Q. In the course of the investigation you made in regard to the Poblete workmen, have you received any information of any of these men having died of starvation?—A. No; none whatever. I have reason to know from reports of the inspectors that the workmen were well treated by the municipal authorities and people in the towns through which they passed; that they invariably got food and, in many cases, money from private individuals.

Q. When it was stated to you by the presidentes and others who have reported to you in regard to the deaths of these men that they were members of the Poblete obreros, I suppose you do not know where they obtained such information?—A. There is no proof whatever, except the word of the people themselves, in saying they were Poblete workmen. Groups of people wandered in the towns and the presi-

dentes took their names. They stated they were people who had been directed to work on the Benguet road.

Q. Had there been any deaths of starvation amongst those returning laborers they would probably have come to your knowledge?—A. Undoubtedly. It would certainly have come to my knowledge through the constabulary inspectors in the provinces.

Q. There was cholera in the province at the time?—A. There was; yes.

Q. With reference, Captain, to the reports which you have received regarding the death of certain men at the towns of Bautista, San Carlos, and Urdaneta, I find that very complete details are given, except the former residence of the deceased; have you any data concerning this?—A. No. The question was particularly asked as to the provinces and towns from which those persons who died belonged, but neither the presidentes nor the constabulary officers were furnished this information.

Q. It would seem, therefore, that the presidentes, in securing the statements from these men before their death, had neglected to inquire of them their places of residence?—A. Yes; the trouble was these people had died before we got this order, and it was impossible to get anything except what they gave of their own accord, without any reference to this order. There was no one in the towns who knew them to get the information from.

Q. Did these presidentes state to you that they had positive information that these men were Poblete obreros, or just guessed that because they passed through their towns?—A. They stated that the people who applied for food said they were workmen returning from Benguet.

NOTE.—In the letter of Captain Rickards, Exhibit B, three deaths are reported at the pueblo of Urdaneta, province of Pangasinan, of persons supposed to have been connected with the obreros. In this connection I desire to call attention to the map herewith submitted, marked "Exhibit C," showing the route from Twin Peaks to Dagupan. From this map it will be seen that the road from Twin Peaks to Dagupan, after passing through the pueblo of Alava, touches first the pueblo of Pozorrubio, from thence running to Manaoag, a distance of 9 kilometers, and from Manaoag, via San Jacinto and Mangaldan, to Dagupan. From Manaoag there is a branch road to Urdaneta, 13 kilometers in length, not considered passable at this time of the year; a very bad road. A person en route from Twin Peaks to Dagupan would have no occasion to pass through Urdaneta. On the contrary, if he went to Urdaneta he would simply be going 13 kilometers in a direction opposite to his destination. The anxiety shown by the members of the Poblete obrero companies to get to Dagupan, would, I believe, have prevented them from taking a side trip to Urdaneta; and I am, therefore, of the opinion that the persons reported as dead in Urdaneta have no connection with any of the Poblete companies.

At Pozorrubio, August 22, 1903.

AGUSTIN PATAYAN, PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Q. You were here in Pozorrubio during the month of July when the laborers were passing through?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of them die there?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any man by the name of Lucio Gutierrez having died in this town, or in any one of its barrios, during the month of July?—A. No, sir; I have never heard of it.

Q. Had he died in your town would you have known about it?—A. Yes, sir.

JACINTO PERALTA, MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT OF POZORRUBIO.

A large number of men passed through here during the latter part of July and the early days of August, but I did not see any one who was sick nor any that were suffering from hunger or suffering from anything except the ordinary fatigue of the journey. There were a few men in this town, going to and coming from Twin Peaks, who asked for a little rice, and it was always given them. Some men that passed here going from Dagupan to Twin Peaks stated that rice had been given them for two days' journey, but that they had been on the road three days.

Q. How many days does it take to go from Dagupan to Twin Peaks?—A. The distance can be walked in one day, two days being considerably more than enough to accomplish the journey with ease.

At Twin Peaks, August 24, 1903.

N. M. HOLMES, CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGUET ROAD.

They (the workmen) arrived here on the afternoon of July 20—the 250. I had a note from Mr. Schutt, of Dagupan, saying that he had rationed them for two days. I believe his note was dated either the 17th or 18th, as I recall it now. The workmen on reaching here said they had eaten up their rice, and that they had not had anything to eat for twenty-four hours, but according to Mr. Shutt's note they must have been rationed fully up to the date they arrived here, but they told me they had not had anything to eat the last day, so I sent them over to the commissary and had rations issued to them. The amount of rations issued was 500 pounds rice, 10 pounds salt, and 81 pounds bacon. This was the night they came in, and was supposed to ration them until the next morning. They seemed perfectly satisfied at that time. They were supposed to go up to Camp No. 3. We had no houses here for them but had up there and they had gotten in very late that afternoon, too late to go on any farther, so I told them to make themselves comfortable around here, and I did all I could for them. I showed them the different places where they could sleep that night if they wanted to, and told them to get in places where they would have shelter of any kind, and they immediately started out and began cooking their rations and were apparently very contented. The next morning they came up, two capataces (bosses), a young man who spoke a little English doing most of the talking, and when the other men started to work I had them lined up at that time preparatory to sending them to Camp No. 3. They were just about lined up when the capataces came to me and demanded some rations. I said I had just rationed them yesterday for twenty-four hours and when they got to their camp more rations would be furnished them. They refused to go until they had more rations, so I delivered over to them another 500 pounds of rice and 10 pounds of salt. After giving them the rice and salt we told them we would give them a ration of beef as soon as it was killed. I then thought their troubles were all satisfied and I had them lined up once more, and they were about ready to start, when this youngster came up again and said that the women of the party had not been rationed. I said I had no authority to issue any rations to women, and he said they insisted on the women having rations, and in order to preserve peace and get them started I said I would give them (the women) rations. I believe they had seven women, so I made out another ration return and had the women rationed. I then started the workmen off to their camp, when this youngster came back again and asked how much pay they were to get a day, and I said, "You will receive 25 cents gold or 50 cents Philippine money and rations a day;" and as soon as I said that he flew into a state of excitement and said he had been promised $4 a day when his work became as good as an American's, but under any circumstances he was to get $2 a day and rations for each of his men. I told him that such wages was entirely out of the question; that we were not paying any such wages as that to Filipinos, and the only authority I had was to pay 25 cents gold a day and a ration. He refused to listen to this, and said the price he mentioned was the one he was promised. As Major Kennon was expected back that afternoon, I said, after using all the persuasion I could with him to get him started to Camp No. 3, for we had no houses here for them, "Now, you go up to Camp No. 3 and get your men housed there, and this afternoon, when the Major comes, bring the question to him. I have no authority to regulate or make changes in your wages, nor give any other than 25 cents gold and rations a day." He refused to listen to that, and finally said that if Major Kennon was coming up that afternoon they would wait for him. He refused to go up to Camp No. 3 or even put his men under shelter until he had settled that business, as he brought his men back and they came and stood in front of this house. The whole time they were here until they left they were under my eye and I saw them the whole time. Later on that day—it was some time after dinner—we killed this beef and issued to these men the 181 pounds, and the very instant they got the beef they simply took it and walked deliberately out of camp. That was the last I saw of them. They never waited for Major Kennon to come. On leaving the camp, they started directly down the road. This was practically everything that occurred while they were here. After they got away, I heard they had made a complaint that some American had mistreated them and kicked over their cooking utensils. This did not come under my observation, and I do not believe it. Any American that is inclined to be rough with natives certainly would not have picked out this place to do it, because I have always had very strict orders in that regard and have discharged a number of Americans who have imposed on the natives, and I am quite sure that no man would go in front of this house and kick over the cooking pots.

Q. Did it rain the afternoon the men were here?—A. I think it did shower a little.

Q. Do you know of them having asked for shelter in some of these houses and been driven out?—A. No; that is certainly false, for I gave them a chance to sleep in any place where they could get shelter. Some slept in the doctor's house, others in the houses along the row, others were in the house now occupied by Major Kennon, which was in an unfinished condition at the time.

Q. Was it particularly cold at that time?—A. Not particularly; the same as it is this afternoon; even better weather than this. It was pretty warm and nice that night, as I remember; we had a little rain, never heavy, and the next day was bright and clear.

Q. When these capataces came to see you, did they undertake to make any conditions as to their pay as foremen?—A. They demanded double the pay of a laborer, and in case a laborer would get $2 they were to get $4. I told them that they would get double the laborers' pay, but that the laborers' pay would be 25 cents gold a day, and they would get double that. They simply came back with one complaint after another. Three or four times I had them just started, and each time they came back—once about their rations, once about rations for the women, and then about the rate of wages. I do not know if they came up here to work or what for. They were orderly and behaved themselves while they were around here. They did not have any trouble, and if there was any of the kind they are said to have complained about—their cooking pots being kicked over—they would have come to see me about it, as they came up with every little piece of trouble they had, where to sleep, what to do about cooking utensils, and every little thing, in fact.

Q. Did they complain about having suffered from cold during the night or having been out in the rain?—A. No; I do not remember any complaint as to that. Their complaint was about rations; they wanted more rations, and the amount I gave them the night before they could not possibly have eaten.

Q. Were there any other parties of so-called Poblete workmen here other than the 250?—A. A small party that had already gone to Camp No. 3. There were some 40 or 50 in that outfit.

Q. Before the arrival of the 250?—A. Yes.

Q. Were they Poblete men also?—A. They were supposed to be, I think.

Q. After the 250 did any more Poblete men come in?—A. No; I do not think so; unless they came up saying they were Poblete men.

Q. How many of these Bicol people have you here?—A. We have 113.

Q. Do they work well?—A. The Bicol men have done very well; are contented, work well, and we have no trouble with them. They do better work than any Filipinos I have ever seen since I have been engaged on this work; they work very quietly and orderly. They have some carpenters with them. We think they are good workmen, superior to the others, and we told the capataces that any of their men who got out a good piece of work that was up to the standard of the American, they would get the same money, because work is what we are after, regardless of the man's color, race, or nationality. If a workman can do the standard of work according to our standard of wages, he can draw the same price. As for this crowd of Poblete, from the time they came in until they left they did absolutely nothing but draw rations all the time they were in here. They were in front of my house during their entire stay and were directly under my observation, and if anything had happened to them about which they could complain I surely would have seen it.

Q. How do you find the work of the Filipino laborer compared with the American?—A. Well, take it on some work—drilling, for example—the Filipino is entirely unable to handle the sledgehammer, but they do work on the hand drill, and in that drill about 2 feet a day to an American's 6 or 8.

JAMES L. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK TO MAJOR KENNON.

I was present during some of the conversations which took place between Mr. Holmes, chief engineer, and the capataces of the Poblete laborers. They arrived in Twin Peaks about 12 o'clock noon on July 20, were rationed, native rations, and immediately after eating them sent one of their number to Mr. Holmes to ascertain what wages were being paid. Mr. Holmes informed them they were to receive 25 cents gold a day, board and quarters. They told Mr. Holmes that they had been promised as much money as an American was receiving if they performed as much work as an American. Mr. Holmes told them they would have to demonstrate their ability to perform that amount of work before they could be promised that pay. The capataz then told Mr. Holmes that he did not want as much money as an Ameri-

can, but would be satisfied with 2 pesos per day. Mr. Holmes informed him that he could not pay any such wages as that and advised him to remain until the return of Major Kennon, which would be the next day. They remained about the camp, apparently satisfied, until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when, as I understand, they made a demand for fresh beef. Mr. Holmes informed them that as soon as beef was killed they would be issued their rations of fresh beef. The next morning the beef was killed, and they were given about 200 pounds in a lump. Without any explanation whatever they immediately bundled up their rice that had been issued to them and their meat and set out on the march for Dagupan. While in the camp they were treated well and with all respect, and were not molested by anyone. to my knowledge. They complained that they did not find things as Mr. Poblete had promised them, and it was their intention to return to their homes.

Q. While these people were here were they under your observation most of the time, in a place where you could see what was going on?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If any American laborers had abused or molested them would you probably have seen it?—A. Yes, sir; I would have seen it.

Q. Where were these workmen quartered on the night they were at Twin Peaks?—A. They were quartered around the station. Some were sleeping at the house of the doctor over there. They slept anywhere they could find shelter, houses not being very plentiful here at that time. Some of them slept here in the unoccupied house of Major Kennon, and others on the verandas.

Q. Do you remember the condition of the weather that night and the next morning; whether it was unusually cold, or whether there was a heavy rain?—As nearly as I can remember, we had no rain on that night or the next morning. If it did rain, it was very light.

Q. Did any of these men complain that they had suffered from the cold or had been exposed to the rain?—A. Not that I ever heard of.

Q. Is it not a fact that all of the talking was done by their capataces?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any of the men having been driven out of houses where they were seeking shelter?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have any other parties of Poblete workmen come here since that 250?—A. No, sir.

NOTE.—I arrived at Twin Peaks on the afternoon of August 23 and left on the morning of the 25th. On Monday, the 24th, I walked up from Twin Peaks to Camp No. 3, a distance of about 4 miles, and saw the work going on. There was a large force of men at work, of many different nationalities, including a number of Filipinos. I talked with many of the Filipino laborers along the route and at the camp in Twin Peaks, especially with those from Albay, as I have a slight knowledge of the Bicol language. They all said that they were satisfied with their employment, that the wages paid them were sufficient, that they were treated kindly by the officials and bosses, the food good, and they had no complaint to make.

Barrio of Asan (Pueblo of Alava), August 25, 1903.

VICTOR RODRIGUEZ, MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTE OF ALAVA.

According to the records of the municipality of Alava, a stranger died in this barrio on the 13th day of July of cholera. I have no knowledge or information concerning the matter other than that shown by the municipal records based upon a report to the teniente of this barrio. I present herewith a certified copy of the record. (Hereto attached, marked "Exhibit D.") This is the only case of death of a stranger that I know of within the jurisdiction of my town during the month of July and the present month of August. Had there been other deaths I am sure I would have received information concerning them from the tenientes of the barrios. During the first days of August, I can not remember the exact date, I received an order from the provincial governor directing that in case any obreros passing through my town, going to or from Dagupan, were sick, hungry, or in need, I should administer to their wants, paying expenses of the same from the municipal funds, as I understood it, to be reimbursed later by the government. According to this order I issued instructions to the tenientes of barrios along the road. There has never been an application for assistance from any obreros.

TEODORICO GENELASO, TENIENTE OF THE BARRIO OF ASAN.

Q. When did you see for the first time Rufino Gutierrez?—A. When I saw him dead.

Q. You did not see him before he was dead?—A. No.

Q. How do you know he died of cholera if you did not see him when he was sick?—A. He had all the signs of cholera, blue nails, and in his clothing, and I saw where he had vomited in the house.

Q. Did any men around here see the body before he died?—A. No; they only saw him when they carried the body.

Q. Was the body in a house alone; were there no other people in it?—A. There was no one in the house.

Q. Do you remember the date about when this happened?—A. It was in the month of July; I can not remember the date.

Q. Did you see any companies of obreros passing through here en route to Dagupan about that time, shortly after the death of this man?—A. Yes; there were many men.

Q. Did you speak to any of them?—A. No.

LAURO VILLAMIL, SERGEANT OF POLICE OF ALAVA.

Some time after the death of this man Gutierrez, a great many obreros passed through here going to Dagupan, and I talked to many of them about what were the conditions up there, who they were, and where they were going, etc., and incidentally, in these conversations, I mentioned to some of them that a man by the name of Gutierrez, from Nueva Cáceres, had died in this barrio, and been buried here.

At Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, August 26, 1903.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR FAVILA.

This is a true copy of my order to the presidentes of the different pueblos in this province, written after my receiving the telegram from Governor Taft to render all assistance to needy "obreros" returning from the Benguet roads, as regards food and transportation. Up to date, so far as I know, no application for assistance has been made by any obreros in any of the pueblos.

Copy of Governor Favila's order is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit E."

I returned to Manila from Dagupan on August 28, and being desirous of finding some record or lists from which the names of persons who died in Tarlac and Pangasinan province could be checked, called upon Mr. Pascual H. Poblete, the following conversation ensuing:

Conversation between Mr. Ross, supervisor of fiscals, and Mr. Pascual H. Poblete, at Manila, August 29, 1903.

"Mr. Ross. Mr. Poblete, I came to see you to ascertain if you can furnish me with lists showing the names of the men who composed the various parties of "obreros" that you sent from Manila to Dagupan and Twin Peaks. I have the list of the first 250, that is the Egasani and Battallones parties, but have no others in my possession and have been unable to obtain them.

"Mr. POBLETE. I am very sorry, but I am unable to furnish you any lists of these men. I never kept any names. I was not expecting to make any money out of it and simply desired to assist the laborers and the government. You understand that with each 105 men there was a capataz, and these capataces were supposed to have lists of their men. I do not know whether they all reserved their lists or not, nor can I give you the names of any of these capataces who might be able to assist you.

"Mr. Ross. Then you are unable to furnish me any data with reference to any of these men?

"Mr. POBLETE. No, sir; I am sorry to say that I can not for the reasons that I have stated."

The letter hereto attached, marked "Exhibit F," was written by the president of the provincial board of health of Pangasinan Province at my request, the information contained in said letter having been taken from his official records. The statement of this official shows that cholera existed in all the towns along the railway through which the Poblete obreros passed on their return trip from Dagupan to Manila. The purpose of this testimony is to show the source of infection of the men that died of cholera at Paniqui and Tarlac, Tarlac Province, it having been stated by the officials of those towns that little or no cholera existed there prior to the arrival of the "obreros" from Dagupan.

The letter hereto attached, marked "Exhibit G," was received by me at Dagupan from the president of the municipal board of health at Moncada, Tarlac Province,

and relates to the death of one Antonio de Robles, of the town of Aliaga, Province of Nueva Ecija, who died of cholera on the 1st day of August, 1903.

Attached hereto, marked "Exhibit H," is a letter from the provincial governor of Tarlac Province to the executive secretary, giving information concerning the death of certain individuals in Tarlac Province. The information given by the provincial governor is based on reports of municipal presidentes and coincides with that obtained by me during my investigations, except that no reference is made to the death of Francisco Malabayabas at Paniqui on July 25, and that he states that Blas Gamboa and Manuel Degano died of starvation, whereas the official records of the municipal board of health of Tarlac show that these two men died of malarial fever. (See testimony of Doctor Espinosa, president of the municipal board of health, Tarlac (p. —.) I believe that the information obtained by the municipal doctor, and made a matter of public record by him is more reliable than that given by the provincial governor on the information of the municipal president, especially when considered with the rest of the testimony, which clearly shows that the needs of these obreros were liberally contributed to by the people of the towns through which they passed, and that there was scarcely a possibility of any of them dying from hunger.

The letter dated August 7, 1903, from the secretary and acting governor of the province of Pampanga, addressed to the honorable civil governor, states that none of the Poblete obreros died in that province. This letter is among the files of the executive bureau in this matter, marked "28866, A35, August 20, 1903."

Attention is invited to copy of a letter hereto attached, marked "Exhibit I," from Major Kennon to Mr. C. L. Schutt, containing instructions as to treatment to be accorded Filipino laborers. In this connection see testimony of Mr. N. M. Holmes and Mr. J. L. Scott (pp. ——), showing that these instructions were complied with; also statements of the men themselves.

A written statement made by Alfonso Acosta, a translation of which is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit J," throws some light on the question of whether or not any of Mr. Poblete's men died of starvation, and also the rumors that were circulated in regard to such alleged deaths.

COMMENT.

During the course of this investigation a large number of witnesses were examined. Every person who was known to have any knowledge or information concerning the facts, or to whom reference was made as having any knowledge or information, was searched out and his testimony taken. The result is quite a voluminous record, of which I will endeavor to give the substance.

It appears from the testimony above set forth and from the records in this matter that early in the month of July, 1903, Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, in charge of the Benguet road works, had a conversation with Mr. Pascual H. Poblete, of the city of Manila with reference to securing laborers to work on the Benguet road, Mr. Poblete having publicly stated that it was within his power to secure a practically unlimited number of laborers; that Major Kennon told Mr. Poblete that he was in need of laborers on the Benguet road and would be very glad, if through his agency, he could secure them. The subject of wages was discussed and Major Kennon informed Mr. Poblete that the rate of wages fixed for Filipino laborers was 25 cents gold, or 50 cents Philippine currency, per day, with rations and quarters, adding that the rate might be increased if they showed ability to perform the same amount of work as laborers of other nationalities and races. It was distinctly stated, however, by Major Kennon (and as he speaks the Spanish language fluently I cannot believe that Mr. Poblete could have misunderstood his remark) that all Filipino laborers must begin at the 25 cents, gold, a day rate, the question of increase to be determined later in case they demonstrated their ability to perform more work.

It appears that Mr. Poblete very soon after his talk with Major Kennon undertook the organization of a body of laborers to send to Benguet. For this purpose he secured the services of several intelligent young Filipinos from Laguna and other provinces to assist him, with the understanding that they were to be employed in the capacity of foremen or capataces.

These capataces went out into the Provinces and organized companies of laborers to go to Benguet, offering them, according to the statements of a number of men who joined these organizations, $4 per day, Mexican, provided they equaled the work of Americans, and $2 a day if they only did half as much work. I interviewed a number of these men and they all claim that that was as far as the capataces went in their statements concerning wages. They further stated that upon their arrival in Manila, having reported at the house of Mr. Poblete, he addressed them from the balcony, offering them these terms.

On the 17th day of July, 1903, 250 of the men assembled at Mr. Poblete's house and proceeded, under the leadership of Andres Egasani, Publio Battallones, and others, to Dagupan, by the railway, having, according to their own statements, been supplied with three days' rations. They arrived at Dagupan about 8 or 9 o'clock on the night of the 17th, ate their supper from the rations on hand and were quartered for the night in stores and "camarines" in the market place. The following day having been issued rations for a two days' journey, they left for Twin Peaks, arriving there July 20. The distance from Dagupan to Twin Peaks is about 35 miles over a very good road. It is possible to walk the distance in a day, but it can be made with the greatest ease in two days. Why it required these men three days to make the trip is not explained. They arrived at Twin Peaks about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, and were received by Mr. Holmes, chief engineer, Major Kennon being absent at the time. They were immediately issued rations, consisting of 500 pounds rice, 10 pounds salt, and 81 pounds bacon, and were told that they would not be expected to remain there, but that the work was farther up the road at Camp No. 3, 4 miles beyond Twin Peaks, where they were to proceed on the following day. They were quartered for the night in the new houses at Twin Peaks, and on the verandas of houses occupied by officials of the road, and made as comfortable as possible—apparently satisfied. Early the following morning, however, when about ready to start for Camp No. 3, they demanded more rations, which Mr. Holmes gave them, notwithstanding the fact that they had already been rationed for twenty-four hours, more than sufficient for the trip to Camp No. 3 (a distance of 4 miles from Twin Peaks). This demand having been complied with was speedily followed by others for rations for the women of the party and for fresh beef, all of which were complied with by Mr. Holmes, even to rationing the women and children of the party; but upon the last issue of fresh beef being made, they immediately packed up their rations and left the camp in the direction of Dagupan, notwithstanding the promise made by the capataz to Mr. Holmes to await the return of Major Kennon, when the difference as to wages promised by Mr. Poblete to the capataces and those actually paid by the Government might be discussed and explained. During their stay at Twin Peaks they were treated with kindness and consideration, were issued rations far beyond their necessities, were constantly under the eyes of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Scott, where it would have been impossible for anyone to have mistreated them without being observed by one or both of these gentlemen. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Scott both state very positively that the men were not abused in any way, but on the contrary they seemed contented and satisfied, except the capataces, who were constantly running to Mr. Holmes with demands. The testimony of Messrs. Holmes and Scott is corroborated by the men I interviewed at Calamba, Cabuyao, and Los Baños, Laguna Province, who stated that they were furnished sufficient food and were not illtreated in any way whatever. The only instance of anything of that nature being, as stated by Eduardo Babate and Isaac Barangalan, that they saw one rice pot kicked over by an American; but if there were any abuses of a serious nature committed by any American or others against these Filipinos, as has been stated by certain individuals, it is indeed strange that they did not come to the knowledge of either Mr. Holmes or Mr. Scott, or were not observed by some of the men present at Twin Peaks on that occasion whose statements have been taken.

Having left Twin Peaks, the 250 proceeded down the road to Dagupan, breaking up into companies and parties on the way, and after remaining a short time in Dagupan, straggling out over the road toward Manila. During this time it appears that there had been other so-called "obrero" companies organized in Manila by Mr. Poblete and started for Dagupan, the total number footing up to about 1,400 men, only about 1,000 of whom, however, reached Dagupan, the others having deserted, or disappeared in some way, en route, and of the 1,000 arriving at Dagupan the only ones that ever reached Twin Peaks or made any effort to do so were the 250 whose movements have been described, except a party of 30 or 40 under a man by the name of Lacosta, that went to Twin Peaks, accepted the terms offered them, went to work and are still working. All of the others returned from Dagupan to Manila without making any effort whatever to reach Twin Peaks, with the exception of a small party that went as far as Pozorrubio and turned back. It is undoubtedly true that a great many of the laborers en route from Manila and other points to Twin Peaks were influenced to abandon the undertaking by statements of members of the 250 whom they met on the road or at Dagupan. The disorganization of these "obrero" companies and the general exodus from Dagupan which followed, resulted in scattering over the country along the line of the railway between Dagupan and Manila several hundred men, most of whom perhaps were not supplied with the means of maintaining themselves on the journey. Notwithstanding this the testimony shows

that there was no suffering from hunger, the people along the route over which they traveled supplying them liberally not only with necessary food, but even with "vino," beetle-nut, cigarettes, and money. Several persons of unquestioned veracity and of high standing in their respective communities gave their testimony on this point and they all state most positively that no one of these men died of starvation, or even suffered from lack of sufficient food, but on the contrary, that they fared remarkably well, the people of the towns through which they passed receiving them into their homes with the hospitality characteristic of the Filipino people and contributing liberally to their assistance. With reference to the deaths which it has been stated occurred among these laborers, I made, with the assistance of provincial and municipal authorities of Tarlac and Pangasinan provinces, and constabulary officers, a very careful investigation and have found that the following-named persons died during the time of the obrero movement:

TARLAC PROVINCE.

Tarlac.—Romaldo Santiago; died July 27, from cholera; 30 years of age; occupation, laborer; residence, Angot, Bulacan province. Melicio Gabriel; died July 30, from cholera; 35 years of age; occupation, laborer; residence, San Rafael, Bulacan province. Blas Gamboa; died July 22, from malarial fever; 33 years of age; residence, unknown. Manuel Legano; died July 23, from malarial fever; 30 years of age; residence, unknown.

Paniqui.—Francisco Malabayabas; died July 25, from cholera; 19 years of age; occupation, laborer; residence, Los Baños, Laguna province.

Bambam.—Isidoro Leidea; died July 24, from cholera; 18 years of age; residence, Lipa, Batangas province. Hipolito Nuñez; died July 27, from cholera; 28 years of age; residence, Angot, Bulacan province. Catalino Quilala; died July 27, from cholera; 36 years of age; residence, Maliano, Albay province.

Moncada.—Antonio de Robles; died August 1, from cholera; residence, Aliaga, Nueva Ecija province.

PANGASINAN PROVINCE.

Bautista.—Martin Miranda; died July 20, from cholera. Francisco Espiritu; died July 31, from cholera. Sinforosa Roque (wife of Nicolas Solas); died July 31, from cholera.

San Carlos.—Simplino Tua; died July 23, from diarrhea.

Urdaneta.—Laborer, surname unknown, called "Marielo;" died July 24, cause not stated. Apefano Boan; died July 16, from cholera. Clara Manoalo (wife of a laborer); died July 23, bathing when in heated condition.

Alava.—Rufino Gutierrez; died, barrio Asan, on August 10, as stated by Inspector De Witt, Philippine Islands; 23 years of age. Municipal records show July 13 as date of death, from cholera.

Only one of the above-named individuals, Francisco Malabayabas, has been identified as a Poblete "obrero," he having died of cholera at Paniqui, Tarlac province, on the 25th day of July, 1903; the others who died were said to be strangers in the towns where they were found and were traveling along the road at the same time that the obreros were, and upon this the assumption is based and the statement made by some officials in reporting on these matters that they were members of these organizations.

NOTE.—A careful examination and comparison of the names of the men reported dead with the only list in our possession (that of the 250 laborers that left Manila for Twin Peaks on the 17th day of July), shows Francisco Malabayabas as the only member of that organization that died. It is shown by the record of the testimony in this case that Mr. Poblete, when asked to produce lists of the other parties and companies of laborers that left Manila was unable to do so, and we are left without any definite information on this point.

Before going north I was unable to obtain the names of any persons supposed to have died, except those of Francisco Malabayabas and Lucio Gutierrez. The statements concerning the death of Malabayabas were verified at Paniqui, except that the testimony of his brother, Pedro, that Francisco died of starvation, was found to be untrue. With reference to Lucio Gutierrez, I made a very careful and searching inquiry, it having been stated by Andres Egasani and Publio Batallones, that on the march from Dagupan to Twin Peaks, Gutierrez being in an exhausted condition, had dropped out of the column at some barrio of Pozorrubio, two of the company remaining to take care of him, and that upon their return, two days later, they found that Gutierrez had died. The manner of these witnesses when testifying concerning this matter aroused my suspicions, which were confirmed by the result, and the case of

Gutierrez affords a very good illustration of the reckless and ill-advised manner in which these statements concerning deaths have been made. The president of the municipal board of health and the presidente of Pozorrubio state positively that no deaths occurred among the Poblete "obreros" within the jurisdiction of their town. Arriving at the barrio of Asan of the town of Alava I interviewed the presidente and teniente of the barrio and secured an official certificate (Exhibit D) from the municipal secretary regarding the death of a man by the name of Rufino Gutierrez, of Nueva Cáceres, which certificate shows that the man died of cholera at Asan, on the 13th day of July, three days before the Poblete men left Manila. As shown by the list of the 250 laborers that went to Twin Peaks there was a man among the number by the name of Lucio Gutierrez, whose place of residence I have been unable to ascertain, but who is said to have joined at Calamba. Even if it is true, as stated by Egasan and Batallones that this man left the company at some place in the vicinity of Pozorrubio, there is no ground for the belief that he died there, the truth probably being that he lost interest in the undertaking and returned to Dagupan with the two men who were said to have remained with him, and that the others, hearing that a man of the same name had died in the barrio of Asan, jumped to the conclusion that the dead man was Lucio Gutierrez and so reported it.

NOTE.—The statement of Alfonso Acosta (Exhibit J), the testimony of Brigida Abril and Pedro Malabayabas, afford further illustrations of the loose and reckless manner in which these stories of suffering and deaths were circulated. Another instance of the same character is found in the testimony of Doctor Espinosa, president of the municipal board of health of Tarlac province asking for data concerning the death of two individuals, named Blas Gamboa and Manuer Legano, promptly replied with a note (Exhibit A), stating that they had died of starvation, but when called upon by me for a personal statement and requested to produce his official records the doctor discovered that he was mistaken, and stated that he had written the note (Exhibit A) hurriedly, and that as a matter of fact both men had died of fever, as shown by his records and confirmed by personal investigation, and that to his knowledge no one had died of starvation in Tarlac. Doctor Espinosa was until recently the treasurer of "La Unión Obrera Democrática."

The final result of this inquiry, after searching out every bit of information obtainable, and running down all sorts of rumors and reports, shows that one man (Francisco Malabayabas), identified as a member of one of the Poblete companies, died of cholera on a trip from Dagupan to Manila, it having been reported by his brother and some of his friends that he died of "starvation." That sixteen others, strangers in the towns in which they were found, died of cholera and fevers during the time the Poblete "obreros" were traveling through Tarlac and Pangasinan provinces.

As shown by the map of the route from Twin Peaks to Dagupan hereto attached (marked Exhibit C), it is extremely improbable that the three people who died in Urdaneta were connected with the Poblete organizations. As to whether the other thirteen were or were not connected with these organizations, there is no proof; but assuming that they were members of the Poblete companies, I can not see how the government or any of its agents can be held responsible, even in the remotest degree, for their death, or that anything more than their own folly and that of their leaders led them to their unfortunate end. It is not surprising that of more than 1,000 men, scattered along the highways, and straggling through the country as these people were, with cholera existing in nearly all the towns through which they passed, that some of them should have fallen victims to the disease. The only wonder is that more did not die.

The stories of suffering and death from starvation among these people are shown by this testimony to be entirely untrue. On the contrary, the testimony shows that they were liberally supplied by the people of the country through which they traveled with necessities, and even luxuries, having been so well provided for in fact that the order of the civil governor to the provincial governors of Pangasinan and Tarlac provinces to expend a certain sum for the relief of needy persons belonging to these obrero companies, and to provide them with transportation to Manila was not taken advantage of. An interesting piece of information elicited during the course of this inquiry is that the letter to the civil governor, signed by Mariano Vijandre, Gerardo Cabrera, and another (on file among the papers in this matter, marked "29684 A1, July 27, 1903"), in which a tale of hardship and suffering, not sustained by the testimony, is told, and in which Mr. Pascual H. Poblete is referred to as a man "whose disinterested affection for his fellow-countrymen is proverbial, as has been proven by the facts on more than one occasion," was written by Mr. Poblete himself and signed by these men, Vijandre and Cabrera, at Mr. Poblete's request.

It is very evident from the testimony that the persons responsible for the sensational stories circulated in Manila at the time of the return of the so-called "obreros"

from the north had no reliable information on the subject, but that they seized upon a lot of vague and indefinite rumors, and with the aid of their imaginations worked them up into the statements, letters, and newspaper articles which they endeavored to pass off upon the government and the public as the truth.

Very respectfully,

JAMES ROSS,
Supervisor of Fiscals.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
(Through the office of the honorable the attorney-general, Manila, P. I.)

EXHIBIT A.

Señor CATANJAL: Los individuos Blas Gamboa y Manuel Legano eran transeuntes; el 1° era vecino de Cabiao, Nueva Ecija de 33 años de edad y casado.

El 2° era vecino de S. Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, de 30 años de edad y casado.

Fallecieron de hambre según se averiguó; el 1° fallecio el dia 23 de julio pasado y el 2° el 24 del mismo mes.

Suyo

J. ESPINOSA.

EXHIBIT B.

CONSTABULARY OF PANGASINAN,
OFFICE OF THE SENIOR INSPECTOR,
Dagupan, P. I., August 15, 1903.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT, PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with letter to the chief of the Philippines constabulary, dated August 10, 1903, and signed by William H. Taft, civil governor, of which an official copy was furnished this office for investigation and detailed report, I have the honor to forward herewith the following reports of death of Poblete workmen from presidentes of the different municipalities.

Bautista, Pangasinan: Martin Miranda died of cholera July 30; buried in Civil Cemetery, Bautista. Francisco Espiritu died of cholera July 31; buried in Civil Cemetery, Bautista. Señora Sinforosa Roque (wife of Nicolas Solas, laborer) died of cholera July 31; was buried in Civil Cemetery, Bautista.

San Carlos, Pangasinan: Simplino Tua died of diarrhea July 23; was buried in Municipal Cemetery of San Carlos, Pangasinan.

Uraneta, Pangasinan: Reported by presidente, one laborer died of cholera, whose surname was unprocurable, only he was called "Marielo;" died July 24 at Urdaneta and was buried in Municipal Cemetery. Apefano Boan died at Urdaneta of cholera July 16; was buried in Municipal Cemetery. Clara Manoalo, the wife of a laborer, died at Urdaneta July 23; cause, bathing when in a heated condition; was buried in Municipal Cemetery at Urdaneta.

There has also been reported one Poblete laborer died at Alava, but to date no reply has been received from courier that was dispatched from Twin Peaks August 13; immediately upon his arrival, name will be wired, if reported death is substantiated. The above is a complete list of deaths of Poblete workmen that have occurred in the province of Pangasinan while en route and returning from Twin Peaks. Inspector De Witt reports no deaths in Alava (August 15).

Very respectfully,

J. F. W. RICKARDS,
Captain and Inspector,
Senior Inspector, Constabulary, Province of Pangasinan.

(An official copy respectfully furnished to supervisor of fiscals, Manila, for his information.)

NOTE: AUGUST 17, 1903.

Telegram from De Witt states that one of the Poblete workmen, named Rufino Gutierrez, age 23 years, died in barrio of Asan of Alava on August 10, of cholera; was buried in Municipal Cemetery of Alava.

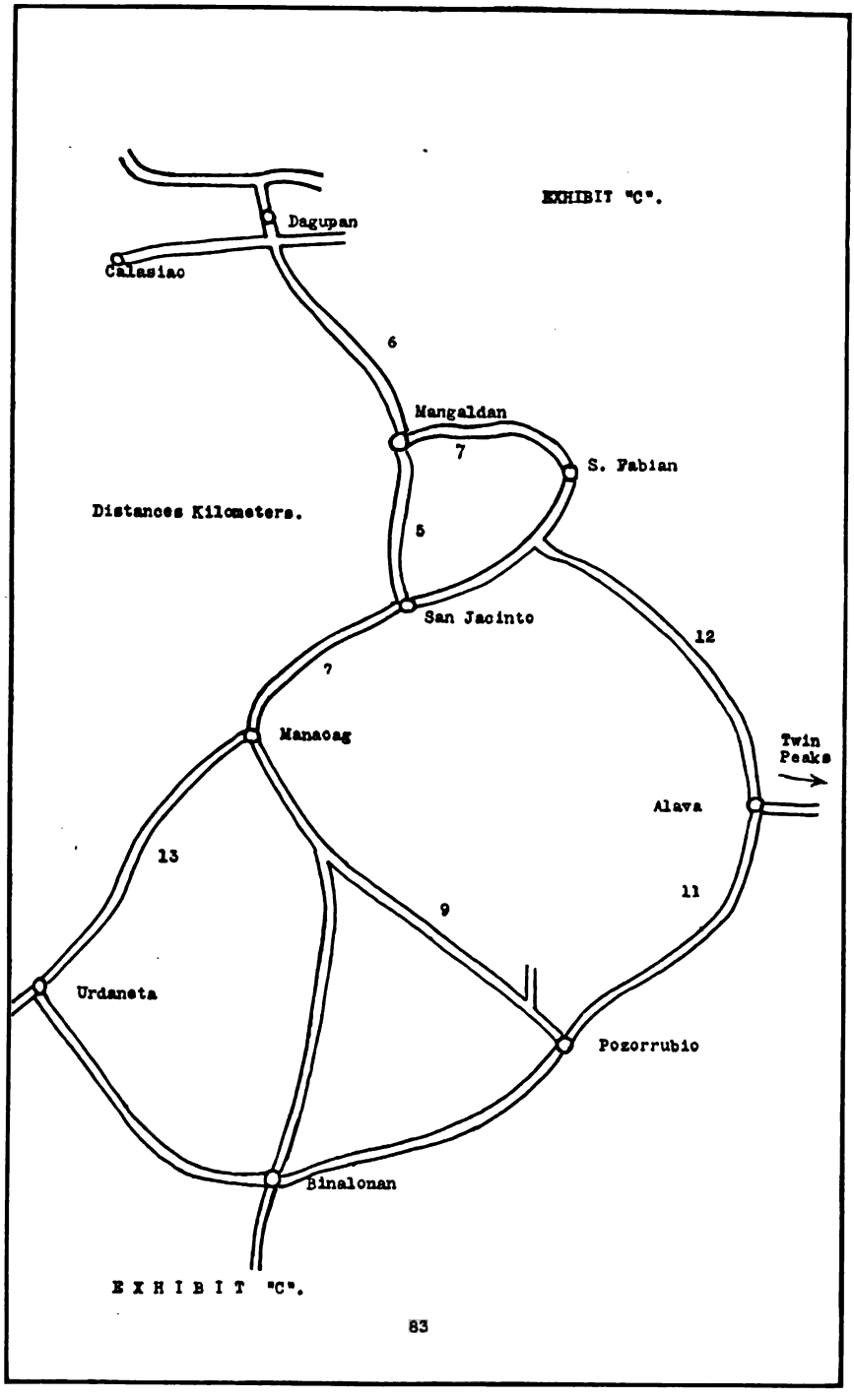


EXHIBIT "C".
Dagupan
Calasiao
6
Mangaldan
7
S. Fabian
Distances Kilometers.
5
San Jacinto
12
7
Manaoag
Twin Peaks
Alava
13
11
9
Urdaneta
Pozorrubio
Binalonan
EXHIBIT "C".
83

EXHIBIT C.

EXHIBIT D.

PARTIDA DE DEFUNCIÓN DE RUFINO GUTIÉRREZ.

Macario Fortich, secretario municipal de este pueblo de Alava, provincia de Pangasinan, certifica que á folio del libro de registro civil de este municipio se halla un asiento de defunción del tenor siguiente:

En 13 del julio de 1903, según manifestación del teniente de barrio de Asan, de este municipio, el individuo llamado Rufino Gutiérrez, de 21 años de edad, natural de Panaga, provincia de Nueva Cáceres, según su cédula personal que se habia encontrado, se suponía falleció por efectos de colera, según observaciones que presentó su cadaver al hallarle en una casa deshabitada en dicho barrio de Asan.

Lo preinserto concuerda con su original, á que me remito, que firmo en Alava, 24 de agosto de 1903, de que certifico.

MACARIO FORTICH, *Secretario Municipal.*

EXHIBIT E.

[Telegrama circular.]

LINGAYEN, *3 Agosto 1903.*

Presidente Municipal ——— ———:

Sírvase informar inmediatamente á esta oficina si en ese municipio han fallecido algunos obreros de Poblete procedentes de Benguet. En su caso manifieste sus nombres, donde y cuando murieron y fueron enterrados y la causa de su muerte.

Caso de hallarse en esa jurisdicción algunos de dichos trabajadores, préstesles auxilios necesarios para su alimentación, quedando autorizado el Tesorero Municipal para dar á los trabajadores arroz y vianda que no excedan de 20 céntimos mex. diario á cada trabajador debidamente identificado, y notifique á todos los trabajadores que vuelvan á Manila presentándose á los jefes de las estaciones del ferro-carril quienes les derán libre pasage, facilitándoles los auxilios á los enfermos para llegar á la estación más inmediata.

Sírvase transcribir este despacho á los Presidentes de ——— ———.

FAVILA, *Gobernador.*

Verdadera copia.

EXHIBIT F.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PANGASINAN,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Lingayen, Pangasinan, 25 Agto. de 1898.

Certifico: Que á petición verbal del Tesorero Provincial, los pueblos que á continuación se expresan han denunciado el cólera desde las fechas siguientes: Dagupan, desde el 1° de julio; Binalonan, desde el 6 de julio; Malasiqui, desde el 9 de julio; Bautista, desde el 12 de julio; Calasiao, desde el 12 de julio; Bayambang, desde el 16 de julio; Urdanete, desde el 16 de julio; Pozurrubio, desde el 22 de julio; Alava, desde el 15 de este mes; San Carlos, desde el 17 de este mes.

Todos los expresados pueblos continuan con la enfermedad en la fecha de la presente.

V. JESUS,
Pres. Prov. de la Junta de Sanidad, Pangasinan.

EXHIBIT G.

JUNTA MUNICIPAL DE SANIDAD DE MONCADA, TARLAC, I. F.,
OFICINA DEL PRESIDENTE,
21 de agosto de 1903.

En 31 de julio del mes próximo pasado se me presentó el vecino de este pueblo Don Silvino López, solicitando que se ingrese al hospital de coléricos establecido provisionalmente en este pueblo la persona de un obrero que se dice, era procedente

de Benguet, y que acaba de llegar en esta día; enterado de ello, con el solicitante nos apersonamos al presidente municipal y hemos podido conseguir sin pérdida de momentos todo auxilio, para el traslado inmediato del enfermo, desde la vía ferrea, hacia el hospital citado. Hechas las averiguaciones, resulta que se llama Antonio de Robles, natural y vecino de Aliaga, Nueva Ecija y que estaba atacado de cólera morbo asiático en estado tan grave. Se le administró los medicamentos y alimentos nesesarios y apesar de ello, murió el día siguiente 1° de agosto, habiéndose sido enterrado en el cementerio municipal de este pueblo en el mismo día.

(Signature illegible.)
Presidente Municipal de Sanidad de Moncada, Tarlac, I. F.

EXHIBIT H.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
Tarlac, P. I., August 11, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: Pursuant to the directions of the honorable the civil governor contained in his telegram of the 1st and 3d of the present month, relative to the workmen for the Benguet road, I have the honor to annex the replies of several municipal presidents of this province in regard to this particular, inviting your attention especially to the reports made by the presidents of the pueblos traversed by the railroad in this province, of which the following is an abstract:

Beginning with the 21st of July last, several groups of the aforesaid workmen have passed through Moncada, one of whom, a citizen of Santa Cruz, Laguna, by the name of Servando Ortega, remained with Mr. Silvino Lopez, a resident of Moncada. On the 31st of the same month one Antonio de Robles, from Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, arrived suffering from cholera, and died of this disease in the hospital established in that pueblo.

Gerona.—Numerous workmen also arrived in Gerona imploring public charity, although fortunately no death occurred among them in that pueblo.

Tarlac.—Numerous workmen passed through Tarlac imploring public charity, the following having been attacked by cholera and taken to the convent of the church here: Tomas Marcellano, 29 years of age, single, a native of Daraga, Albay, and resident of San Miguel, Manila; Damaso Valencia, 23 years old, native of Baliuag, Bulacan, and resident of San Miguel, Manila; Ignacio Bantog, 24 years old, single, native of Angot, Bulacan, and resident of San Nicolas, Manila. These men recovered from their illness. In the same convent the following-named men died of cholera: On July 27, Romualdo Santiago, single, a native of Angat, Bulacan, and on the 30th of the same month, Melecio Gabriel, single, of San Rafael, in the same province. They were buried in the cemetery for cholera dead of this municipality. The following-named workmen have died in the barrio of San Nicolas, Tarlac, from starvation, as it is reported: Blas Gamboa, 33 years of age, a native of and resident of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, married to Lucia Cudia on July 23 last; Manuel Legano, 30 years of age, of San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, married to Maria Austria on the 24th of the same month. They were buried free of charge in the Catholic cemetery of this pueblo.

Murcia.—Many of them passed through Murcia, and some of them had the fever, in consequence of the hunger which they suffered, as it is reported. None of them died, however.

Capas.—Many of them passed through Capas, most of them with wives and children, hungry and begging food from house to house. Those who arrived half naked were given clothes. Fortunately no death occurred here.

Bamban.—Many of them were there, their number being estimated at 200. Three of them died of cholera and were buried at isolated spots in the said pueblo. Their names were: Isidoro Laidea, native of Lipa, Batangas; Hipolito Nuñez, of Angat, Bulacan, and Catalino Quilala, of Albay; they died on the 24th, 27th, and 31st of July last.

It is reported that none of the workmen have come through the pueblos which are not on the railroad.

I have the honor to inform you of this for your knowledge.

Very respectfully,

ALFONSO RAMOS,
Provincial Governor, Tarlac, P. I.

EXHIBIT I.

MANILA, *July 9, 1903.*

Mr. C. L. SCHUTT, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: You are hereby appointed employee of the Benguet road, at a salary of $75 per month and rations from July 10, 1903.

You will proceed as soon as practicable to Dagupan and there take charge of the receiving and forwarding of laborers destined for the Benguet road.

Under the terms of the agreement made, all the Filipino laborers for the road will march to Twin Peaks, but will be furnished sufficient rice for the journey, which should not be more than two days. This you will buy at the lowest rates obtainable for first-class rice, at the rate of 3 chupas of rice per day for each laborer. The Government can not pay for the rations of wives or families. Every assistance will be given natives in getting them started. They should remain in Dagupan as short a time as possible. If possible they should be started on the road to Twin Peaks the same day they arrive in Dagupan.

You will engage native boats to unload native laborers arriving by steamer. Natives will invariably be accorded courteous and considerate treatment.

In case of Chinese laborers no assistance except information shall be given without a special authority in each case, as their contract provides that they pay for their own maintenance. So also with American laborers. They pay their own expenses.

Please see the agent of Benguet road now at Dagupan and assist him in any way you can. He will continue in charge of the shipment of supplies, but I wish you to ascertain what transportation in and around Dagupan is available for him. Consult the agent in this matter. Use your best judgment in forwarding the interest of the Government in the matter intrusted to you.

Respectfully, L. W. V. KENNON, *Major, in charge.*

EXHIBIT J.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, Alfonso Acosta, reached Tarlac on the 9th instant on official business, and while on the railway station I noticed that a foreman and two members of Poblete's gang were getting on the train. I approached said foreman to ask him what had happened, and he replied to me that he was taking his two men over to Manila, as they had no money to pay their fare; and he went for money, so as to send them off, and upon reaching the railway station he was told they had free passage; and I asked him, "Is it true that Poblete's men have died of starvation on the way?" Said foreman replied to me: "No, sir; it is true that two have died, but it has been through drunkenness and cholera."

On the afternoon of the 5th I landed from the train and took toward my home. From a long way I saw my children all dressed in mourning, and from downstairs I asked them why were they weeping. At this my wife also came out, embracing me and saying, "Alfonso, Alfonso, we were told that you died of starvation, with ten other hombres more;" and once being there, and they were convinced I was not dead, I told them to take their mourning clothes off.

ALFONSO ACOSTA.

REPORT OF R. H. NOBLE, CAPTAIN, U. S. INFANTRY, AID-DE-CAMP TO CIVIL GOVERNOR, CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION MADE BY HIM OF THE POBLETE LABORERS WHO RETURNED FROM BENGUET ROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 31, 1903.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows concerning the disposition made by me, in accordance with your instructions of yesterday, of the returned laborers from the Dagupan-Benguet Road which Pascual H. Poblete claimed were at his house, No. 18 Calle Gunao, desiring to return to their homes in the provinces.

Transportation to Calamba and Santa Cruz was arranged for with Yangco & Co. at the rate of 35 and 45 cents Mexican, respectively, a slight reduction on the regular

fare; and 8 sacks of rice were placed at the office of the steamers for distribution to the workmen upon their departure this morning for their homes.

As Mr. Poblete had arranged with you to furnish correct lists of the 250 men desiring to return to their homes, I went to his house last night at the hour agreed upon. He stated that the lists were not yet ready. Seeing probably about seventy-five or eighty men standing about, I asked if these were the men who had returned from Dagupan, and he said, "Yes." Being asked where the remainder of the 250 men were, he stated that they had not as yet come in from looking for work about the city, which was the reason why the list of 250 had not yet been made out. I told him that it was absolutely essential to have the lists as agreed upon, and a correct list should be made, even if it took all night; and that up till midnight he could send the lists to me at Malacañan. He also stated to me that 19 men were so sick in his house as to be unable to travel, and that he was incurring great expense in paying for their physician and for medicines for them. I told him that I would speak to you concerning this matter and see if a medical officer of the civil government could not attend to their cases.

At midnight one of Poblete's men, who is in charge of the party from Calamba, came to Malacañan and presented me with a list of exactly 250 men, whom he stated were the workmen from the provinces of Laguna and Batangas desiring to return to their homes this morning. Upon glancing at these lists I perceived that they were arranged in twenties, which was not the arrangement agreed upon between Mr. Poblete and myself when I called at his house, he having agreed to make parties of thirty-five, to whom should be given 1 picul of rice, or sufficient for two days' rations of rice for that number of men returning to their homes; and as the arrangement of twenties was precisely the one made in sending these men to Dagupan, and there being just 250 men, neither more nor less, I asked the man if he was sure that this was the list that Mr. Poblete had given him to be given to Governor Taft in accordance with the agreement of yesterday morning. He said that it was; but upon further cross-examination, and my intimation that if he made misstatements to me I would call the police officer, he stated that it was a fact that this list which he had presented to me was not the list of the men who were returning to their homes, but was a copy of a list which had been made out, on the 16th day of July, of those men who went north to Dagupan. I told him he should inform Mr. Poblete for me that deceit of this kind would not go with me; that a correct list would be furnished, and that I would be present at the steamers and call the list of names of the men who were to go.

This morning, at a quarter past 6, I called at Mr. Poblete's house and inquired for him or for some member of his family, when I was informed that they were not yet awakened. I told the servant that it would be necessary for Mr. Poblete, or his representative, to go down to the wharf, as I had previously arranged the night before, in order to assist in the return to their homes of these men whom he had asked the Government to provide transportation for. In a few moments his son came down and stated that it was a misunderstanding. I told him that as we were doing his father's work we expected that he would manifest sufficient interest to be present and lend assistance at the wharf.

Arriving at the wharf, there were found to be present 22 men and 4 women from Santa Cruz, 10 men who were marked to go to Los Baños, and 14 marked to go to Calamba; 50 in all. Mr. Sulueta, interpreter for the firm of Waite & Early, was there to assist me, and Mr. Amidon, agent for Yangco & Co., also assisted me, inquiring individually of each one whether he was a bona fide returned Poblete laborer en route to his home, and, being assured that they were, they were divided into two parties. Subsequently 3 more men came and joined the party for Calamba, making 53 in all. Four of the number were from Lipa and 2 from San José, province of Batangas; all the rest were from the province of Laguna.

One sack of rice was given to each of these detachments to be distributed among them on the steamer en route. Each man would thus receive by equitable distribution between 5 and 6 "chupas" (or about 5 pounds) of rice, which the men stated to me would be sufficient for their necessities, as none of them lived at more than two days' distance from Manila, and the greater part would arrive home this afternoon.

About the time these arrangements were completed, and a few minutes only before the departure of the steamers, Mr. Poblete's son Vicente arrived on the scene.

With reference to the sick, Doctor Stafford, to whom I delivered your instructions, informed me this morning that when he went to Mr. Poblete's house, early this morning, he had some difficulty in getting in, and finally found 1 sick man behind a screen. He was not very sick, but as the doctor preferred to treat him in the hospital, he had him sent there. Upon asking Mr. Poblete where the other 18 sick

men were, he stated that they had gone to Batangas. I invite attention to the fact that but 6 men of those who went on the steamer stated that they were from Batangas, and none of them claimed to be sick, and none appeared sick.

As Mr. Sulueta speaks Tagalog fluently, he kindly informed the members of these detachments of the arrangements that were made for the division of the rice, and charged them to see that the men to whom it was delivered made the proper distribution. Mr. Sulueta also inquired diligently among the men as to the cause of their returning to Manila. They stated that Mr. Poblete had promised them that none of them would receive less than 50 cents, and to some of them he had promised $1 gold; also that the provision for housing them at Twin Peaks was as yet inadequate.

Having seen it reported in the newspapers that a large number of these men had died en route, I asked the one in charge from Calamba how many there were who had died, and he stated to me that there were 7. I did not have time to verify this statement with the remainder of his party; but as he was the same man that had attempted to deceive me with the list the night before, and, as only 50 workmen, instead of 250, presented themselves, it would seem that a discount of about 80 per cent might be taken as reasonable.

Very respectfully,

R. H. NOBLE,
Captain, United States Infantry,
Aid-de-Camp to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

EXHIBIT O.

REPORT OF CAPT. A. R. COUDEN, COMMANDANT, U. S. NAVAL STATION, CAVITE, ON FILIPINO LABOR EMPLOYED AT THE NAVY-YARD.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET,
PHILIPPINE SQUADRON, FLAGSHIP RAINBOW,
Cavite, P. I., November 13, 1903.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the civil governor of the Philippines, with the request that you submit the report therein mentioned for transmission at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

YATES STIRLING,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander of the Philippine Squadron, United States Asiatic Fleet.

The COMMANDANT,
U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, November 12, 1903.

ADMIRAL: I am informed that Captain Couden, U. S. Navy, as the commandant of the navy-yard at Cavite, has had a large experience in dealing with Filipino labor, and as in my annual report I feel obliged to make some reference to the subject it would give me great pleasure if I could have the views of Captain Couden in this matter. I have spoken to him informally in regard to it, but I take this more formal method of securing the report.

With the hope that my request may be granted, believe me,

Sincerely, yours,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

Rear-Admiral YATES STIRLING, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Philippine Squadron, Cavite, P. I.

U. S. NAVAL STATION, *Cavite, P. I., December 12, 1903.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 13, 1903, transmitting a letter from the Hon. W. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands.

2. There are large numbers of Filipinos employed at this station in all capacities, from common laborers, writers, copyists, minor clerks, to mechanics, including boat builders, machinists, boiler makers, leather workers, sailmakers, flag makers, ship fitters, riveters, blacksmiths, and all the various trades and callings of a naval repair yard.

3. As to common labor, when a gang of men is employed on one sort of labor continuously they become after a time very satisfactory; for instance, we have a gang handling coal, and no better men for the work could be asked. It is possible to observe this labor and to readily determine its character, and the cheerfulness and activity displayed is surprising and commendable. These men are employed by the day and not by the ton handled.

4. Common labor where it is of a changing character, for instance, piling lumber one day, loading cascos another, digging trenches, cleaning up a piece of ground, seems unsatisfactory; they are not quick to work in unison and with efficiency. Desultory work, such as keeping the roads and walks cleared of all rubbish, leaves,

etc., is always open to view, and as in all parts of the world such labor is lazily and inefficiently performed by the least capable and least ambitious. On the whole, I believe the common labor here at Cavite is fair and that it is improving from month to month.

5. *Clerks, writers, and copyists.*—There is a tendency more marked here than in the United States to seek employment in these grades, but the tendency has very noticeably diminished within the last year, as it has been vigorously discouraged. They make excellent copyists and typewriters, neat and rapid, but are much handicapped as to usefulness by their lack of English and the consequent necessity of making an original smooth copy. The younger boys are rapidly picking up English, and this will much increase their value in these occupations.

6. We build here many ship's boats and do it at a constantly decreasing cost; in this department we have an excellent American foreman, who has now a competent and faithful set of employees. They are very industrious; an idle man is never seen; they do good work and exhibit a desire to do the best possible.

7. Boiler makers are doing good work, and they show a marked improvement in the last year; ship fitters and riveters are good and improving.

8. The older sailmakers who learned their trade under other systems are faithful workers, but can not work from a plan or sketch on a reduced scale, while the younger men who are now learning the trade exhibit great interest and quickness in picking up our methods, and will, our chief sailmaker believes, make most excellent workmen, capable of planning and executing work as foremen. The flag makers, all Filipinos, make the neatest and handsomest work I have ever seen and are entirely satisfactory. This work has all been learned at this yard.

9. Machinists are employed in large numbers and have improved very noticeably; some of the younger men who have received all their training here are very quick to learn and are found the most satisfactory when new machines from the United States are introduced. Men who are really little more than boys are running such machines very satisfactorily.

10. *Apprentices.*—Within the last six months we have commenced entering apprentices in the various trades. The number of these was fixed by the Navy Department in accordance with the practice at home. The system promises such excellent results that a large increase in the number allowed has been asked for and will probably be granted. A very few years under this method will make this a school for the education of mechanics, not only for our own needs but for the general good of the islands. There will grow such a demand for efficient handicraftsmen in the mechanical arts in the various ports of these islands that a succession of apprentices, becoming journeymen, will commence their journeyings and spread the gospel of steady industry and its rewards.

11. *Molders.*—Molding is the only trade in which we have no Filipino men employed. It appears that no foundry was ever established here (Cavite) in which Filipinos were employed; all of our molders are Chinamen, receiving abnormal wages. We have, however, commenced the apprentice system in this branch and hope to make progress in their training, though the circumstances are very adverse.

12. *Leather workers.*—The making of magazine buckets and similar articles of heavy leather for use in connection with the handling of ammunition is successfully carried on, the men receiving their instructions here recently.

13. There is a marked improvement in the carpenter's gangs observable within the last year.

14. While comparisons between Filipino labor and that of Chinamen and others is futile because of the many variable quantities that have different values according to one's point of view, there is no doubt in my own mind that Filipino labor will prove more satisfactory at this station than any foreign labor, and that in the trades it will be satisfactory; that its employment will be of great value to all the people of the province, and indirectly to other parts of the islands, in educating them to see the advantages of stability and quiet and the opportunities for permanent betterment of their own and their children's lives. An improvement in the physical condition of the workmen, and more especially of the younger generation, is visible within the last year, due to the gradual improvement in food because of the greater capacity to purchase, and greater demands of the system because of greater industry.

15. Inclosed herewith are recent reports from the various heads of departments of the station on this subject.

Very respectfully,

A. R. COUDEN,
Captain, U. S. Navy, Commandant.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., December 7, 1903.

SIR: Referring to the commandant's No. 2483, dated November 16, 1903, for a report in detail of the progress made by Filipino labor, skilled and unskilled, during the past year, I have the honor to submit the following:

SKILLED LABOR.

(a) *Machinists.*—Machinists have progressed to a very considerable extent in the ordinary routine work of their trade; they are, however, noticeably handicapped by their inability to read a drawing or blue print, and in this respect they do not seem to make any marked improvement.

(b) *Electrical machinists.*—Electrical machinists have progressed very little in their line of work. They are able to run wires and make ordinary connections, and have also learned to make repairs on small motors and to rewind armatures, but if the connection is in any way intricate, as in a cross-connected armature, they do not seem to be able to grasp the method. However, there is very little of this class of work and no great advancement in proficiency could be looked for. One of the worst faults they have is that if on completion of a job the work shows there is an error somewhere, they are totally unable to retrace their work and find wherein is the fault.

(c) *Carpenters.*—Carpenters have shown the greatest improvement in the class of work that is done in this department, which, however, is not of a high order. They have done some very clever work in the way of desks, file cases, etc., but the bulk of their work has consisted in the making of chart boards, tool handles, and rigging appliances, which they have done well and satisfactorily.

(d) *Riggers.*—There is very little fault to find with the manner in which the employees of this subdepartment carry out their work. Most of them are old and experienced hands and as there is very little, if any, technical knowledge required in their line, they are apparently steadily improving.

(e) *Sailmakers.*—The quality of work that is being turned out by the sailmakers is, on the whole, very good, but as the ability to read a print or follow a plan is essentially a quality of an expert sailmaker, and one which none of these men possesses, constant supervision on the part of the foreman is imperative. The chief sailmaker tells me he accounts for this by the fact that most of his men are old hands and learned their trade under the Spanish rule, a method much more crude than the one in present use.

(f) *Flag makers.*—These women have learned to work from a sketch or plan and have attained such a degree of proficiency that very little, if any, supervision on the part of the foreman is necessary. Neatness and dispatch characterize their work and its quality is good. Their progress has been really marked.

(g) *Clerks.*—The clerks are as a rule improving. With hardly an exception every man is proficient in the individual task assigned him, one in particular having acquired remarkable speed on the typewriter. All of them are, however, at a great disadvantage in not being able to construe English to any extent, and but one or two appear to go to any pains to overcome this.

UNSKILLED LABOR.

This class adapt themselves very readily as a rule to the work given them, and are, the younger men particularly, apparently anxious to learn. In this respect it is thought worthy of mention what the chief sailmaker tells me of the apprentices in his department. They are naturally apt, and as they have nothing to unlearn (as have most of the older hands), what they are once taught they readily grasp, and he is, he says, sanguine of their developing in time into really first-class workmen.

In summarizing the progress made by all subdepartments, both skilled and unskilled, it would appear that the underlying principle which will tend to ultimately retard Filipino labor from becoming really A1 workmen is their low degree of intelligence and consequent lack of a knowledge of the fundamental theories of their respective trades until they acquire which there is always the possibility that, if left to their own devices, some new phase of their work will present itself and which they will be unable to solve unaided.

Very respectfully,

J. F. PARKER,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Equipment Officer.

The COMMANDANT,
U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., December 3, 1903.

SIR: Referring to the commandant's letter dated November 16, 1903, which requests a full and complete report on the progress of Filipino labor during the last year, I have the honor to report as follows:

2. As the efficiency of the Filipino mechanic is so closely interwoven with the efficiency of the department of which I have charge, I dwelt somewhat on the subject in question in my annual report dated July 6, 1903.

3. Being head of the department, my recommendations were based necessarily on grounds to promote the efficiency of the department, the simultaneous improvement of the Filipino being alluded to more as incidental.

4. I quote below verbatim from my annual report and will comment later in this communication, giving my views at the present time, and showing where I have modified my views, if I have done so.

5. *Administration of department.*—"1. The principal difficulty in the administration of this department is the want of the proper supervision in the individual shops. This is a loss to the Government financially. In addition to the business side, there seems another phase worthy of consideration in connection with this.

"2. The Government has been spending stupendous sums of money for the education of the Filipino, and is continually striving to improve his condition. That the average Filipino likes to work is a much-mooted question. The experience here has established that where there is intelligence and some little school learning the native at once shrinks from mechanical trades, each desiring to be an "escribiente" (writer).

"3. Recently the advisability of enlisting Filipinos in the service has been considered. For this reason, as well as the other above outlined, there would seem no better method to improve the condition of the Filipino and further the interests of the service, the Government, and country at the same time, than by a development of the natives as far as possible in mechanical trades at this navy-yard. Under the present system in this department the Government suffers, and there is no chance of developing any new material. I allude to the fact that there has been only one white American mechanic in the shops where 488 men are employed.

"4. His supervision was of necessity most general and the Government was continually losing money because of this condition. This one white foreman has been so occupied with his general superintendence and necessary office work that the development of any individuals because of contact with him is out of the question."

6. *Skilled labor.*—"1. For the Government's present interests financially and for the Government's future interests financially and otherwise, I recommend strongly that each shop of this department have at its head a good American mechanic. He would at once more than save his salary to the Government.

"2. I believe that the consequent possible development and education of the Filipinos in the mechanic trades should have fully as much weight as the immediate financial advantage to the Government. If the education of these people is determined upon, should it be restricted to school learning, which in many cases where there is not enough strength of character, produces men who do not care to do manual labor? The discipline to which they are subject in a navy-yard is also, I think, not a small factor in their education.

"3. I am primarily speaking for the efficiency of the shops of which I have charge, and secondarily for the development of the natives into good, conscientious workmen, making good subjects.

"4. Outside of the immediate interests of this department, and in a general way the interest of these islands, which must have labor if the islands are to be developed, and some skilled labor at that, the immediate interests of the service demand just such a school as properly organized shops at the navy-yard would give for the education of these people in mechanical trades, if they are ever intended to enter the service.

"5. The dearth of skilled labor is bound to be felt more and more, and the Government, especially with its fixed rules for wages, is bound to feel the effects of it. With the development of the islands, skilled labor will be in demand, and this department has already lost some of its best men because outside civil establishments paid these men better wages than are authorized at this navy-yard. In stating this I do not desire to give the impression that navy-yard help is not so well paid as in outside firms, but rather that an outside firm, when an able man is much desired, will obtain him at any cost, being not tied down by a fixed schedule of pay. We should, therefore, aim to develop as many able men as possible so as not to feel the loss of a few.

"6. The question of skilled labor is especially worthy of consideration, yes, even urgent, because of the exclusion of Chinese. Some of the most able workmen in

this yard have been Chinamen, but, as is evident from the law, there can be no further supply when these are exhausted.

"7. That white labor should be used here in any capacity other than that of supervision, is out of the question. Something should be done, therefore, to effect the development of the Filipino skilled laborer. As stated above, I consider the appointment of a good American mechanic for each shop the best method. The need of skilled labor is especially felt in the machine shops because of the continual demand for this class of work.

"8. If their development is expected to be evolved out of themselves, I do not think the goal will ever be reached.

"9. When American help is employed it should be borne in mind that the climate is a severe test, especially when a display of energy is expected, and on that account only young men should be appointed for this duty."

7. *Working hours.*—"1. Whether it is to the advantage of the work and efficiency of the department that there should be two schedules of time, one for Americans and the other for Filipinos, is questionable; in my mind it is not. If the natives are to be taught American methods, and especially are to be taught to work with the energy approaching that characteristic of the average American workman, the hours for the natives are too long.

"2. As the hours are fixed for the Americans they are considered amply long, especially in consideration of the climate. The idea that the natives are not subject to the climatic influences is, I think, a mistake, because from my observation I conclude that they do decidedly feel the effects of this extreme heat, and a large proportion are in poor health, the average Filipino being in physical strength and endurance far below the average American.

"3. If the hours for the natives were the same as those for American help, with the proper number of American employees, they would continually be under supervision, and would be receiving a thorough training, and would finally be deprived of the grievance arising from this discrimination in time schedule against them.

"4. If there has not been any protest it will surely come, and I consider it to the advantage of the department that this discrimination should be eradicated before an open protest is made."

8. *Attendance of employees.*—"1. The question of irregular attendance is one that has received much attention, but no satisfactory remedy has been found.

"2. There are three general causes for the large percentage of the absences:

"First. The disposition of the average native to take things easy.

"Second. The great amount of sickness among them.

"Third. The frequent occurrence of holidays other than our national, which they will observe notwithstanding the urgency of any work on hand. These are the conditions which, if it is possible to change any of them, can be changed only most gradually."

9. Generally speaking, I can state that I have not changed my views from those expressed in my report as quoted above, excepting, perhaps, that with the longer experience I have had, I am willing to modify them in the direction of putting a greater value on the possible development of the Filipino.

10. We are a people of an entirely different race which makes it possible that in many cases of unfavorable judgment of them we may be as much at fault as they, as each views conditions from an entirely different standpoint, and a position which one believes as correct as the other.

11. These people, too, had been in subjugation for many years, while we have enjoyed all the advantages which freedom and generations of training and development have given us.

12. This department has already had an illustration of what advantage will accrue to the Government, as well as the Filipino, if the Government will only make an effort to instruct the best qualified of those anxious to learn.

13. I have reference to the fact that recently I have had two Americans in the shops of this department instead of only one. Although this has been a most meager increase, nevertheless, I see a decided improvement in the boys anxious to learn, because of the little individual attention they have had recently and which it was not at all possible to give them formerly.

14. With the older men it is difficult to introduce new methods, but that is a condition which I think holds true for all races and conditions of life, it always being a difficult matter to "teach an old dog new tricks."

15. Considering the primitiveness of the former methods under which these people have worked, and the not much more than primitive means which have been placed in the hands of this department, some of them have shown marked ability.

16. There are two conditions insurmountable for sometime to come which will subject these people to unfavorable criticism.

The first is that our languages differ, and this makes the transmission of ideas and instruction, and the understanding of same difficult, and at times impossible.

The second is, that be it because of their frugality in living and character of their food, or of the climate, or all of these, they are not equal physically to ourselves.

17. There are few of us whose mental and physical alertness and endurance are as great at the end of a tour of duty here as they were at the beginning of the duty. This is especially so when we have been held to continuous work without any relaxation.

18. With all these conditions against them we exact more of them in some ways than we do of ourselves, for we require of them more working hours each day than are required of any American employee.

19. Much has been said about their mendacity and general unreliability. Such characteristics are generally the result of bringing up, association, and conditions under which they have been living. If some of them have not a high regard for truth or for other people's property, such infractions are likely to occur anywhere, when such a large body of men is employed as here.

20. In view of such existence as these people have had for many generations past, it seems only natural that they should not have the characteristics which we expect to find in a people who during the same period of time have had all the advantages which come with independence and close association with all that is most progressive.

21. In view of what was said in my annual report as to the general disposition to secure employment as "escribientes," I now desire to modify this to this extent.

22. There have been applications by boys, who have had good schooling and spoke some English, for appointments as apprentices. These could, however, not be made, as there were no vacancies, the number allowed being very limited.

23. When speaking in the report of the dearth of skilled labor, the demand outside for such labor was anticipated. This has been borne out by actual experience.

24. This department has only been able to retain such of the best Filipino mechanics as have ties here, these preferring to hold their position here in preference to one in Manila with better pay.

25. The ordinary laborers have had little chance in the past for development, as it has been impossible on account of the few Americans available for supervision to give them much attention.

The greatest difficulty with them is that few of them speak even Spanish, which makes them difficult to handle.

26. Where in my report I speak of the reasons for many absences from work, I give as one reason: "The disposition of the average native to take things easy."

27. At that time I was not familiar with the fact that so many employees live at great distances in outlying towns, and are frequently absent on account of rains and bad roads, which, in a measure, may ameliorate this shortcoming.

28. If the progress desired in the development of the Filipino has fallen short of expectations, the experience in this department inclines me to ascribe it primarily to the lack of proper material in the way of tools and plant necessary to inaugurate modern methods, as well as to the altogether inadequate number of skilled Americans capable of teaching the natives new methods.

29. The proper American equipment, both in material and personnel, has been so wanting, that it at once bars criticism of the Filipinos for not having made greater progress.

Very respectfully,

GUSTAVE KAEMMERLING,
Lieut. Commander, U. S. Navy, Head of Department Steam Engineering.

The COMMANDANT.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., November 18, 1903.

SIR: In answer to your letter dated November 16, 1903:

1. I have the honor to make the following report on the progress of Filipino labor during the year:

2. The skilled labor of this department is better than it was a year previous and we are now doing better work than was done a year ago.

3. We have manufactured sights for several vessels for a reasonable price and which have proved satisfactory in every detail. Also spare parts and accessories for rapid-fire and automatic guns. We have also manufactured revolver holsters and revolver cartridge boxes, canteens, and leather ammunition-passing boxes for the U. S. S. *Kentucky*. This kind of work was never done in this department until this year and it turned out very satisfactory.

4. Attention is called to the differences in prices of great-gun targets (prize firing), that were made last year and those that were made this year. The cost of labor for making 4 great-gun targets (prize firing) last year amounted to $753.70 gold. This year we made 8 similar targets—cost of labor, $346.89 gold. This does not include price of material. The reasons for the great difference of prices are: That we installed a bolt-threading machine and sewing machine, the latter for making the screens. Also the men were more familiar with their work and went about it more intelligently.

5. A model of 4-inch rapid-fire gun, one-fifth scale, was made in this department and sent to the St. Louis Exposition. The workmanship was very neat.

6. The carpenters are much better than they were a year ago, doing their work quicker and go about it more workmanlike.

7. The skilled laborers at the magazine are mostly men who have been promoted from common laborers, for being careful and intelligent in the performance of their duties. They have been engaged in such work as putting up 6-inch and 4.7-inch ammunition and breaking down, blending, and putting up minor caliber ammunition and handling and overhauling ammunition of all calibers, repairing and painting ammunition bosses and chests and re-forming cartridge cases.

8. The unskilled laborers in this department are good workmen and are improving; they are engaged in general magazine work, making shipments, loading and unloading cascos and lighters, and care and preservation of ordnance.

9. In my opinion the Filipino labor is much more satisfactory than it was a year ago and is improving.

Very respectfully,

J. T. SWIFT,
Gunner, U. S. Navy, Acting Inspector of Ordnance.

The COMMANDANT.

U. S. NAVAL STATION,
Cavite, P. I., November 28, 1903.

SIR: 1. In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated November 16, 1903, directing report on the progress made by Filipino mechanics and laborers during the past year, I have to report as follows:

2. It must be stated that, as a rule, the Filipino workman is indolent and indifferent to his own advancement beyond a very limited degree. This must largely be accounted for by the environment of the Filipino race for many generations past; the enervating effect of the climate, together with the few wants of the native, and the ease with which the necessities of life are obtained, cause him, as a rule, to be easily contented and careless as to improvement.

3. In the case of the older men little progress can be detected even where there has been constant supervision of American foremen, the older men reverting to their former methods when immediate supervision is removed.

4. The case of the younger men is somewhat more encouraging and a fair amount of improvement is to be noted, as they are quicker to see the advantages of improved methods of work, and it is believed that they are also more anxious for their own improvement.

5. I am strongly of the opinion that, if the Filipino is to be depended on for skilled labor in Government work at this yard, it will be necessary to maintain a well-organized force of competent American foremen for many years to come. The younger men will slowly but surely improve as they come in contact with improved methods and are compelled to use them daily. In this connection it is believed that the apprentice system, if largely extended so as to take in a much greater percentage of apprentices than now employed, will result in marked improvement in the force of mechanics.

6. The same remarks apply to unskilled as to skilled labor, as many of the younger men employed as helpers gradually learn the trades and make fairly good mechanics.

Very respectfully,

W. P. ROBERT,
Assistant Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy, Head of Department.

The COMMANDANT.

EXHIBIT P.

PROPOSED RAILWAY LINES IN THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

[Report of J. T. Norton, C. E., published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, July, 1903, as Doc. No. 206.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1903.*

HON. W. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor Philippine Archipelago.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal instructions, have made a reconnoissance of the proposed railway lines in northern Luzon, and have the honor to submit the following report and estimate of cost:

MANILA TO APARRI.

Manila terminal.—Will be governed almost entirely by the cost of right of way and whether passage can be had through government lands. Access should be had to the new harbor south of the mouth of Pasig River, or to the same river, on south side, below the Bridge of Spain. If neither of these projects is possible, then to the Pasig River above the Bridge of Spain. Terminal switching yards, shops, storehouses, etc., should be located as near Manila as an advantageous site can be had at a reasonable cost.

Route.—As shown on accompanying map is recommended, passing through or near the following points: Caloocan, Meycauayan, Bocave, Baliuag, San Ildefonso, San Miguel de Mayumo, San Isidro, Cabanatuan, Bongabon, Pantabangan, Carranglan, Caraballo Pass, Aritao, Bayombong, Bagábag, Ilagan, Tumauini, Tuguegarao, Nagsiping, Lal-lo, and Aparri. This follows the valley of the river Pampanga on the left bank to its head, thence over the Caraballo Pass, and down the Magat and Cagayan River valleys, on the left bank of both. It is unfortunate that all the principal towns of the Cagayan Valley are on the right bank. In spite of this, however, the left bank is recommended for the location of the line, as crossing the Cagayan would require a large sum for bridge. There seems little prospect for branches from main line to east and a very good one for branches to west. If main line were on right bank of river, such branches would have to cross the Cagayan. The majority of buildings in all the towns in this valley are of bamboo and grass construction, which are neither costly nor durable. There are alternative locations at three different points, all shown on map by dotted lines. The first crosses the Pampanga at Cabanatuan, going via Talavera, San José, and Puncan, to join the other line at Carranglan. The second is a detour to the east between Pantabangan and Carranglan to avoid 3 miles of canyon work. The third leaves the line recommended at Bagábag, going via Diadi, Estella, Carig, Echagüe, Canayan, and Reina Mercedes, to a junction with the other line between last-named place and Ilagan. These changes of line are simply possibilities that should be brought to the notice of locating engineers. A horseback reconnoissance over them will doubtless decide at once whether it is worth while to make actual surveys or not. Line recommended, as shown on map in red, is in canyon 9 miles between Bongabon and Pantabangan. Between Pantabangan and Carranglan there will also be about 3 miles of canyon work. Between Bagábag and Oscarez there is 20 miles of canyon work.

Grade.—A maximum of one-half of 1 per cent compensated can be used on entire line except on the mountain work between Carranglan and Aritao in getting over the Caraballo Pass. This has an elevation of 3,750 feet above sea level, and a grade of 3½ per cent compensated will be needed. The mountain slopes are very steep and liable to slide, especially on the south side; thus it is important to lighten the work as much as possible. Development will begin on south side at an elevation of about 1,150, and end on north side at about 1,550 feet above sea level.

Curvature.—Need not exceed 4 degrees, or 1,433 feet radius, except on canyon work and development on both sides of Caraballo, where 16 degrees, or 359.3 feet radius, will be necessary.

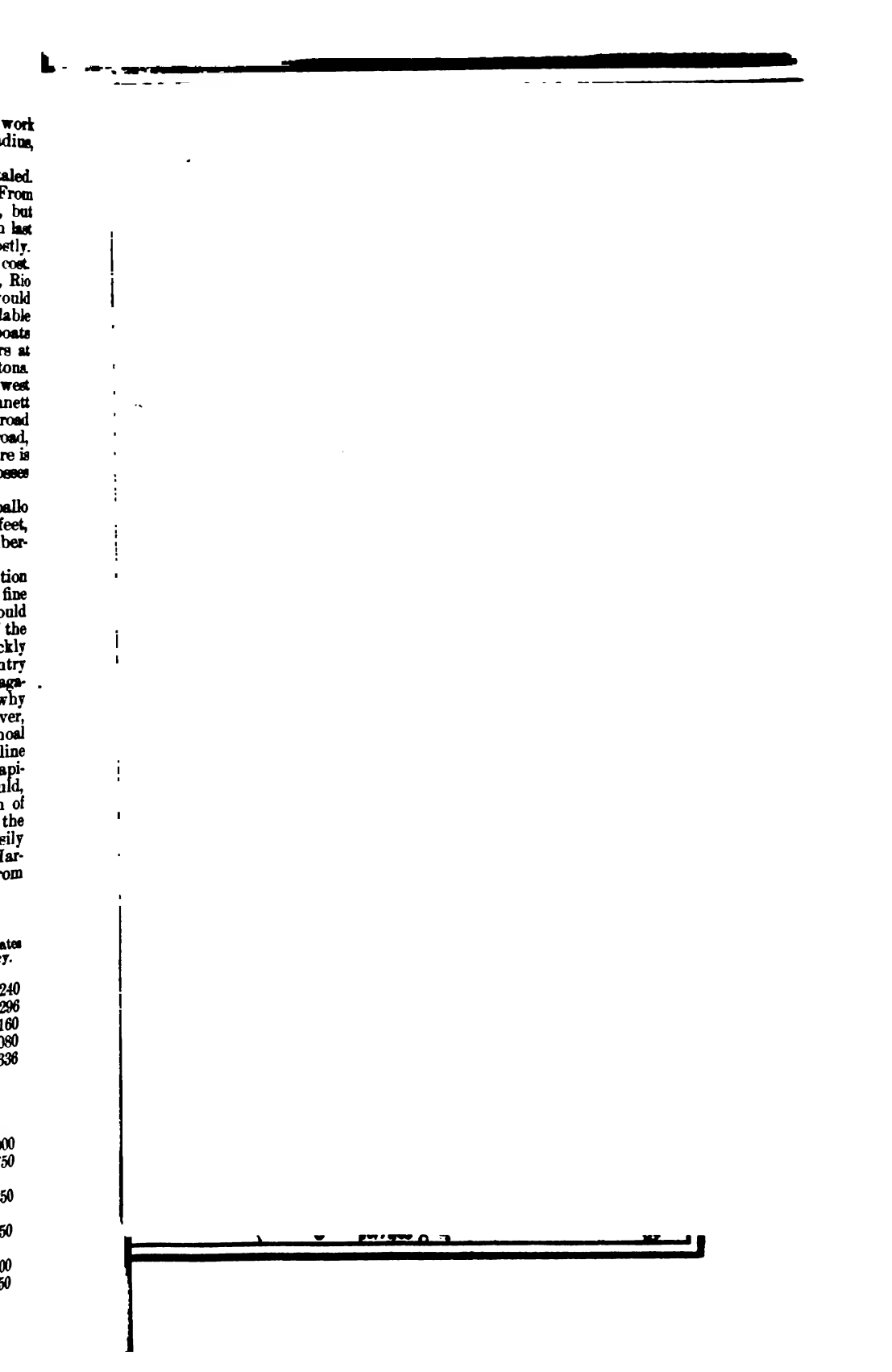
Transportation.—From Manila to Cabanatuan there is a fair road, much of it metaled. It lacks many bridges, however, and some of the existing ones need repairs. From Cabanatuan to 3 miles north of Bongábon the road is little better than a trail, but could be made into a good wagon road at slight cost excepting bridges. From last point to Pantabangan the trail is very rough, and a wagon road would be costly. From Pantabangan to foot of Caraballo wagon road could be made at reasonable cost. There are four large rivers to ford between Manila and Carranglan—the Angát, Rio Gapán, Santor, and Rio Pantabangan. In the rainy season some sort of ferry would have to be arranged at these points. From Aparri river transportation is available in the rainy season to Reina Mercedes, and in the dry season for lightly loaded boats as far as Ilagad, with three or four portages, and possible trouble with sand bars at many other points. This refers only to small "barangays" carrying a few tons. Steamers drawing 12 feet can ascend as far as Lal-lo. Wagon road on left or west bank of Magát River can be easily made from Reina Mercedes to foot of Rennett Canyon, 4 miles south of Oscarez. From here to Bagábag, 20 miles, a wagon road would be very costly. From Bagábag to Bayombong there is a good wagon road, except that bridges need repairing. From Bayombong to foot of Caraballo there is a good trail, which could be made into a wagon road, at reasonable cost, but crosses Magát River, which can not be forded for days at a time in the rainy reason.

Tunnel.—Report of April 2 last estimated length of tunnel necessary at Caraballo Pass at 1,000 to 2,000 feet. Upon closer examination have changed this to 4,000 feet, and estimate will be made for latter length. Native timber can be used for timbering, if same is necessary.

Traffic.—Is almost an unknown quantity. The whole country is in bad condition from war and pestilence among men and beasts. From Manila to Bongábon is a fine agricultural country, and thickly settled as far as Cabanatuan. This portion should pay within a year or two. From Bongábon through to Cagayan Valley much of the country is mountainous, and the valleys, while apparently good land, are not thickly settled. Traffic here will be a question of development and settlement of the country by reason of the building of the railway, and will take time. In regard to the Cagayan Valley, the tobacco grown there all goes to Manila, and there is no reason why it should not go by railway, if there were one, as navigation on the Cagayan River, except from Alcalá to Aparri, is difficult all through the dry season by reason of shoal water, and in the rainy season because of swift current. Taken as a whole, the line would hardly pay operating expenses for the first two years, and no interest on capital invested until four or five years. Eventually, if the country develops as it should, there will be a heavy traffic, both passenger and freight. A few miles south of Aritao and near the proposed line is a vast deposit of fine granite. It is in the shape of large bowlders, covers several hundred acres of ground, and can be easily and cheaply quarried when means of transport are to be had. In the Manila Harbor sea wall there are blocks of granite of no better quality that were imported from Hongkong.

Estimate: Manila to Aparri.

[336 miles.]	United States currency.
General officers and heads of departments, except engineering, 336 miles, at $465	$156,240
Location, 336 miles, at $111	37,296
Right of way, including damage to houses, 336 miles, at $60	20,160
Clearing and grubbing, 336 miles, at $30	10,080
Engineering expense during construction, 336 miles, at $126	42,336
GRADING.	
Manila to lower end Pantabangan Canyon, 1,092,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	273,000
Thence to mouth Pantabangan River, 675,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents.	168,750
Thence to mouth Pantabangan River, 225,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	191,250
Add for slides 5 per cent total yardage, two items above, 45,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	11,250
Mouth Pantabangan River to canyon, 120,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	30,000
Through canyon, 225,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	56,250



	United States currency.
Through canyon, 75,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	$63,750
Add for slides 5 per cent total yardage, two items above, 15,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	3,750
Thence to river above Carranglan, 60,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	15,000
Thence to where development begins, 54,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	13,500
Beginning to end of mountain grade, 1,453,500 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	363,375
Beginning to end of mountain grade, 161,500 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	137,275
Add for slides 5 per cent total yardage, two items above, 80,750 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	20,187
Caraballo tunnel (not included above), 4,000 linear feet, at $52	208,000
Foot of mountain to Bayombong, 232,800 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	58,200
Bayombong to head Bennett Canyon, 120,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	30,000
Head to foot Bennett Canyon, 720,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	180,000
Head to foot Bennett Canyon, 180,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	153,000
Add for slides 5 per cent total yardage, two items above, 45,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	11,250
Foot Bennett Canyon to opposite Oscarez, 48,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	12,000
Thence to opposite Tuguegarao, 552,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	138,000
Thence to opposite Alcalá, 240,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	60,000
Thence to opposite Aparri, 720,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	180,000
Ditching 336 miles, at 300 cubic yards, 100,800 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	25,200
BRIDGING.	
Creosoted timber trestle, 643 spans, 15 feet each, at $157.15	101,047
Masonry, 50,720 cubic yards, at $7	405,760
Excavation for masonry, 25,360 cubic yards earth, at 50 cents	12,680
Steel bridges in place, 5,377 tons, at $126.90	682,341
Creosoted timber deck for steel bridges, 9,365 linear feet, at $167.74 per 100 feet	15,709
TRACK.	
Rail, 31,685 tons, at $35.75	1,132,739
Angle bars, 1,898 tons, at $56.25	106,762
Track bolts, 171 tons, at $73.15	12,509
Track spikes, 897 tons, at $61.90	55,524
Track ties, creosoted, 2,640 per mile, 887,040 pieces, at $1	887,040
Track laying, 336 miles, at $250	84,000
Surfacing, 336 miles, at $50	16,800
Ballasting, 336 miles, at $800	268,800
Sidings, complete, 4 per cent length of main line, 13.4 miles, at $9,480	127,032
Telegraph line, 336 miles, at $160	53,760
Water service, 22 stations, complete, at $2,000	44,000
Total	6,675,602

DAGUPAN TO LAOAG.

Route.—Starting from Dagupan, line should pass through or near Mangaldan, San Fabian, Santo Tomas, Aringay, San Fernando, Bagnotan, and Balaoang. Between the last-named and Tagudin the river Anitaragan comes down from the mountains, and on reaching the flat country divides into a number of shallow channels, which, during each rainy season, are constantly filling up and changing. Line should swing to the east and cross the stream mentioned where it comes out of the mountains and has a stable channel. Line will pass near Tagudin and thence through or near Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Candon, Santiago, San Esteban, Narvacan, and Vigan. Just south of Vigan line will cross the Abra River, which also has a changing channel. Crossing should be made where river emerges from mountains, for reason mentioned before, thence swinging back to near Vigan. From last point line should pass through or near Santo Domingo, Magsingal, Cabugao, Badoc, Batac, San Nicolas, and

Laoag, the terminus. At Currimao, between Badoc and Batac, hills will force line down almost to sea. Line as recommended is shown on map by broken lines. An alternative location is shown by dotted lines opposite Balaoang. This alternative location is longer, but may prove cheaper if the line via Balaoang turns out to be heavy work, as the coast would be light grading.

Grades.—A maximum of one-half of 1 per cent, compensated, can be used over whole line, with possible exception of the two places where line approaches foot of mountains to obtain better stream crossings, where it may be necessary to use 1 per cent, compensated.

Curvature.—Need not exceed 4 degrees, or 1,433 feet radius.

Transportation.—There is an excellent road from Dagupan to Laoag, except for a few miles near the seashore, where it is rather sandy. Bridges are mostly in good condition, but are lacking at the large streams, which must be forded. The one that will give the most trouble is the Abra, near Vigan. The road is metaled with gravel or broken stone the greater part of the distance. Material and supplies can come by sea to San Esteban, Pandan, and Currimao, except during the southwest monsoon, and to San Fernando and Salomague all the year. Line will be near the sea at all the places mentioned except Pandan and Salomague, where the distance will be about 4 and 2 miles, respectively.

Traffic.—Line will be through a rich agricultural and well-populated country except a few spots here and there where mountains come down almost to the sea. As a rule, the flat coast country is from 5 to 20 miles broad. The line will be expensive on account of the amount of bridging needed, but if the country has no new misfortunes or return of the old ones, it should pay a fair interest on the investment after the first year at least.

Estimate, Dagupan to Laoag.

[168 miles.]	United States currency.
General officers and heads departments, except engineering, 168 miles, at $465	$78,120
Location, 168 miles, at $89	14,952
Right of way, including damage to houses, 168 miles, at $80	13,440
Clearing and grubbing, 168 miles, at $25	4,200
Engineering expense during construction, 168 miles, at $126	21,168
GRADING.	
Dagupan to San Fernando, 522,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	130,500
San Fernando to Balaoang, 224,400 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	56,100
San Fernando to Balaoang, 56,100 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	47,685
Balaoang to 4 miles north, 32,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	8,000
Thence to Tagudin, 60,375 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	15,094
Thence to Tagudin, 20,125 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	17,106
Tagudin to Candon, 205,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	51,250
Candon to Solbec, 259,350 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	64,837
Candon to Solbec, 13,650 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	11,603
Solbec to 3 miles north, 75,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	18,750
Solbec to 3 miles north, 75,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	63,750
Thence to Laoag, 655,500 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	163,875
Thence to Laoag, 34,500 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	29,325
Ditching, 168 miles, at 300 cubic yards, 50,400 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents.	12,600
BRIDGING.	
Masonry, 41,608 cubic yards, at $7.50	312,060
Excavation for masonry, 20,804 cubic yards, at 50 cents	10,402
Creosoted timber trestle, 616 spans, 15 feet each, at $162.15	99,884
Steel bridge in place, 5,097 tons, at $128.90	657,003
Creosoted timber deck for steel bridges, 8,700 linear feet, at $177 per 100 feet	15,399
TRACK.	
Rail, 15,842 tons, at $37.45	593,283
Angle bars, 949 tons, at $58	55,042
Track bolts, 86 tons, at $74.85	6,437
Track spikes, 449 tons, at $63.60	28,556

	United States currency.
Track ties, creosoted, 2,640 per mile, 443,520 pieces, at $1.05	$465,696
Track laying, 168 miles, at $250	42,000
Surfacing 168 miles, at $50	8,400
Ballasting 168 miles, at $800	134,400
Sidings complete, 4 per cent length main line, 6.7 miles, at $9,785	65,559
Telegraph line, 168 miles, at $170	28,560
Water service, 11 stations complete, at $2,000	22,000
Total	3,367,036

MANILA TO BATANGAS.

Route.—From Manila the line should pass through or near Pineda, Muntinlupa, Binang, Santa Rosa, and Calamba, skirting the west shore of Laguna de Bay between Muntinlupa and Calamba. Leaving the lake shore at Calamba, line should cross Rio San Juan and then follow up the right bank through or near Santo Tomas, Tanauan, Lipa, and San José to Batangas, crossing the San Juan River the second time at Tanauan. Line as recommended is shown on map by broken lines. An alternative location, shown by dotted line on map, leaves line at Calamba and follows left bank of San Juan River, passing to the west of Santo Tomas and Tanauan to a junction a few miles south of Tanauan, thus avoiding two crossings of the San Juan River.

Grade.—Maximum will be 1½ per cent, compensated.

Curvature.—Maximum will be 6° or 955.4 feet radius.

Transportation.—From Manila to Muntinlupa there is at present only a trail, but a wagon road could easily be built. From Muntinlupa to Batangas there is a splendid metaled road, which in no place is more than 2 miles from the proposed railway location. Material and supplies can also come in by sea at Batangas.

Traffic.—The section of country tributary to proposed line has suffered heavily from war, pestilence, etc., but is well settled, and should soon be in a prosperous condition. The flat lands along Laguna de Bay are rich, and both rice and sugar cane produce well. Sugar mills are nearly all in ruins, and lands formerly devoted to sugar are covered with weeds and brush. Some land here is under irrigation, and will produce a dry-season crop of rice. From Calamba to Batangas the soil is a brown loam with some sand, and is 4 or 5 feet thick. Between Calamba and Santo Tomas is a good sugar country, but at present mills are in ruins and fields uncultivated. Between Santo Tomas and Batangas much coffee was formerly grown, between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 worth in silver being sent out from the town of Lipa alone each year. An insect is said to have destroyed the trees several years ago. Planters are now talking of replanting. Some sugar is grown in the Lipa district. Taken as a business proposition this line is considered as having the best prospects of the three proposed, and should be a paying property from the day it is put in operation. There is little to fear from water transportation via river and lake in competition between Manila and Calamba, as the shores of the lake are so shallow that cargoes have to be lightered a mile in small boats.

Estimate: Manila to Batangas.

[69 miles.]	United States currency.
General officers and heads of departments, except engineering, 69 miles, at $465	$32,085
Location, 69 miles, at $84	5,796
Right of way, including damage to houses, 69 miles, at $70	4,830
Clearing and grubbing, 69 miles, at $25	1,725
Engineering expense during construction, 69 miles, at $126	8,694
GRADING.	
Manila to 2 miles north of Muntinlupa, 140,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	35,000
Thence to Muntinlupa, 35,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	8,750
Thence to Muntinlupa, 21,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	17,850
Muntinlupa to Calamba, 155,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	38,750
Calamba to 1 mile north of Santo Tomas, 136,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	34,000
Thence to Santo Tomas, 36,900 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	9,225

	United States currency.
Thence to Santo Tomas, 4,100 cubic yards solid rock, at 85 cents	$3,485
Santo Tomas to Lipa Summit, 126,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	31,500
Lipa Summit to Batangas, 414,000 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	103,500
Ditching, 69 miles, at 300 cubic yards per mile, 20,700 cubic yards earth, at 25 cents	5,175
BRIDGING.	
Masonry, 16,223 cubic yards, at $7	113,561
Excavation for masonry, 8,110 cubic yards, at 50 cents	4,055
Creosoted timber trestle, 96 spans, 15 feet each, at $157.15	15,086
Steel bridges in place, 387 tons, at $126.90	49,110
Creosoted timber deck for steel bridges, 670 linear feet, at $167.74 per 100 feet	1,124
TRACK.	
Rail, 6,507 tons, at $35.75	232,625
Angle bars, 390 tons, at $56.25	21,937
Track bolts, 35 tons, at $73.15	2,560
Track spikes, 184 tons, at $61.90	11,390
Track ties, 182,160 pieces, at $1	182,160
Track laying, 69 miles, at $250	17,250
Surfacing, 69 miles, at $50	3,450
Ballasting, 69 miles, at $800	55,200
Sidings, complete, 4 per cent of length of main line, 2.8 miles, at $9,480	26,544
Telegraph line, 69 miles, at $160	11,040
Water service, 5 stations complete, at $2,000	10,000
Total	1,097,457

North Coast Line.

Reconnaissance was made via this route from Aparri to Laoag. Line from Aparri west could be built very cheaply as far as Claveria, probably not more than $12,000. per mile. A line beyond Claveria, however, would be almost impracticable on account of the huge cost of the first 20 miles. The mountains rise from the sea for almost the entire distance, and many points are so narrow and precipitous that tunnels would be needed. This line is considered entirely out of the question, as its cost for grading alone would be $150,000 per mile, or more. If at any time in the future a line is desired across the island from east to west, the most feasible route would be up the Rio Chico de Cagayan to its head, thence across to the headwaters of the Abra River, and so down to Vigan on the west coast.

San Nicolas Pass.

It was hoped this pass would prove to be enough easier than the Caraballo to warrant diverting the Manila-Aparri line thereto, but the reverse is the case, as it would require a longer tunnel than the Caraballo. The approaching southern valley is narrow and badly cut up with ravines. Did not go to the summit of the pass, but far enough up to make sure of the foregoing facts. Estimated height of pass, 4,000 feet above sea level.

Following Applies to All Lines.

Labor.—This is by far the most important question in connection with the construction of railways. The average native laborer of Luzon does not take kindly to any sort of work except planting, and harvesting rice and fishing. An increase in rate of wages does not stimulate him to earn more money, but to put in less time. He is averse to hard manual labor, and to working regular hours under direction of a foreman. The labor supply has been reduced by war and pestilence, and what exists is composed of men that are undersized, and weak as compared with the laborer of other countries. There is no possibility of building the proposed lines of railway or any of them within a reasonable length of time except by the importation of Chinese or other foreign labor. A measure that would aid to some extent would be the passage of a law requiring all able-bodied men residing within a given distance of proposed lines to work a certain number of days per month or year on their con-

struction, receiving a fair wage for so doing. Some of the government railways of Central America were largely built by laborers of this class, and there was a constantly increasing number of them who remained voluntarily on the works after having served their allotted time. Estimates have been based upon the completion of the three lines within three years after commencement of actual construction, which will undoubtedly require foreign labor. Without such labor the prices given will not apply, as dragging the construction over five or ten years of time would so largely increase the administrative expense and interest charges.

Masonry.—Estimates have been made for masonry culverts and bridge foundations laid with cement mortar. Where stone is not to be had within reasonable distance, concrete can usually be made of river gravel. In some places, where neither can be obtained within reasonable distance, it might pay to burn brick.

Bridges.—Timber trestles should be used wherever circumstances will permit and steel bridges only where absolutely necessary. Trestles should be of creosoted timber throughout, piles impregnated with 14 and other timber with 10 pounds to the cubic foot. Estimate has been made on this basis. Native timber is not to be had near any of the lines except at the Caraballo Pass, on the Manila-Aparri line. Creosoted timber from American Pacific coast ports will probably be found cheaper than native hard woods, and native soft woods are out of the question, except for temporary false work, where they might be used to advantage when procurable.

Track and roadbed.—Estimate has been made for standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, 60-pound steel rail with 2-foot angle-bar joints, and roadbed of 16 feet on fills and 20 feet on cutting.

Ties.—Track ties should be 8 feet 6 inches long and 7 by 9 inches in section. Bridge ties should be 10 feet long and 8 by 8 inches in section. Both should be creosoted with 10 pounds to the cubic foot to withstand climate and insects. Ties from American Pacific coast ports are recommended. Estimate has been made on foregoing basis. Native hard-wood ties might be better, but would cost more, even if the labor to cut and get them out in time were to be had, which is hardly possible. There is a possibility that it might be better to import Australian hardwood ties, but can not give price on them.

In computing cost of construction material it is assumed that all will enter free of customs charges.

All prices in this report and estimate refer to United States currency.

Mr. C. D. Drew, assistant chief engineer, has been a valuable assistant throughout, not only in collecting data in the field, but in preparing report and estimates. If any credit is due for the manner in which work has been done he is entitled to a full share in same.

Respectfully submitted.

J. T. NORTON,
Chief Civil Engineer.

EXHIBIT Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPOSITION BOARD.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Root, and Governor William H. Taft, while in the United States, decided, after a conference in the spring of 1902, that the Philippine insular government should devote at least the sum of $250,000 to the preparation of a thoroughly creditable exhibit for the world's fair in St. Louis. Before Governor Taft returned to the Philippine Islands, he, anxious to secure a decided success, endeavored to increase the mentioned amount by soliciting assistance from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, which was just at much interested as the insular government in making the Philippine exhibit the feature of the world's fair. He succeeded in having promised to him an allotment of $100,000. The Philippine Commission soon after passed the following resolution:

"The question of the amount to be appropriated by the Philippine government for exposition purposes at the world's fair in St. Louis in 1904 having been raised by the president and the matter having been discussed at some length by the Commission, it was agreed that at least $250,000 in money of the United States should be appropriated, and the president was directed to cable this fact to the United States, together with the request for a competent man to come to the islands to prepare such an exhibit, with a promise on the part of the Commission of a further appropriation should the conditions upon investigation seem to demand an increase."

At about that time Hon. John Barrett, commissioner-general to Asia and Australia for the St. Louis world's fair, came to these islands to interest Filipinos and Americans in a comprehensive participation of the Philippine Archipelego. In one of his speeches he illustrated characteristically the responsibility of a world's fair expert called to assist the insular government in making a creditable showing, by saying:

"There is soon coming out from America in the person of Doctor Niederlein, connected with the Philadelphia Museums, a competent expert, who will take general charge of the Philippine participation, who was selected only after careful consideration of the available men, and I believe he will meet your expectations. With him will be associated one or more representative Filipinos; but to make sure that the exhibits from the Archipelago represent all interests, I would urge upon you business men to select from your number a committee to cooperate with the government commission. Let these men be those who will be unselfish and work for the general good of the business community and not for their individual interests. A great deal will depend upon that characteristic."

In a similar way Professor Lyon expressed himself in the following sentences:

"The Commission has engaged the services of Mr. Niederlein, an expert in world expositions, who will shortly arrive in Manila to assist in perfecting arrangements in connection with this very important undertaking. We say assist, advisedly, for the reason that should he possess an experience of a thousand years of expositions he could do nothing creditable without the intelligent and earnest cooperation of the citizens of these islands."

Mr. Niederlein, chief of the scientific department of the Philadelphia Museums, former commissioner of the Argentine Government for the Paris, Chicago, and Atlanta expositions, vice-president of the French colonial exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, etc., who shortly before had reestablished the French Colonial Museum in Paris, now called "Museé Commercial de l'Office Colonial du Ministère des Colonies" in the Palais Royal, was called by cable on August 29 as special commissioner for the Philippine exhibits at the world's fair in St. Louis. He presented on his arrival in Manila a plan of work to the Philippine Civil Commission, a copy of which is hereto attached, proposing in the same at the same time the establishment of a museum and the holding of a preliminary exposition, besides the founding of a Philippine academy or institute of science, art, commerce, and industry, which would unite prominent professional men, government officials, offi-

cers, teachers, priests, economists, and men of science and art, as well as men prominent in business and trade, agriculture and mining, to cooperate in making a full exploration of the Philippine Islands, and in that way collaborate for a brilliant Philippine display of the resources and economic and social conditions of this Archipelago.

He also had prepared the necessary instructions and information for collecting successfully and preparing and shipping properly the expected exhibits. Governor Taft issued on November 8 a circular letter to all the bureaus and the chiefs of bureaus of the insular government; to all provincial governors and other provincial officers, and to all municipal officers of municipalities in the Philippine Islands, requesting them to assist Mr. Niederlein in every possible way as commissioner of the insular government, having chief charge of the exhibits in the Philippine Islands.

The enactment, number 514, creating "a commission to secure, organize, and make an exhibit of Philippine products, manufacture, art, ethnology, and education at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition," was made November 11, 1902, which set aside $250,000 United States currency for that purpose. Two days later Gustavo Niederlein and Pedro A. Paterno were appointed members of the exposition board, with Mr. Leon M. Guerrero as secretary. The first session of the exposition board was held November 17, when the first employees, Mr. George P. Linden, Mr. A. E. Escamilla, and Miss Emma R. Ross, were appointed as curator, interpreter, and assistant secretary and stenographer, respectively. The first resolutions referred to the publishing of instructions, information, and classification, and their translation into Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, Vicol, Pampanga, and Pangasinan dialects. It might here be stated that up to date 51,500 of such pamphlets were printed and gradually distributed all over the islands. The exposition board then, also, started a number of circular letters, which now in all number over 116,000 copies, of which about 13,000 copies were in English, 98,500 in Spanish, and 5,000 in Tagalog. In one of the first meetings it was decided to issue posters also in English, Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, Vicol, Ilocano, Pampanga, and Pangasinan, in all, 20,000, setting forth the purposes of the exposition and the desires and instructions of the exposition board. Afterwards these were equally distributed among the numerous committees gradually appointed throughout the Archipelago, and of which a list is here attached. These posters were made in imitation of world's fair posters, having the pictures of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, Jefferson, and Napoleon, Rizal, and Governor Taft. The same design was applied to 3,000 diplomas of grateful recognition, on which were the following words:

"The Philippine exposition board for the St. Louis Universal Exhibition of 1904, has the honor to award this diploma of grateful recognition to ——— —— for the receipt of his valuable contribution to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, the preliminary exposition to be held in Manila in 1903, the permanent museum of Philippine products in the capital of these islands, and to tender its thanks to him for the aid thus rendered in promoting the object of the Philippine government for the welfare and progress of these islands.

"Manila, ———, ——."

The work of the exposition board began in the Santa Potenciana building, but after about two weeks in those offices the board removed to the ayuntamiento, and at about that time, also, the chairman of the board, Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and the disbursing officer, Mr. Carson Taylor, were appointed. In the ayuntamiento the basis of success was laid. The members of the board here came into closer contact, first, with the members of the Civil Commission and heads of bureaus interested in the exposition work; and, second, with all the provincial governors, who had been purposely called to Manila to be instructed for the census work under the direction of Gen. J. P. Sanger.

When the board began its real work it found itself nearly deprived of the liberty of action necessary for a rapid success in a limited time. In order not to disorganize the established government organizations, the board had to comply with the rules with respect to the insular purchasing agent, as well as with the rules of the auditor. But, besides, much to the detriment of a decided success, the provincial and municipal boards were not empowered to vote money for collections of exhibits in their territories, so the most effective way of obtaining exhibits was closed. Nor was the amount of $100,000 appropriated, which the provincial governors had unanimously requested from the Philippine Civil Commission, in order to overcome the immense difficulties against successful work in their provinces, produced by rinderpest, surra, cholera, and locusts, ladronism, and the consequences of former revolutions.

The exposition board states with pleasure that, with all these adverse circumstances which obliged it to depend for a long time upon voluntary contributions, it had success; and, that it owes much of its results to the exceptionally disinterested col-

laboration of many of the provincial governors and municipal committees. The Filipino people have given by this exposition work a good proof of their high-spirited patriotic pride which has induced them, in the midst of extreme misery, to make a supreme sacrifice in order that the resources and conditions of their country might appear in a dignified manner before the civilized world.

While in the ayuntamiento the propaganda work started and all necessary preparations for success were made, the positive work began when the board moved at the beginning of the new year from the ayuntamiento to its present premises, Calle General Solano, No. 384, San Miguel, which the government first intended to purchase, but finally rented. Here the permanent museum of the exposition board commenced and the previously mentioned pamphlets and circular letters were largely distributed.

In order to give an idea of the board's correspondence and general propaganda work, we might mention that outside of the enumerated pamphlets and circulars, 50,000 letter heads and 15,000 second sheets, 111,600 envelopes, over 102,000 cards, and 18,000 printed labels were used. The employees of the exposition board worked hard and are entitled to high praise for the faithful work done throughout the year without interruption. The principal propaganda had to be done, and was done, during the first three months, the necessary and abundant transportation and representation charges running at Doctor Niederlien's expense.

Besides the mentioned circular letters and pamphlets sent to persons and organizations and to every respectable concern in the directory, a number of committees were called into life, some dying soon after, while others developed. Soon the system of contracts and of sending out of special collectors had to be adopted. With special permission of the civil governor, the first contracts and agreements were made with government departments, particularly with bureaus of the department of the interior, and large credits were opened to the same for important collections to be handed over to the exposition board in a given time. Of these we might mention those with Capt. George P. Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau; Doctor Lamson-Scribner, chief of the bureau of agriculture; Father Algué, director of the weather bureau; and the chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, who among other things promised for the exposition an album of all the types of the existing tribes. Also collectors, such as Mr. Albert P. Wright, Mr. John S. Gillies, and Mr. Valentine Wilson, were engaged to go into the provinces to obtain proper exhibits, while, at the same time, instructing the people and the committees how to aid intelligently the exposition board in its earnest endeavors toward a rich, worthy, and complete exhibit of the resources and conditions of the Philippine Islands.

The insular government had made the collecting of exhibits as easy as possible by exempting exhibitors from taxes on exhibits and by even allowing free postage for packages up to 4 pounds; by granting free telegraph privileges and free transportation on United States Army transports and coast-guard vessels. The efforts of the board to induce the foreign shipping firms and the Manila-Dagupan Railway to give free transportation to exposition material were crowned with the most gratifying results.

The expectations for the Philippine Academy of Sciences were, however, not fulfilled; scarcely half a dozen of the invited professional men, among them Bishop Brent and Doctor Ottofy, helped to collaborate or offered their services. Similar failures attended the first committee of art and of Philippine literature under the presidency of Professor Zulueta, as well as, with few exceptions, the women's committees and the press committees. El Mercantil criticised the failure of a Philippine press committee in a rather unfair and drastic way, stating that—

"There is not yet a true press in the Philippine Islands because there are no journalists in a true and intimate professional sense, for lack of moral force, recognition of mutual duty, spirit of solidarity, and courage of sacrifice."

In the same category fell at first our endeavors with the American, Manila, Spanish, and Chinese chambers of commerce. At the beginning even the most hearty support given by the American, Filipino, and Spanish press was of no practicable result. Editorials like this, "In order to achieve results everyone who can aid and render and furnish services must give with no stinting hand, of his time and labor, and do what in him lies, encouraging the board and facilitating its work. Only in this way can the Philippine exhibit at the world's fair be truly representative and most thoroughly and widely successful," were of no avail.

As stated above, the best results were obtained in the provinces, due principally to the governors who had assembled in Manila and were first made acquainted with the exposition work at the official reception in the ayuntamiento, December 15, through the speech of Mr. Niederlein, hereto attached, and afterwards, on December 19, in the office of the exposition board, where special instructions and a mass of litera-

ture were given to them. The exposition board directed circular letters to nearly every educated man in Manila and the provinces, including prominent government employees in the different bureaus, teachers, postmasters, telegraph operators, constabulary officers, and officers of the Army.

The exposition board at the beginning of December had already sent to Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, a request to obtain from the Secretary of War a permit for the commanding general to order all military men of the islands to cooperate with the exposition board. The intended war exhibit should demonstrate in every detail the historical events and the achievements of the American Army in both military and administrative capacities.

After the provincial committees had been formed nearly 50,000 circulars, together with other printed matter, were distributed to them, as well as to the justices of the peace and to other municipal officers.

The board, however, soon found out that its best reliance for the success of a Philippine Islands exhibit would be unlimited funds, to be used at the last moment in obedience to the law when no more gratuitous contributions could be expected.

On December 4 the board asked President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, to transfer to the Philippine exposition board all the royalties for privileges to be let in the form of concessions on the site of the Philippine exhibit in St. Louis, which meant an estimated increase of our funds of about $1,000,000.

In order to save much trouble and annoyance, and to be sure of having the ground properly prepared and its exposition palaces adequately built up, it even suggested to have invested by the exposition company the sum of $100,000 allotted by the same to the exposition board on account of the efforts of Governor Taft, Colonel Edwards, and Doctor Wilson in the erection of the buildings and in the preparation of the grounds, superintended by the latter as chairman of the exposition board.

The exposition board, with very good reasons, further relied upon the beneficial results of a public museum, and with the hope of making such a museum more attractive, useful, and suggestive, it invited, by means of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the American manufacturers to participate in the establishment of such a museum by sending to the board agricultural implements and other goods suitable for these islands, which it was expected would be transported free of charge by the United States Army transports. It also believed in preliminary provincial expositions in the capital of each province and suggested the same to the provincial governors.

After all moral influence had been obtained by receiving or soliciting aid, not only from all mentioned organizations and individuals, but also of Emilio Aguinaldo, of the archbishop, and of the apostolic delegate, Archbishop Guidi, and after the personal interests of all the manufacturers had been set forth in demonstrating to them the benefits that could be derived from town or city expositions, and inviting them to exhibit their cigars, cigarettes, artistic furniture, gold and silver ware, products of art, or of domestic industries, etc., in the permanent museum, the board then proposed to give the provincial governors pecuniary aid, asking them for the amount required to collect creditable exhibits in their provinces for the museum and the world's fair. This method, on a business basis, the exposition board had largely to follow in order to secure success. All other systems and ways for obtaining the necessary collections were tried, one after another and then together, and are still in operation, yet in this country and under the existing conditions not with the usual results.

Nothing was left undone. All kinds of tactics were employed to secure the sympathy and support of as many collaborators as could possibly be obtained. Even the enumerators of the census were induced to enter our staff of collaborators, and Governor Taft himself urged all government authorities throughout the islands by a telegram and a circular letter to contribute effectively to the coveted success. A paper, in the true spirit of our endeavors, wrote the following in an editorial:

"The Philippines must not neglect its opportunities at the St. Louis Exposition. A good appropriation has been made for our exhibit. A capable board is in charge, and the work progresses favorably, but what is most needed is the holding up of the hands of the committee by the business men of these islands."

The exposition board, in order to be able to devote all its energies to the soliciting or collecting of exhibits, in accordance with a preliminary arrangement made between Mr. M. E. Beall, Colonel Edwards, and Mr. Niederlein, asked the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington to prepare the necessary preface to its catalogue in the form of a precise description, or handbook, of the Philippine Islands. It was requested that this preface be made principally from the exhaustive data on hand sent to it by all the departments of the insular bureaus and by the military authorities of the

Philipine Islands, for fear that new data would not be available in time, a supposition which proved only too true.

Notwithstanding innumerable failures in its many earnest endeavors for immediate success, the exposition board when it presented its first report to Governor Taft on January 12 was able to make a satisfactory showing of its activity and energy. On January 15, when all the municipal presidentes had gathered together in the capital of each province, the exposition board asked the different governors by telegraph for lists of exhibits reasonably to be expected, announcing at the same time that the preliminary exposition or the permanent museum of the exposition board would be opened on Washington's Birthday, February 22. At about that time the exposition board also started in granting concessions in the Philippine grounds at the world's fair, and advertised its willingness to grant more privileges.

Not contented with the promises made by the provincial governors and committees, by merchants, manufacturers, and producers of all sorts, many of whom had been visited by members and employees of the board, nor with promises made by the heads of bureaus and by political parties whose leaders had been approached by the board in special public appeals, the exposition board sent out, as before mentioned, a number of collectors and men willing to gather exhibits in their spare time throughout the islands in order to assure success. It even advanced money to such private parties as school teachers, scientific collectors, and college principals, so as to aid the board in increasing its collections. It also subsidized exploring expeditions like that of Doctor Freer to Paragua, with Doctor Sherman, Messrs. Applegate, McCaskey, and Merrill as companions, in order to secure large quantities of guttapercha, almaciga, wood products of all sorts, and photographs.

During all this time printed matter and circulars were freely distributed and the exposition board received many visits from exposition committees. The board also started a bureau of information with the purpose of showing the identity of its intimate interests with the desires and expectations of the business men in their future commercial relations with the United States and the world at large. More circulars and more letters, together with 5,000 special cards asking for loan collections, were issued, and the newspaper propaganda was made more intensive. The members and employees of the board visited, under the guidance of Mr. Pedro A. Paterno, a large number of prominent people and families in order to secure superior exhibits.

The premises of the board were beautified, electric lights installed, show cases and glassware acquired, and two orchid houses erected by Mr. Manuel de Iriarte, and, finally, 2,000 invitations issued in the name of the civil governor, the Philippine Commission, and the exposition board to the opening ceremonies of the museum. The exposition board was able to open the museum on the day of the official celebration of Washington's Birthday, its rooms well filled with thousands of selected exhibits obtained from over 100 exhibitors, among whom were many of the families of the Archipelago, to whom Mr. Niederlein in his opening speech expressed the board's deepest gratitude.

The opening ceremonies of the museum were attended by Governor Taft and the members of the Commission, Major-General Davis, apostolic delegate and archbishop of Stauropolis Guidi, the consular body, the chiefs of departments of the civil government, the military authorities, and over 2,000 other invited guests.

A committee of 25 most prominent Filipinos took charge of the reception of the invited guests. Doctor Niederlein supplied the decorations and refreshments, while the San Miguel Brewery, the Germinal and Helios cigar factories, La Perla confectionery, and Baxter & Co.'s perfumery offered their products with the greatest liberality. This first step of the exposition board toward the final result was considered a great success, and the favorable comments enthusiastically given have greatly influenced the Filipinos at large to make future contributions.

After the opening of its museum, numerous though relatively small collections arrived from Tarlac, Zambales, Sorsogon, Abra, and other provinces, or were sent by the collectors, whose numbers had been increased. A number of exceptional collections had to be purchased. An insurance policy against loss by fire had been taken out early in February.

Mr. Niederlein, a few days after the opening, made a trip to the southern islands, viz, Paragua, Jolo, Basilan, and Mindanao, visiting in the latter island Zamboanga, Malabang, Palang-Palang, and Cotabato, augmenting collections and arranging a concession for a great Moro village in the Philippine grounds in St. Louis. After his return, the mentioned important contract was made with Father Algué for the reproduction of a first-class meteorological observatory at St. Louis and also for a series of important relief maps, which, together with a large relief map 110 feet in length by 70 feet in width, will show, besides the geographical and topographical conditions, also the distribution of the resources of the archipelago and the general economic conditions of the country.

About the same time Captain Macomb, in charge of the military bureau of information of the general staff of the commanding general, was put in charge of the intended military exhibit, but the board's expectations were only in small part fulfilled, as no orders were given to assist the exposition board.

By a cablegram dated March 7 the exposition board was notified that by a new agreement with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company a further amount of $100,000 was secured for our exposition work in St. Louis, under the condition, however, that this sum would be refunded by the insular government in case the exposition company, aided by the War Department, should fail to get itself reimbursed by Congress after the close of the exposition.

The system of exposition work adopted was energetically continued; more committees were appointed, more collectors were sent out, more letters were circulated, more telegrams for specific exhibits were issued at short intervals to the provincial governors, and better arrangements were made with government bureaus for complete series of valuable economic exhibits, yet not always with the expected success.

The board's next great step of its work was a great preliminary exposition in Manila, and it ordered therefor 500 show cases, 12,000 glass jars, and other material to hold the collections expected for that occasion.

The educational work of the islands has been taken particularly into consideration since the incumbency of Doctor Atkinson and Commissioner Moses, and a new appeal was made by a speech of Mr. Niederlein when the division superintendents of schools, under the direction of Doctor Bryan, assembled in Manila during the last week in March.

At this time a long and hot discussion in the Filipino, Spanish, and English press about the feasibility of sending non-Christian tribes to the world's fair brought the exposition board more prominently before the public.

At the end of March the exposition board counted over 4,900 exhibits, of which 384 belonged to the educational department, 282 to the department of art, 1,298 to the liberal arts, 492 to the department of manufactures, 602 to the department of agriculture, 279 to the department of forestry, 472 to the department of mining, 231 to the department of fish and game, 972 to the department of ethnology, etc.

In the month of April the museum was opened on Sundays and holidays, because of the great number of people interested in the collections on hand. During that month all the details for the architectural contest for buildings to be erected in the Philippine grounds in St. Louis were outlined and awards fixed. In April also, in order to properly receive and display the incoming collections, the adjoining building, known by the name of "La Giralda," was rented. Soon afterwards the agricultural, horticultural and forestry, mining, and industrial products were installed therein, filling the building at once. The government laboratories were now extensively used for assays and other investigations. The offer of the agricultural bureau to loan its fiber expert for the purpose of collecting an exhaustive fiber exhibit was gratefully accepted.

With the books loaned and partly given by Mr. Pedro A. Paterno and books brought by Mr. Niederlein for consultation a library was formed and opened for the use of the public. After the arrival of an expert anthropologist, Dr. Daniel Folkmar, long-intended plaster casts were made of characteristic types representing the races of the islands. This collection has gradually become of high scientific value in connection with measurements and photographs made for a compartive study of races and their mixtures.

A series of articles published in the newspapers held the interest of the people and press in the exposition alive. On April 15 our collections had increased to 6,000 exhibits. Up to this date only $18,000 had been expended. During the month of April Col. H. O. S. Heistand, adjutant-general, division of the Philippines, directed all military commanders to have officers and men lend assistance to the exposition board. In the same month the jury of awards for the architectural contest was appointed, and a pedagogical expert, Mr. A. R. Hager, put in charge of the educational exhibit.

At the end of the month Doctor Wilson, our chairman, arrived in company of the vice-governor, General Wright. The board had previously voted to each provincial governor 500 pesos, and in May, when an executive order recalled the Mexican currency to the treasury, each governor was authorized to spend without further delay the rest of the amount in exhibits of exceptional merit. As a consequence of this, large amounts of new exhibits arrived, and on the 20th of May, when Doctor Wilson left for the United States, over 10,000 exhibits were in our hands.

Doctor Wilson came to these islands to have a glance at the exposition work and its progress, to have an interview with the members of the exposition board, and to receive his instructions for his work in St. Louis. Soon after his arrival he went to

Benguet, where Governor Taft and the Commission had assembled. He suggested to the Commission that the permanent museum and the preliminary exposition be abolished and that some other changes be made in the exposition law with respect to the representation of the board in St. Louis. The Philippine Commission acted accordingly on May 25. He also pressed the Philippine Civil Commission for more funds.

In the meantime, the architectural contest was held under the presidency of Mr. Edgar K. Bourne, chief of the bureau of architecture, and the following prizes were awarded:

First prize of 1,000 pesos to A. E. Anderson and Guy H. Mahurin; second prize of 750 pesos to R. de la Rosa; third prize of 500 pesos to Guillermo Gardiner, and fourth prize of 250 pesos to Isabelo Tampinco.

On the return of Doctor Wilson from Benguet the board took up with him in detail the discussion of the site, kind, size, and cost of buildings, arrangement of grounds at the exposition, and authorized him to make contracts for their proper and rapid execution. The latest date on which the buildings are to be ready was fixed at January 31. Doctor Wilson was also authorized to let concessions for a number of restaurants, cafés, fruit, candy, and soft-drink stalls, etc., on the Philippine grounds. At the same time the privileges applied for in the islands by a number of men were thoroughly discussed and disposed of. Doctor Wilson was authorized to appoint the necessary staff for the supervision of his work in St. Louis, and to take along with him Mr. J. L. Irwin, formerly private secretary to Commissioner Worcester, as clerk. Mr. E. Lacayo was appointed to take a number of Filipino builders to St. Louis to erect typical Filipino houses on the exposition grounds. Doctor Wilson also received full authority to collect the promised sum of $100,000 from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, depositing it and using it in accordance with the rules of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington, or, if necessary, according to the rules laid down by the exposition company. Among other matters, also, the convenience of substantial exhibits of art were discussed and agreed upon.

Furthermore, a rapid shipment of the exhibits on hand was recommended, and the sending of non-Christian tribes to the fair with the necessary houses, utensils, implements, etc., was considered necessary in order to make the Philippine display complete and particularly interesting. Preliminary steps were also taken to have the Civil Commission agree to send the constabulary band in an increased number over to the exposition, with, if possible, two companies of constabulary, composed of men selected from the foremost native tribes of the islands. A similar move took place in Washington at or about that time, Colonel Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, arranging for the transfer to the world's fair of four companies of Philippine scouts equally composed of men from all the principal tribes. During that time the propaganda work went on as usual, a series of articles were written for the press, more requests by urgent telegrams and letters were sent to the provinces, and our collectors were urged to increase their collections as rapidly as possible.

The propositions made by the board of health for a most elaborate exhibit were properly considered and the necessary amount of money voted. Another excellent proposition made by the government laboratories found the same support, and also Doctor Barrows' elaborate plans for a great ethnographic exhibit were approved. The packing of our material on hand began vigorously under the direction of Mr. G. P. Linden, whose extraordinary activity is worthy of the highest praise. At the end of May the exhibits had increased to 12,000.

In the month of June our first shipment of about 570 tons went on the *Kilpatrick* to New York for St. Louis. During the same month the most successful prize winner in the architectural contest, Mr. Anderson, was engaged as architect for the exposition board to prepare the plans of the grounds and buildings. After the approval of the same by Governor Taft and the Civil Commission, Mr. Anderson left on June 25 for the United States. In June $1,000 was voted for a custom-house display. The exposition board also agreed to aid the constabulary band by the purchase of stringed instruments in order to enable them to attract a greater attention in the Philippine exhibition. During that month and the next large purchases of building material for buildings of Filipino style were made and prepared for shipment on the U. S. army transport *Dix*. On the same steamer were shipped a large number of tree ferns and palms prepared by Professor Lyon for exhibition, alive, at the exposition. Furthermore, 30 builders were engaged to leave on the U. S. army transport *Sherman*. At the end of June the collections had increased to over 15,000 exhibits, many of which had arrived from Samar, Romblon, Masbate, Pampanga, and other provinces.

In July a new committee of art was appointed. The governors of the provinces were also asked for a precise description of their respective territories to be used in St. Louis for a well-organized propaganda. The chiefs of bureaus were again requested

to prepare and remit before the end of August the desired exhibit, and to give besides a concise account of the work accomplished by their various departments.

The bureau of coastguard and transportation asked and received $1,250 for the preparation of its exhibit. Letters were again directed to the American chamber of commerce asking for a brilliant participation at the world's fair as a body. This time our appeal found consideration, the chamber's president, Mr. Heacock, taking immediate action in the matter. A spontaneous offer of assistance was also made to the exposition board by the Philippine chamber of commerce through its president, Mr. Francisco Reyes. In July also Maj. Frank de L. Carrington took charge of the four companies of scouts which will form a part of the official guard of the Philippine exposition in St. Louis.

With the approval of Governor Taft a contract was executed with the celebrated artist Isabelo Tampinco for a Rizal monument to be erected in the Philippine section of the world's fair in St. Louis, according him $3,500 gold for the same. Another contract was made with the well-known painter Resurreccion Hidalgo, in Paris, for a great painting representing the Philippines being led by the United States to progress and liberty, allotting him 25,000 francs for this work. Our collectors, Mr. Gillies, Doctor Miller, Mr. Valentine Wilson, Messrs. J. Luna, Charles L. Hall, Gerbrich, Radtke, d'Erf Browne, Juan de Juan, and others, were furnished with more means for increasing rapidly their collections. One of them, Mr. Juan de Juan, brought from Cagayan a petrified head, apparently of an *elephas indicus*, demonstrating that the elephant has at some time been a part of the mammiferous fauna of Luzon. More funds were also voted to a large number of the governors with which to purchase more valuable exhibits.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Hunt was engaged as manager of the Igorrote exhibit, and immediately sent with the necessary funds into the field. A collector in Jolo was authorized to spend 4,000 pesos in the purchase of pearl shells and other marine products, in order to represent fully the most important industry of the southern islands. Doctor Barrows and Doctor Sherman also received considerable sums to procure large collections for the fair on their trip through the southern islands. It was also provisionally agreed with Brigadier-General Allen, chief of constabulary, that two buildings of nipa would be erected in the Philippine grounds for the constabulary men and a small house for the officers accompanying the same. It was furthermore agreed to have a Filipino history written by a prominent Filipino, Señor F. Calderon, from the standpoint of Filipinos, in contrast to other historical works which were written from the Spaniards' standpoint, being unjust in giving no credit to Filipinos in the past. To encourage the proposed work of the American chamber of commerce, Mr. Niederlein delivered a speech in that chamber outlining the scope of the work for the members and their committees in order to engender more successful endeavors to represent fully the conditions and particularities of the commercial life in the Philippines.

In the month of July, with the approval of Governor Taft, May 1 was decided on as Philippine day at the world's fair. It was also declared the opening day of the Philippine exposition, and the committee of ceremonies in St. Louis was requested to issue the necessary invitations to the President and Cabinet, Members of Congress, diplomats, governors of States, military and naval authorities, for the opening ceremonies. In July also arrived the descriptive work on the Philippines, prepared, as stated before, in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, by Mr. M. E. Beall, as a preface to the catalogue of exhibits of the exposition board.

The freight rates also came again under discussion, and after considerable cabling the rate of $24 a ton from Seattle, San Francisco, or New York to St. Louis was reduced to $12 per ton from Manila to St. Louis. The first concession contract also was ratified, Messrs. Deputy and Moody depositing $500 in the insular treasury and $10,000 United States currency in the United States as bond for the faithful fulfillment of their concession referring to the sale of photographs, erection of a cinematograph, a stereopticon, etc., on the Philippine grounds. The exposition board also resolved to send to St. Louis at once for classification, by a competent man of the Geological Survey in Washington, the mineral collections, the mining bureau having officially declared its incapacity to do the work for want of experts.

As stated already the exposition board loaded the U. S. army transport *Dix* with 3,940 tons of exhibits and building material, besides requesting its quartermaster to take over from Japan the rest of 500 show cases ordered some time ago for the preliminary exposition. The *Dix* also took along the first 10 builders. During the month of July also the usual newspaper propaganda was carried on, and telegrams, circulars, and letters issued in order to assure more exhibits. At the end of the month the collections had increased to 24,000 exhibits.

In August the carefully revised description of the Philippine Islands went to

the printer. More appeals were made to the public, to the manufacturers and producers, and the provincial governors and committees were specially urged to pay particular attention to the exposition work after the census work was completed. A number of contracts were made for artistic furniture, paintings, and other works of art.

In August the Philippine Commission, by act No. 824, increased the insular appropriation for the exposition board to $500,000 gold, and by another enactment, No. 827, it ordered a number of exhibits to be shipped back after the closing of the World's fair for a permanent Philippine museum in Manila. The board engaged new collectors to replace others who had resigned. With the increase of work a raise of salary was agreed upon for Mr. D. J. Ryan, stenographer, Mr. H. F. Kendall, property clerk, and a number of the most faithful Philippine employees. The exposition board also considered it necessary to appoint Mr. Fenner, member of the American chamber of commerce, to take charge of its department of commercial information and the foreign imports, about 3,000 samples of which had gradually been gathered with full information about the same.

The number of the exhibits at the end of the month had reached 30,000, of which 29,000 were catalogued. At the beginning of that month the board issued an alphabetical list of exhibitors, comprising at that time about 1,500 names. This number was increased to 2,000 at the end of the month.

As the second part of the Official Catalogue, the catalogue proper had now to be prepared for the printer. Mr. G. d'Erf Browne was put in charge of this department, with Mr. Applegate and Mr. Arnold as his assistants. During August the incoming mineral exhibits had increased considerably, and Mr. Thanish, from the government laboratories, a competent mineralogist, was put in charge of them. A chemist, Mr. Walker, of the same bureau, was intrusted with the analysis of dyestuffs and tan barks, while Doctor Sherman continued the chemical analyses of all kinds of minor forest products; Mr. Fox continued his labors as assayer of ores, Mr. Merrill with the preparation of the herbarium of useful plants, Mr. Charles S. Banks with the preparation of a great exhibit of insects of these islands, and Mr. L. M. Guerrero, the learned secretary of the exposition board, with the classification and description of the economic plants accumulated in our buildings from all parts of the islands.

Considerable activity was displayed in urging haste upon the different members of committees throughout the islands, in view of the approaching date of the final shipment, which was set November 15. The packing of exhibits went vigorously on, and on August 8 about 550 tons were shipped on the S. S. *Pleiades*. In order to save the valuable exhibits from the influences of the rainy season, all products of art were cased and made ready for shipment on the *Coptic* in the following month. In August the exposition board also sent 30 Filipino builders in charge of our curator and taxidermist, Mr. Barbaza, on the *Sherman* to the United States. On a former transport, *Logan*, the exposition board shipped to the United States a considerable number of specimens of the fishes of the islands, collected by Messrs. Pierson, Barbaza, Hall, and others, in order that they might be identified by the U. S. Fish Commission in Washington.

The month of September has in large part been spent in determining those kinds of exhibits of which the board is still lacking, and earnest endeavors through letters and telegrams to committees and collectors have been made to make the Philippine exhibit complete and respectable. In the middle of September about 270 tons of the most select exhibits were shipped on the *Coptic*. At the beginning of the month the German consul, Doctor Grunewald, the British consul-general, Hon. W. J. Kenny, the French consul, Hon. G. de Berard, and the Spanish consul-general, Mr. N. Rivero, offered their gracious assistance to the board for collective exhibits of their countrymen, which the exposition board gratefully accepted.

During the month of September Father Algué turned over to the board 7 relief maps, the same being of most excellent workmanship. The bureau of non-Christian tribes (now called the ethnological survey of the Philippines) sent in a number of collections from the Moro and Jolo group, in compliance with a former contract. Further exhibits were also received from the forestry bureau, the bureau of agriculture, and Chief Bonner of the fire department.

Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright, secretary of finance and justice and in charge of the department of the interior, and Commissioner-General J. F. Smith, secretary of public instruction and in charge of the department of finance and justice, directed circular letters to the respective heads of bureaus, requesting that they hasten the remittance of exhibits, and requesting at the same time complete lists of the same.

In September the provincial governor, provincial committees, and the division superintendents of schools reported great activity throughout the Archipelago.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Hunt, now the manager of the Igorrote exhibit, sent a large collection from Lepanto-Bontoc, which it required over 200 Igorrote cargadores to transport.

Doctor Jenks, chief of the ethnological survey of the Philippine Islands, sorted the ethnological exhibits by tribes for a great and instructive ethnological display. The board has planned to take to the United States, not only a large number of Igorrotes, Tinguianes, and Moros, but also Negritos and several tribes of the so-called Indonesians who live in the eastern part of Mindanao, who, together with the type-casts mentioned above, will furnish the student of comparative anthropology with invaluable material for study.

By the end of September 43,162 exhibits had been gathered, as follows:

	Number of exhibits.	Number of exhibitors.
Department of—		
Manufactures	10,954	2,430
Agriculture	7,954	2,091
Forestry	7,674	1,064
Fish and game	5,749	558
Horticulture	3,530	120
Anthropology	2,504	214
Liberal arts	2,102	207
Education	1,016	66
Mines and metallurgy	729	508
Fine arts	498	139
Transportation	252	130
Military supplies	186	1
Machinery	14	10
Social economy	5	1
Physical culture	1	1
Total	43,162	7,537

The exposition board issued also the attached alphabetical list of exhibitors with the corresponding number of entry cards of exhibits for the catalogue. The total number of entry cards at the beginning of September was 29,537, and the total number of distinct individual exhibitors 2,398. The following table shows the distribution of both by provinces or islands:

	Number of entry cards.	Number of exhibitors.		Number of entry cards.	Number of exhibitors.
Manila	5,601	192	Masbate	323	33
Abra	813	94	Mindanao	1,203	50
Albay	7	2	Mindoro	778	23
Ambos Camarines	286	36	Misamis	156	15
Antique	450	24	Negros Occidental	618	134
Bataan	76	7	Negros Oriental	458	57
Batangas	347	25	Nueva Ecija	477	15
Benguet	129	21	Nueva Vizcaya	105	7
Bulacan	667	88	Pampanga	968	120
Bohol	410	119	Pangasinan	1,316	45
Cagayan	827	94	Paragua	218	27
Capiz	394	33	Rizal	272	26
Cavite	251	35	Romblon	241	22
Cebu	175	11	Samar	2,879	251
Iloilo	711	114	Sorsogon	844	69
Ilocos Norte	1,434	139	Surigao	158	16
Ilocos Sur	1,283	96	Tarlac	1,720	124
Isabela	363	28	Tayabas	919	109
Lepanto-Bontoc	337	36	Union	293	18
Leyte	59	8	Zambales	1,199	50

The provinces which have distinguished themselves with a large number of exhibits are, in the order of the total amount, Samar, Tarlac, Ilocos Norte, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, Mindanao, Zambales, Pampanga, Tayabas, Sorsogon, Cagayan, Abra, Mindoro, Iloilo, Bulacan, Negros Occidental, and Nueva Ecija.

The attached list of exhibits and exhibitors, by departments, groups, and classes, reveals in detail the work the exposition board has accomplished up to September.

With the exception of the department of electricity, all departments mentioned in the official classification of the World's Fair are represented in the Philippine collection.

The Philippine exhibit also is represented in 103 groups out of 144 and in 308 classes out of 807. In order to show a few items, we give the following classes:

Department of education:
Class 2, 489 exhibits referring to elementary grades.
Class 7, 143 exhibits referring to university work.
Department of fine arts:
Class 27, 190 exhibits referring to paintings.
Class 30, 122 exhibits referring to sculpture.
Class 33, 145 exhibits referring to carvings.
Department of liberal arts:
Class 55, 700 exhibits referring to photographic views.
Class 57, 197 exhibits referring to books.
Department of manufactures:
Class 200, 1,786 exhibits referring to basket ware.
Class 253, 341 exhibits referring to matting.
Class 309, 140 exhibits referring to looms, weaving.
Class 342, 522 exhibits referring to fabric, Manila hemp.
Class 343, 191 exhibits referring to fabric, jussi, pina.
Class 344, 190 exhibits referring to cordage.
Class 368, 281 exhibits referring to embroidery.
Class 383, 934 exhibits referring to hats, caps.
Class 389, 517 exhibits referring to canes, whips.
Department of agriculture:
Class 488, 452 exhibits referring to implements.
Class 491, 116 exhibits referring to implements, harvest.
Class 492, 144 exhibits referring to miscellaneous implements.
Class 496, 392 exhibits referring to tobacco.
Class 512, 954 exhibits referring to rice, cereals.
Class 513, 481 exhibits referring to legumes.
Class 514, 173 exhibits referring to tubers.
Class 517, 114 exhibits referring to coffee, cocoa.
Class 518, 351 exhibits referring to oil-producing plants.
Class 555, 128 exhibits referring to sugar.
Class 573, 739 exhibits referring to textile plants.
Department of horticulture:
Class 635, 137 exhibits referring to tropical fruit.
Class 646, 3,245 exhibits referring to orchids, ornamental plants.
Department of forestry:
Class 653, 279 exhibits referring to seeds.
Class 659, 528 exhibits referring to logs.
Class 660, 4,064 exhibits referring to wood samples.
Class 661, 434 exhibits referring to textile barks.
Class 662, 805 exhibits referring to wooden ware, baskets.
Class 665, 980 exhibits referring to wild fruits.
Class 666, 955 exhibits referring to barks, dyes, tannins, gutta-percha, gums, resins.
Department of mines, Class 700, 181 exhibits referring to metallic ores.
Department of fish and game:
Class 720, 170 exhibits referring to arms.
Class 722, 170 exhibits referring to hunting equipment.
Class 725, 276 exhibits referring to hides, skins.
Class 729, 849 exhibits referring to nets, baskets, etc.
Class 730, 147 exhibits referring to anglers' apparatus.
Class 732, 3,253 exhibits referring to shells, corals, etc.
Class 734, 616 exhibits referring to fishes.
Department of anthropology, class 743, 2,402 exhibits referring to ethnological objects.

The packing of exhibits continued with vigor. A shipment of 26 large and long logs for the Philippine forestry building left September 26 for the United States. Another shipment of over 300 or more tons of delicate exhibits will leave early in October.

Among the shipments there will be also a collection of over 3,000 samples of imported foreign goods intended to show at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the world at large the taste, needs, and even purchasing power of the 7,000,000 Philippine people, and to obtain offers for the merchants established in the Philippines for goods of equal or better qualities on equal or better terms and for the same or lower prices.

They were obtained by a special agent of the exposition board in the custom-house with the consent and aid of the customs' agents of the importing houses and supplied with the necessary data, which later were completed by experts provided, at our request, by the most important English, Swiss, and German importers.

The foreign consuls, instigated by the British chamber of commerce in Manila, protested against the shipment of those samples to the world's fair, requesting the government to have the same returned to the custom-house, believing to stop with that the natural process of international competition and to prevent especially American competition in the Philippine Islands. The exposition board is of the opinion not only that 7,000,000 Filipino customers have a perfect right to be in every way considered in a complete display of the Philippine Islands at the word's fair, but that also the people of the United States have a right to know the needs and taste of the Filipinos.

The board has shipped up to date 669 cases, 427 crates, 10 bales, 500 show cases, 50 bales bamboo mats, 43 bundles of bamboo, 32,000 long bamboo, 18,550 6-foot bamboo, 164 logs, and 105 palma brava for the forestry building; 382,095 nipa roofing, 145 bales of cabonegro, 47 bales of anahao roofing, a number of boats, and other objects, such as photographs, plans, etc.

The disbursing officer, Mr. Carson Taylor, whose accuracy and activity are worthy of praise, gives the following account of money expended up to September 25:

	U. S. Currency.
Salaries and wages	$37,770.62
Exhibits and contingent expense	37,363.79
Office supplies, glass jars, showcases, traveling expenses, freight	13,662.33
Advertisements in newspapers	631.76
Total	88,828.50

Everything seems to indicate that the exposition now under way will not only answer the purpose, but will be the unqualified success that is wished, and the Philippine Exposition Board is confident that its earnest endeavors will ultimately be crowned with results whose farreaching influence will bring to the Philippine Islands that intense and universal interest that they so much need and deserve. It remains for the statesmen of the United States to build in the Philippines the basis of America's higher mission in the countries of the Orient.

Manila, October 2, 1903.

GUSTAVO NEDERLEIN,
Member of the Exposition Board.
LEON M. GUERRERO,
Secretary of the Exposition Board.
PEDRO A. PATERNO,
Member of the Exposition Board.

Memorandum on the proposed work of the Philippine Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of St. Louis, Mo., in 1904.

[Presented in October, 1902, to the honorable Civil Commission.]

A very effective way of obtaining exhibits is often the official way. In our case Governor Taft will be asked to issue a decree which will authorize the exposition commission to apply directly to the different government organizations for aid, requesting at the same time the several branches of government to assist in every possible way the exposition commission for the collection of exhibits and data. In this decree also mention might be made of a preliminary exposition to be held in August, September, or October, 1903, in Manila.

The Philippine Commissioners will be also asked to make a decree giving to the exposition commission free use of the mails and of the military cable and telegraph lines and of the United States army transports, declaring it preferred service.

In this decree it will be further said that products and posted information will pay no postage when sent to the exposition commission with the remark: "For the St. Louis Exposition." Similar privileges if possible will be procured for railroad transportation and from the cable company.

The Philippine civil government will be furthermore requested to issue a decree relieving not only exhibitors from paying taxes or duty on exhibits for the St. Louis

Exposition, such as, for instance, wood, but also the exposition commission from paying duty on glassware and other manufactured articles to be imported for the preparation, etc., of the exhibits.

Governor Taft will also be asked to give special instructions to the different chiefs of the departments and bureaus from which specific exhibits and information will be demanded to make them to the best advantage with the employees of the departments or bureaus, and at the expense of their corresponding offices.

In this way also the contributions for an exact description of the Philippine Islands, its conditions and resources, will be requested, with a time limit for remitting the same to the exposition commission in Manila.

Governor Taft will finally be asked to extend a general invitation to the public, ecclesiastical and other organizations, scientific institutions, etc., to aid the exposition commission in making separately creditable exhibits.

It will also be very essential to interest from the start the military authorities in the exposition of St. Louis. First of all there should be made a special military exposition of the Philippine war with appropriate charts, maps, photographs, trophies, etc.

Then a general order of the military authorities should be requested for every one of the 300 or more military posts or stations in the various provinces or islands, to aid the exposition commission in every possible way, detaching special officers and men in each post for this service.

In order to bring the instructions and requests into the proper channels an officer on the staff of the commanding general might be attached to the Commission. Also special arrangements might be made with respect to necessary expenses incurred.

The exposition commission needs at once from the military authorities the use of their maps, showing not only the military posts and districts covered by each, but also in form of blue prints, certain geographic information regarding every part of the Philippine Islands, including roads, navigable rivers, producing centers, mines, distribution of tribes, etc.

The exposition commission futher hopes that the officers available will be instructed to send to the Commission not only products of all kinds, including ethnological and anthropological material but also full information about the same, so that the geological conditions, the flora and fauna and distribution of races and tribes can be better determined and an exact economic map of the Philippines on a large scale constructed.

The exposition commission hopes also for special aid from the military medical department in reports on tropical diseases and in anthropological work respecting the different native tribes. Science would greatly appreciate accurate studies and observations and even cadavers of natives should be sent in sealed coffins to the United States, say in care of the Philadelphia Museums. With respect to the native tribes which shall be exhibited or represented at the St. Louis Exposition, masks will have to be taken of individuals of many tribes and it seems advisable to send representatives of the many tribes, from time to time, in the United States army transports to Manila, in order that their masks may be taken by noted artists.

It is confidently expected that the commanding general will not fail to give urgent orders that every possible facility and aid be given to the exposition work. Every officer and soldier, we trust, will be proud to contribute to show to the people of the United States and to the world at large the immense natural resources, great fertility of soil, and enormous economical chances, which the Philippine Islands offer to the American capitalist, agriculturist, miner, engineer, merchant, etc.

Returning to the civil government, there will be special aid requested from the bureau of public instruction with respect to school exhibits of all grades as stated in Department A of the St. Louis exposition classification. In accordance with this plan the superintendent of city schools will receive a similar request. Special aid is also expected from the 1,000 American teachers distributed all over the Philippine Islands.

From the bureau of coast and geodetic survey general and special maps and charts, maps of ports and lights, etc., will be solicited.

The bureau of mining, we hope, will take charge of the expected exhibits of the classes 702 and 703 and will give adequate orders to competent engineers and employees.

The bureau of forestry will probably not fail to aid the exposition commission most efficiently in the important forestry exhibits and works embraced in class 656.

The bureau of government laboratories will be requested to instruct their employees in aiding the commission in certain analyses, charts, lists, and other information.

In expecting that the bureau of agriculture will take charge of the exhibits demanded in the classes 485, 486, 487, 500, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 596, 602, 609, 626, 628, 647, 648, and 685, proper orders will have to be given in time to competent employees and organizations.

The bureau of public lands is expected to furnish an extract of the register of land with statistics of the distribution of cultivated lands in comparison with pasturage, forest land, swamps, mountains, and water, demonstrated in form of maps and charts. From this bureau also a history of fluctuations of prices of land, rents, labor, live stock, crops, animal products, etc., might be expected.

From the bureau of non-Christian tribes a large ethnographical map and coresponding description on the existing tribes will be asked, together with collections of everything included in classes 739, 740, 741, 742, and 743.

A highly interesting contribution will be expected from the weather bureau, covering classes 63 and 64, including rain charts and all kinds of meteorological information.

We expect further, considerable aid from the board of health of the Philippine Islands, covering classes 773, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, and 796. The commission also naturally hopes to get from this body a work on Philippine or tropical diseases.

The customs and immigration authorities can be of extreme usefulness, not only in furnishing statistical information, but in collecting products with the desired data, also the use of their buildings as a place for packing, receiving, and forwarding exhibits, as well as other facilities which these bureaus can give to the exhibitors and to the exposition commission.

The aid of the department of justice will consist in a general report and in inducing the justices of the peace to join their efforts with ours for a complete exhibit of the Philippine resources.

Very efficient aid can be rendered by the Philippine Constabulary in ordering the constabulary bodies distributed all over the islands to collect products, and to help the exposition commission in obtaining by contract representatives of various tribes for the St. Louis Exposition.

Even the bureau of prisons can aid us with exhibits of penitentiary products and information respecting the management of the institutions.

From the bureau of post-offices we shall request outside of free postage and free telegraph, a history of the postal and telegraphical development in the Philippine Islands; further, a post-office map, a postage stamp collection and certain help in propaganda and collecting work.

The bureau of architecture and construction could easily take charge of the classes 158 to 161 of group 128 and of the classes 34 to 36 in group 136 of the St. Louis Exposition classification. It could also make the plans and estimates of the Philippine exposition buildings in St. Louis in accordance with the desire of the exposition commission.

The office of superintendent of buildings and illuminations could make us an interesting exhibit of Manila.

Interesting displays can also be made by the department of engineering and public works in Manila, with all kinds of plans, descriptions, and statistics; further, by the department of engineering and public construction showing plans of the water works, sewerage, etc., besides by the office of superintendent of streets, parks, bridges, docks, etc.

The captain of the port of Manila will be asked to obtain for us plans for the new harbor improvements, as well as to call the attention of the boatmen of different provinces and islands to the exposition and to the desire of the exposition commission to acquire all kinds of interesting products and articles for the St. Louis exposition.

Similar instructions we would like to have given to the superintendents of public markets and custom-house officials, as well as railroad officials, godown agents, etc.

The bureau of cold storage and ice plant will be asked to give us the privilege to store certain products up to the time of shipping, as, for instance, abacá stems, ananas leaves, certain vegetables, fruits, etc., to be sent in a fresh state to the United States.

There are still other ways of obtaining exhibits, namely, in the way of public propaganda, which often brings success.

For every exposition, as a preliminary step, committees are formed, the first being usually the committee on publicity, composed of editors of newspapers and other publications, heads of chambers of commerce and similar organizations, literary men, artists, high government officials, officers, etc. These committees will be under certain control of the exposition commission, which alone can take full responsibility in this matter.

A special method will facilitate accumulation of facts in the commission for the daily press. Notice will be given about the progress of the exposition work as to exhibits received, sent, or promised, purchases made, orders given, the work accomplished by the various committees all over the country, as well as the progress of the exposition preparations in St. Louis and in other countries which will be represented

in the world's fair. Special care will be taken to keep the people constantly interested in the exposition work.

Besides this committee on publicity we expect to have a committee on exports and a committee on imports, composed of the leading firms of the islands, capable and willing to make an impressive show of Philippine exports and foreign imports, which will greatly stimulate future trade.

Another important committee, we expect, will be the committee on education and acquisition of a complete library of books on the Philippines in all languages as well as literature published there. The committee to be composed of leading educationists, the principal directors of schools, presidents of leading scientific or literary societies, booksellers, librarians, high government officials, officers, priests, etc.

There will have to be further formed an art committee, composed of artists, teachers of the Escuela Superior de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado, and leading connoisseurs of art.

A committee of ethnology and anthropology and archæology will be best composed of the heads of the bureau of non-Christian tribes, the directors of museums, prominent priests and missionaries, military officers, and other prominent men.

A committee of great importance will be that of woman's work in art, science, and industries, such as weaving, basket and matting making, etc., as well as samples of books, paintings, and sculptures, and reports of their charity and hospital work, etc. This committee might be composed of the most prominent women of the islands, headed by the wives of Philippine commissioners and of highest military officers.

There must also be a committee for the collection of photographs, showing the Philippine Islands in every way from all points of view, composed of photographers, amateur photographers, artists, military officers, members of the government, etc.

Another and perhaps the most important committee will be the committee on general propaganda. The most advisable formation of this body seems to be the creation of a scientific society or a Philippine academy, with a permanent publication on the geographic, natural, and economic conditions of the Philippine Islands. It can be composed of the most prominent men in every branch of knowledge, men of science and art, commerce, industry, officers, priests, engineers, statesmen, etc.

The publication of the scientific society or Philippine Academy might be sustained by the Philippine exposition commission during the time of the exposition work in the Philippines and in St. Louis, and be up to that time under certain control of that commission, for the purpose of publishing in it the most important facts on the geographic and economic conditions, resources, ethnology, etc., of the Philippine Islands.

It is understood that the governor and Philippine Commissioners, the commanding general and heads of departments, as well as the exposition commissioners, are ex officio members of each committee. The sessions of committees shall be held in the offices of the exposition commission. These committees will be of an advisory character, yet without the power to dispose of the funds of the exposition commission.

This propaganda work will be assisted by circulars and circular telegrams or cablegrams and further by a series of posters which will be prominently brought before the public in post and telegraph offices, public buildings and public offices, mercantile offices, show windows, banks, custom-houses, markets, steamers, railroad stations, hotels, restaurants, cafés, street cars, bill boards, etc. These posters will be made in different dialects in order to be understood all over the country.

A method certain of success for obtaining necessary collections for exhibiting at the St. Louis exposition is to proceed on a business basis, devoting from the start money to the purchase of photographic views, certain agricultural, forest, and minor forest products, drugs, medicinal plants, ethnographical articles, certain products of industry, certain fishing and hunting products and apparatus, certain books, charts, and maps, certain means of transportation, etc., which can be sold at St. Louis. This will have to be done largely to show imported articles. For this purpose it seems to be advisable to enter as soon as possible into an arrangement with the custom-houses to make collections under our supervision; further to employ, for instance, fishermen, in order to make a complete fish collection under the supervision of the expert in the Manila Museum, or to buy, if possible, already made and classified collections of hides, skins, reptiles, insects, etc., or to order certain collections, as, for instance, drugs and minor forest products, medicinal plants, etc., from pharmacists and so-called curanderos.

Different woods can be obtained in that way from Chinese wood dealers and from the lumber guilds, certain industrial goods produced by wood carvers, bamboo-ware makers, cloth manufacturers, etc., sugar from the sugar refinery in Malabon, tobacco from cigarette and cigar factories, etc. It might also be wise to advertise our desire for purchasing certain goods, as, for instance, ethnographical articles.

Again, it will be convenient to frequent the markets and ports, as well as certain curio shops. Another method would be to solicit loan collections, or to engage young Philippine students to make specified collections in the various provinces and islands. Special invitations will also have to be sent out. The manufacturers in the various islands, for instance, will have to be invited to prepare collective exhibits for the St. Louis exposition, such as gold and silversmiths, chocolate, alcohol, liquor, cigar and cigarette manufacturers, makers of confectionery, furniture, harness, and hats, tinsmiths, engravers, sculptors, lithographers, photographers, gardeners, etc.

Circulars will have to advertise also the multiple desires of the exposition commission, and lists of products and localities of production will contribute to the success. Such lists, of which I have prepared a number, might also be first completed by civil and military authorities.

For certain products I think even home manufacturers could be asked to contribute, with money to purchase the same.

There exists still another method of securing exhibits, namely, collecting expeditions. They will have the purpose not only of collecting exhibits of all kinds, as well as information, but also of installing committees and subcommittees and in giving them proper instructions on the spot, in order to obtain the results of a more or less complete exploration, especially in all physical features, ethnographical and economical conditions of the Philippine Islands. It seems to me advisable to make first such a trip on the railroad from Manila to Dagupan, then a trip along the Pasig River and along the shores of the Laguna de Bay, to be followed by a trip around Luzon and up the great river of Cagayan as far as navigable; besides, a trip to the Visayan Islands and to the island of Mindanao, ascending in the latter the rivers Grande de Mindanao and Agusan as far as navigable; and finally, to the Sulu Islands and Paragua. Success can be assured by advising the authorities of the various places in time to prepare everything for a profitable work of the commission.

With respect to the methods of exhibiting from which to a very large extent the final success depends, a few ideas might be expressed.

It seems to be advisable that the St. Louis Exposition Company shall invest the promised contribution for the Philippine exhibit in special buildings and installations for which plans and details will be given by the Philippine exposition commission.

It is of great importance that modest exhibits are well housed and exhibited to the best possible advantage in superior installations; also artificial bamboos, palms, and ferns will have to be made in order to give to the Philippine exhibits the proper tropical appearance.

For the show cases special precious woods from the Philippine Islands will be furnished to the exposition company in usual marketable timber; also samples for duplication and all materials demonstrating Philippine types of architecture and life of native tribes might be sent without delay.

The St. Louis Exposition Company should also take charge of the cost of installation of the Philippine exhibits in the different general exhibition buildings, in which they shall be shown, arranged by groups and classes in comparison with exhibits of similar kind from other countries.

In the Philippine exposition proper there should be a special building for agriculture, including tobacco, sugar, etc., and another for forestry products, minor forestry products, and abacá and other fibers; further, a large building for industrial and ethnographical exhibits which shall have under the veranda a full exhibit of foreign goods, imported to the Philippine Islands, arranged in show windows, by classes of goods, showing prices and all sorts of information, as well as the manner of packing, labeling, etc.

The next group of buildings should be a large Philippine market place, with buildings illustrating the different styles of architecture, including a Catholic church and a Mohammedan mosque, and in which shall be shown the different Philippine industries in process, as well as many native marketable goods.

The market place shall be used every day for certain hours as a public market, in which the several tribes shall sell and buy.

In the background, in a high natural forest, the majority of the different tribes shall be exhibited in their peculiar villages in their daily lives, with their implements, house and kitchen utensils, arms, trophies, etc.

Some tribes will only be represented by figures with masks, made by noted artists.

At the lake front the fishing, including pearl fishing, will be shown, together with all kinds of fishing apparatus; also water transportation, all kinds of boats, rafts, etc.; further, ferries and bridges in native style, surrounded by bamboo groves, palm forests and fishermen's villages, or villages of native tribes having their homes on lake and river shores, and sometimes away from the shore on huts above water.

In another part of the lake front there should be a rice field in terraces as well as plantations of other interesting plants of the Philippines, showing in every detail

of the Philippines and this board recommended that skilled workmen be excepted from examination for the present, as on account of their scarcity in the Philippines it is impossible to apply the United States civil-service rule requiring United States citizenship and satisfactory and prescribed periods of apprenticeship for eligibility to appointment to such positions. Under date of August 14, 1903, the United States Civil Service Commission advised the Secretary of War that it would "frame its recommendation to the President so as not to include skilled workmen within the classified competitive service."

The classification of civilian clerical positions in the Philippine Islands under the War Department has added considerably to the duties devolving upon the board, but it is believed that this classification will be of great benefit to the Federal civil service and indirectly to this service.

TRANSFERS TO THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

The advisability of an amendment to the United States civil-service rules allowing transfers from this service to the Federal service was suggested by this board as early as December 24, 1901, on which date a communication bearing upon this subject was addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission. It was stated therein that one of the objects of such an amendment would be to secure greater stability in the Philippine civil service by inducing appointees to remain in the islands one or two years longer than they otherwise would, in order to attain eligibility for transfer to the United States. On March 20, 1903, the President approved an amendment to the United States civil-service rules allowing the transfer to the Federal civil service of an officer or employee who has served in a competitive position in the Philippine civil service for a period of three years or more. For the purpose of securing the fullest benefit to this service from the transfer privilege the civil governor provided in an amendment to Rule VIII of the Philippine civil-service rules, dated May 24, 1903, that the three years' service required shall not include leave allowed for the purpose of visiting the United States prior to transfer. This requirement is modified by providing that if an employee does visit the United States during his first three years' service, only one additional year of service shall be required. These provisions secure to the Philippine civil service the benefits contemplated by the general rule of the President.

TRANSFERS WITHIN THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Owing to the abuse of the transfer privilege, executive order 50 was promulgated by the civil governor July 7, 1903, providing that no chief of a bureau or office shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with an employee of another bureau or office his transfer to the bureau or office of such chief until the consent in writing of the head of the bureau or office in which the person whose transfer is desired is employed or of the civil governor is first obtained.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the year ended September 30, 1903, 179 persons were appointed to the Philippine classified civil service as a result of examinations held in the United States or by transfer from the Federal civil service.

In requesting the appointment of eligibles in the United States, the board has continued its practice of anticipating the needs of the Philippine civil service as much as possible in order to avoid the embarrassment that would result by not sending for eligibles until vacancies have actually occurred to which they could be assigned upon arrival. The special code prepared by the board for use in cabling for eligibles was revised in February and made more comprehensive.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

From its organization the board has been allowed a liberal appropriation for traveling expenses, but its limited office force has not permitted sending out examiners into the provinces during the period covered by this report. In more than one instance the detection of collusion in provincial examinations has been followed by the indictment and conviction of members of provincial examining committees for misappropriation of funds or other violation of law.

Satisfactory registers of eligibles have been obtained in most of the provinces. The statistics in the appendix show an increase of 454 over the previous year in the ·mber of persons entering provincial examinations, and of 321 in the number ing them.

During the year the board appointed as an additional member of the examining committee in each province a teacher of English, located at the capital. Teachers as members of examining committees are able to render valuable assistance not only in conducting examinations but also in encouraging Filipinos to enter them.

OBSERVANCE OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES.

The board notes with pleasure the continued growth in the willing observance by the heads of bureaus and offices of the provisions of the civil-service act and rules. Only by the full support of all concerned can the merit system be faithfully carried out, and the board is glad to state that whatever tendency there was among heads of bureaus and offices to evade the application of the civil-service act and rules, especially in the matter of promotion examinations, has now almost entirely passed away, and throughout the service it has the cooperation of practically all of the officers of the Government in its effort to maintain an efficient and honest civil service. In this connection the board desires to state that while it has been taxed to its utmost limit in the performance of the duties devolving upon it, its labors have been lightened by the uniform encouragement given by the Philippine Commission and the civil governor through practical and effective legislation and executive orders adopted from time to time for the betterment of the service. The legislation and executive action affecting the civil service reviewed in this report show the amount of attention devoted to them during the year to this feature of their administration.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS.

Several cases of falsification of civil-service applications have been discovered during the year. The American applicants whose prosecution has been requested have usually given assumed names, knowing that they would be barred from the service if their true names were given, or have concealed former convictions of crime for the same reason. The Filipino offenders have usually forged the signatures of prominent persons to the vouchers on their applications. All cases of falsification of a nature serious enough for prosecution and in which the board was in possession of positive evidence of guilt have been referred to the prosecuting attorney of Manila. Thus far six have been tried, all being convicted, the sentences ranging from six months' to six years' imprisonment, in addition to fines in some cases. Sentence was suspended in one case on account of the youth of the offender.

REMOVALS OF OFFICIALS FOR CAUSE.

Of the entire number of persons occupying official positions since the establishment of civil government in the islands, the records of the board show that 39 have been removed for cause. Of this number only 5 entered the service through examination and certification by the civil-service board; the remainder entered without examination and certification by the board, some prior to the passage of the civil-service act, others by detail from the military service as provided by law, and others by appointment to unclassified positions.

DISTINCTIVE DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Act 25 as amended, executive order 84, and civil service rule X; executive order 21 and civil service rule XI, and Act 80 and executive order 4, confer certain powers and duties upon the Philippine civil-service board which are not conferred upon the United States Civil Service Commission.

All appointments to classified positions are required to be made on a form prescribed by the board, and the board's attestation is required in each case before the civil governor or secretary of department will approve the appointment, and before the disbursing officer will pay any salary. The papers in all cases of reduction, removal, and enforced resignation are required to be submitted to the board for recommendation before transmission to the civil governor or secretary of department for final action. The board is required to keep a record of all unclassified as well as classified employees in the Philippine civil service, showing, among other things, date of appointment, original position and salary, place of employment, all changes in status and grade, and all accrued and sick leave granted. From its service records the board is required to compile annually, for publication on January 1, a roster of the officers and employees under the Philippine government. Applications from employees, classified and unclassified, for accrued and sick leave for more than two days, must be made on forms prescribed by the board and forwarded to it for verification of service record and previous leave granted and for recommendation before

The labels, with department, group, class, number, exhibitor, locality, article, description, having on the reverse side the original number and remarks.

The shipping manifest, with date, number and marks, weight and measures, class of goods, name of ship, destination, value at which insured.

The news clipping book.

The card file case for the description of the Philippine Islands.

The card file brief of correspondence, with date, number of letters, department, group, class, and date of answer and brief.

The diary of work accomplished, with date, correspondence received, correspondence answered, circulars mailed, exhibits received, exhibits promised, contracts made, exhibits bought, supplies bought, extract of account, and remarks.

This system of work can be easily modified and completed as soon as the full responsibilities of the commission and the disposition of the funds shall have been clearly established by decree, when proper instructions, etc., will be promptly given.

It is highly desirable that a full, free hand be given to the exposition commission, under control solely of Governor Taft and his associates, in order to be able to accomplish rapidly and successfully the work.

GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN,
Special Philippine Commissioner for the St. Louis Exposition.

MANILA, *October 18, 1902.*

EXHIBIT R.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the civil-service act, the board has the honor to submit its third annual report, covering the period from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.

EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The first table in the appendix, giving the results of all educational examinations held during the year covered by this report, shows a remarkable increase in the number of persons examined, the total being 5,216, only 533 less than the total number previously examined since the organization of the board. This large increase is due principally to the great number of Filipinos entering examinations, 3,526 being examined in Spanish, 102 more than during the preceding two years and 1,205 more than during the year ended September 30, 1902. The number of persons examined in English is 1,690, or 82 more than during the preceding year, many of those examined in English being Filipinos.

The number of persons obtaining eligible grades in examinations is noticeable. In Spanish 1,875 passed, compared with 1,531 during the preceding two years and 1,051 during the year ended September 30, 1902; in English 1,061 passed, 68 more than during the preceding year and 334 less than the preceding two years.

The total number of competitors taking educational examinations since the organization of the board is 10,965, of whom 5,862 passed; 4,015 of these were examined in English, 2,456 passing, and 6,950 in Spanish, 3,406 passing. Noneducational examinations are not included in the above summary.

As a result of examinations for original appointment held in the Philippine Islands, 837 English-speaking eligibles were appointed, 111 more than during the preceding year, and 885 Spanish-speaking eligibles, an increase of 217. Including those appointments made by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, and as a result of examinations held in the United States, 3,841 appointments have been attested by the board during the year, as compared with 2,481 appointments during the preceding twelve months.

It is gratifying to note that the ratio of the number of Filipinos appointed to the number of Americans is gradually increasing. It has been difficult to induce many heads of bureaus to employ Filipinos freely, as persons selected from Spanish registers naturally require more instruction in American office methods than those selected from English registers. However, the success of the forestry bureau, the board of health, the weather bureau, and other bureaus, in employing Filipinos principally, and the difficulty in securing a satisfactory class of appointees from the United States, have aided in inducing many bureau chiefs to appoint Filipinos on trial. Some officials who were firmly of the opinion that Filipinos could not be used successfully in their bureaus are now strong advocates of their employment. Many of them appointed to minor positions a year or two ago have since been promoted to important clerkships and their original positions filled by other Filipinos selected from the registers of the board. There is thus a steady increase in the proportion of Filipinos employed in the classified service. The increased educational advantages now offered Filipinos will undoubtedly fit them for the performance of many of the duties required of Americans.

The amount of work involved in preparing the questions and rating the papers of the 5,216 persons examined during the year is greater than the figures indicate, as it was necessary to hold all of the principal examinations at least once a month and many of them, such as patrolman, prison guard, hospital attendant, and apprentice, twice a month in order to secure a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service. This involved the preparation of an unusually large number of series of questions; moreover, nearly all examinations were given in both the English and the Spanish languages, necessitating an immense amount of translating. During the year 93 distinct kinds of examinations were held. This number does not include noneducational examinations.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

On January 9, 1903, the commission passed Act 589, amending Act 5, the civil-service act. Many important changes were made by this amendment, the principal of which are as follows:

(*a*) The civil-service act is made applicable to all appointments of civilians in the bureaus and offices of the government of the Philippine Islands, subject to the limitations of the acts organizing such bureaus and offices, and with the provision that persons appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and persons employed merely as laborers, shall not be included in the classified service unless otherwise specifically provided by law. Originally it was necessary to classify each new bureau created by an amendment to the civil-service act, and this classification was usually made some time after the creation of the bureau, the original force of officers and employees being selected without regard to the civil-service act and rules. Unclassified positions are now clearly defined.

(*b*) It is provided that the board shall determine whether promotion examinations shall be competitive or noncompetitive.

(*c*) Examinations are required to be held in all the provinces.

(*d*) The age limits for entrance into the classified service are required to be fixed by rule.

(*e*) Section 13, relating to frauds, is made more comprehensive.

(*f*) Punishment in the matter of political contributions is limited to the receiving officer or employee.

(*g*) On and after September 1, 1903, all appointments of teachers in Manila and of teachers of English in the Philippine Islands are required to be made in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act and rules.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

Immediately after the enactment of Act 589, the civil-service rules were revised by the board and certified to the civil governor, who approved them January 13, 1903. Some of the changes introduced in the revision are as follows:

(*a*) It is declared to be the purpose of the appointing power to fill vacancies in the unclassified service by promotion whenever competent persons may be found in the service.

(*b*) The general age limits for entrance to civil-service examinations are fixed at 18 and 40 years, but provision is made that these limits may be extended for any examination whenever, in the discretion of the board, the needs of the service require it.

(*c*) It is provided that a person who originally entered the classified service without examination may not be reinstated after separation therefrom until he has passed the examination required for original entrance to the position to which reinstatement is proposed.

(*d*) All heads of bureaus and offices are required to keep a continuous and comparative efficiency record of their employees, open to the board's inspection, and to render efficiency reports to the board quarterly.

(*e*) Pending the adoption of competitive promotion regulations for any bureau, office, or branch of the service, no person is allowed to be promoted from one class to another until he shall have passed noncompetitively the examination prescribed for original appointment to the position to which promotion is proposed, and the increase in salary shall not take effect prior to the date of passing the examination.

(*f*) All appointments to classified positions, whether original, by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made upon a form prescribed by the board and forwarded to it for attestation and transmission to the civil governor or proper secretary of department for approval. This regulation acts as a check upon illegal appointments to classified positions.

(*g*) It is provided that no unclassified employee shall perform the duties of a classified position, and no classified employee shall, without the consent of the board, perform the duties of a position not contemplated by his entrance examination.

(*h*) Heads of bureaus or offices are required to report monthly to the board all absences of their employees from any cause whatever.

(*i*) The board is allowed, in its discretion, to restore to the register of eligibles for the remainder of the period of eligibility the name of an appointee who has been separated from the service during his term of probation without delinquency or misconduct.

THE MERIT SYSTEM APPLIED IN MAKING PROMOTIONS.

On the day following the approval of the revised rules by the civil governor the general regulations governing promotions by competitive examination and the regulations governing promotions in the uniformed police force of the city of Manila were prescribed by the board.

Since the submission of the last annual report a systematic method of keeping an efficiency record of employees has been devised, and a report of such record is required to be transmitted quarterly to the civil-service board. The data thus obtained, together with the service record kept by the board for each employee in the service, furnishes a basis upon which promotions may be made according to merit. The keeping of these records greatly stimulates employees to do the very best work of which they are capable.

In the appendix may be found the promotion regulations mentioned above, and an outline of the several forms used in keeping the efficiency record of employees.

AMENDMENT TO ACT 25 GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

The large increase in the number of original appointments, promotions, reductions, and removals requiring the approval of the civil governor under Act 25, as amended by Acts 301 and 329, led to a further amendment of this act on January 9, 1903 (Act 588), providing that appointments to and removals from positions in bureaus or offices under the executive control of the secretaries of departments shall be subject to the approval of the secretary of department exercising executive control over the bureau or office in which the appointment or removal is made, leaving appointments and removals in the other bureaus and offices in the Philippine civil service subject to the approval of the civil governor. By this amendment the civil governor is relieved of the burden of approving a large number of appointments and of reviewing the proceedings in a large number of cases of removals and reductions.

CONDITIONS OF THE APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES TO THE PHILIPPINE SERVICE.

Prior to June 1, 1903, a person in the United States appointed to this service under the provisions of Act 80, as amended by Act 338, was furnished free ocean transportation to Manila, and immediately upon arrival in the Philippines was reimbursed for the amount expended by him for subsistence en route from place of embarkation, and paid half salary for the period consumed in making the ocean voyage to the Philippines. After the expiration of six months of satisfactory service the appointee was reimbursed for the expenses incurred by him in traveling from his residence in the United States to the place from which he embarked for Manila.

It was not an uncommon practice for persons appointed to this service under the provisions of Acts 80 and 224, to leave the service before the completion of the two years' service required of them. Some deserted immediately on arrival, after collecting the amount paid for half salary and subsistence on transport, and others left after having also received from the Government the payment for all expenses in connection with transportation and subsistence from place of residence in the United States to San Francisco, made at the expiration of six months' service.

With a view to discourage appointees from leaving before the expiration of the two years which they are required to serve under the conditions of their appointment, Act 643 was enacted, amending Acts 80 and 338 and repealing Act 224. By the provisions of Act 643 a person appointed in the United States to the Philippine civil service is required to sign a contract that he will remain in the service for at least two years. He may pay his own traveling expenses from place of residence to Manila, provided, that if any part of his traveling expenses is borne by the government of the Philippine Islands 10 per cent of his monthly salary shall be retained until the amount retained is equal to the amount borne by the government; it is further provided that the necessary traveling expenses from his residence in the

United States to Manila, paid by him, either originally or through deduction from his salary, shall be refunded at the expiration of two years' satisfactory service, and that the half salary allowed en route from place of embarkation to Manila shall be paid at the expiration of the same period of satisfactory service.

It is believed that this amendment will tend to prevent the violation of the agreement of two years' service under which appointments are made, and thereby aid in promoting stability in the service. However, should an appointee leave before the expiration of his contract, the Government will lose only a small amount, as half salary while en route to the islands will not have been paid to him and the part of his salary retained will be forfeited to the Government.

For reasons similar to those for which Act 643 was enacted, executive order 67 was promulgated by the civil governor on August 5, 1903, prohibiting disbursing officers from paying any salary to or upon the order of any employee appointed in the United States to a position in the Philippine civil service under the provisions of Acts 224 or 643 while such employee is enjoying accrued leave of absence which may have been granted to him prior to his having completed two years of service, until five days after return to duty.

Until recently it was customary to provide free transportation on United States Army transports to all appointees coming to the Philippine Islands, and to most employees returning therefrom, either permanently or on leave. As it became impossible to secure such transportation, Act 697 was enacted on March 23, 1903, providing for the transportation on commercial liners of employees and their families.

Executive order 75 provides a method of qualifying for reentrance into the service for persons who have left it in violation of law or contract. Any person desiring to qualify for reentrance to the Philippine civil service under the provisions of this order must first take the matter up with the civil service board.

SICK LEAVE.

In its last annual report the board stated that it was convinced that the sick-leave privilege was being abused, and that it had recommended the adoption of an executive order governing the granting of leaves of absence.

On November 11, 1902, section 3 of Act 80, allowing leave of absence on account of illness, was amended by Act 515 so as to provide that after the return to duty of an applicant for sick leave he shall establish by evidence to be prescribed in regulations adopted by order of the civil governor the fact that he was ill and unable to be on duty on account of illness, and that his claim is meritorious. The amendment also provides that each application for sick or accrued leave must first be submitted to the civil service board for its recommendation, and then be forwarded for final action to the civil governor or the secretary of the department in which the applicant is employed. Prior to this amendment both sick and accrued leave were granted by the head of the bureau or office in which the applicant was employed, and the law made no provision for a review of the decision by the civil governor or proper secretary of department. On December 1, 1902, executive order 112 was promulgated by the civil governor. A few months' experience clearly demonstrated that the conviction of the board was fully justified. As it was found difficult to induce physicians to submit fully the evidence contemplated by the provisions of executive order 112, a modification of the order was recommended. This recommendation met with the approval of the civil governor, and on March 1, 1903, executive order 4 was issued as a substitute for executive order 112. A full record of the name, nature, etiology, history, and description of the disease or disability from which the applicant for sick leave suffered is now obtained in each case. The results of the amendment to section 3 of Act 80 and executive orders 112 and 4 have amply justified their adoption. From December 1, 1902, the date on which executive order 112 was promulgated, to September 1, 1903, sick leave to the value of $7,358.82, which otherwise would have been approved, was disallowed.

ACCRUED LEAVE.

Act 80 in its application to judges of the supreme court and courts of first instance was amended by Act 867, enacted September 5, 1903, by providing for two months' vacation every year (May and June) and three months' additional vacation every third year, all leave being on full salary. It is further provided, however, that during each vacation period 1 judge of the supreme court and 7 judges of the courts of first instance shall remain in the islands. The vacation of two months annually is not cumulative.

Act 448, amendatory of section 2 of Act 80, provides that in case an officer or

employee shall die while in the service having to his credit earned leave of absence the salary that would have accrued to the deceased by reason of such leave of absence and during the period thereof shall be paid to his estate.

HOURS OF LABOR AND OVERTIME WORK.

By the enactment of Act 724, amendatory of section 1 of Act 80, provision is made that during the heated term, from the 1st of April to the 15th of June in each year, the heads of departments, bureaus, or offices in the Philippine civil service shall have discretion to reduce to five hours the number of hours of labor required each day.

On March 9, 1903, the board was directed by the executive bureau to make an investigation into the observance by the various bureaus and offices in Manila of the provisions of Acts 80 and 338, relating to daily hours of labor and overtime work. It was found that no uniformity exists, either in the number of hours of daily labor required or the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of public business. The average number of required hours of daily labor in the several bureaus and offices for the period from January 1 to May 31, 1903, was found to vary from five and one-fourth hours to six and three-fifths hours, and there was a greater variation in the overtime, the offices with the shortest required hours generally having the smallest amount of overtime. At present some offices have only one session for the day, from 7 or 8 a. m. to 1, 2, or 3 p. m., but the majority have two sessions daily, from 8 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 or 3 to 5 p. m. The board has recommended to the special committee of the Philippine Commission on the matter of leaves of absence, which is considering the advisability of revising Act 80, that the hours of all bureaus and offices in Manila be made uniform wherever practicable.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Act 589 provided that on and after September 1, 1903, all appointments to the position of teacher in the city of Manila and to the position of teacher of English in the Philippine Islands shall be made from registers of eligibles obtained as a result of competitive civil-service examinations.

Large numbers of special emergency positions were provided for the board of health at the time of the cholera epidemic, and numerous emergency positions have also been provided at various times for the bureau of the insular purchasing agent and the office of the city assessor and collector of Manila. All of these emergency positions have now been abolished by the Philippine Commission, and the necessary permanent increase of force in the offices mentioned has been provided. Every effort was made to have the emergency employees classified without examination or on noncompetitive examination, and, failing in this, to have waived the age limits barring many of them from competitive examinations, but these efforts were unsuccessful, and the permanent positions authorized have been filled by certification according to the civil-service rules from appropriate registers of the board. This is in marked contrast to the practice in the United States, where temporary employees appointed for an emergency are usually retained after the emergency for which they were appointed has passed and incorporated into the classified civil service without examination.

With the requirement that teachers shall be appointed as a result of examination, the provision of regular instead of unclassified emergency positions, and the application of the civil-service law and rules to all of the provincial governments, nearly the entire Philippine civil service is classified. It is believed that it will be advantageous to the service to reduce the number of official positions excepted by section 20 of Act 5. The board recommends that during the coming year as many as possible of these positions be transferred to section 21. This will add to the attractiveness of the classified service by increasing the opportunities therein for promotion to responsible positions.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE POSITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On April 9, 1903, the War Department requested the civil governor to direct the civil-service board to hold examinations and make certifications to the commanding general of the Division of the Philippines for filling vacancies in civilian positions under the War Department above the grade of mere laborer. Since that date appointments have been made by certification from the registers of the board. Owing to the dearth of stenographers and typewriters it has been necessary to authorize many emergency appointments to these positions. The commanding general of the Division

of the Philippines and this board recommended that skilled workmen be excepted from examination for the present, as on account of their scarcity in the Philippines it is impossible to apply the United States civil-service rule requiring United States citizenship and satisfactory and prescribed periods of apprenticeship for eligibility to appointment to such positions. Under date of August 14, 1903, the United States Civil Service Commission advised the Secretary of War that it would "frame its recommendation to the President so as not to include skilled workmen within the classified competitive service."

The classification of civilian clerical positions in the Philippine Islands under the War Department has added considerably to the duties devolving upon the board, but it is believed that this classification will be of great benefit to the Federal civil service and indirectly to this service.

TRANSFERS TO THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE.

The advisability of an amendment to the United States civil-service rules allowing transfers from this service to the Federal service was suggested by this board as early as December 24, 1901, on which date a communication bearing upon this subject was addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission. It was stated therein that one of the objects of such an amendment would be to secure greater stability in the Philippine civil service by inducing appointees to remain in the islands one or two years longer than they otherwise would, in order to attain eligibility for transfer to the United States. On March 20, 1903, the President approved an amendment to the United States civil-service rules allowing the transfer to the Federal civil service of an officer or employee who has served in a competitive position in the Philippine civil service for a period of three years or more. For the purpose of securing the fullest benefit to this service from the transfer privilege the civil governor provided in an amendment to Rule VIII of the Philippine civil-service rules, dated May 24, 1903, that the three years' service required shall not include leave allowed for the purpose of visiting the United States prior to transfer. This requirement is modified by providing that if an employee does visit the United States during his first three years' service, only one additional year of service shall be required. These provisions secure to the Philippine civil service the benefits contemplated by the general rule of the President.

TRANSFERS WITHIN THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Owing to the abuse of the transfer privilege, executive order 50 was promulgated by the civil governor July 7, 1903, providing that no chief of a bureau or office shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with an employee of another bureau or office his transfer to the bureau or office of such chief until the consent in writing of the head of the bureau or office in which the person whose transfer is desired is employed or of the civil governor is first obtained.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the year ended September 30, 1903, 179 persons were appointed to the Philippine classified civil service as a result of examinations held in the United States or by transfer from the Federal civil service.

In requesting the appointment of eligibles in the United States, the board has continued its practice of anticipating the needs of the Philippine civil service as much as possible in order to avoid the embarrassment that would result by not sending for eligibles until vacancies have actually occurred to which they could be assigned upon arrival. The special code prepared by the board for use in cabling for eligibles was revised in February and made more comprehensive.

PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

From its organization the board has been allowed a liberal appropriation for traveling expenses, but its limited office force has not permitted sending out examiners into the provinces during the period covered by this report. In more than one instance the detection of collusion in provincial examinations has been followed by the indictment and conviction of members of provincial examining committees for misappropriation of funds or other violation of law.

Satisfactory registers of eligibles have been obtained in most of the provinces. The statistics in the appendix show an increase of 454 over the previous year in the number of persons entering provincial examinations, and of 321 in the number passing them.

During the year the board appointed as an additional member of the examining committee in each province a teacher of English, located at the capital. Teachers as members of examining committees are able to render valuable assistance not only in conducting examinations but also in encouraging Filipinos to enter them.

OBSERVANCE OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES.

The board notes with pleasure the continued growth in the willing observance by the heads of bureaus and offices of the provisions of the civil-service act and rules. Only by the full support of all concerned can the merit system be faithfully carried out, and the board is glad to state that whatever tendency there was among heads of bureaus and offices to evade the application of the civil-service act and rules, especially in the matter of promotion examinations, has now almost entirely passed away, and throughout the service it has the cooperation of practically all of the officers of the Government in its effort to maintain an efficient and honest civil service. In this connection the board desires to state that while it has been taxed to its utmost limit in the performance of the duties devolving upon it, its labors have been lightened by the uniform encouragement given by the Philippine Commission and the civil governor through practical and effective legislation and executive orders adopted from time to time for the betterment of the service. The legislation and executive action affecting the civil service reviewed in this report show the amount of attention devoted to them during the year to this feature of their administration.

PROSECUTIONS FOR FALSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS.

Several cases of falsification of civil-service applications have been discovered during the year. The American applicants whose prosecution has been requested have usually given assumed names, knowing that they would be barred from the service if their true names were given, or have concealed former convictions of crime for the same reason. The Filipino offenders have usually forged the signatures of prominent persons to the vouchers on their applications. All cases of falsification of a nature serious enough for prosecution and in which the board was in possession of positive evidence of guilt have been referred to the prosecuting attorney of Manila. Thus far six have been tried, all being convicted, the sentences ranging from six months' to six years' imprisonment, in addition to fines in some cases. Sentence was suspended in one case on account of the youth of the offender.

REMOVALS OF OFFICIALS FOR CAUSE.

Of the entire number of persons occupying official positions since the establishment of civil government in the islands, the records of the board show that 39 have been removed for cause. Of this number only 5 entered the service through examination and certification by the civil-service board; the remainder entered without examination and certification by the board, some prior to the passage of the civil-service act, others by detail from the military service as provided by law, and others by appointment to unclassified positions.

DISTINCTIVE DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

Act 25 as amended, executive order 84, and civil service rule X; executive order 21 and civil service rule XI, and Act 80 and executive order 4, confer certain powers and duties upon the Philippine civil-service board which are not conferred upon the United States Civil Service Commission.

All appointments to classified positions are required to be made on a form prescribed by the board, and the board's attestation is required in each case before the civil governor or secretary of department will approve the appointment, and before the disbursing officer will pay any salary. The papers in all cases of reduction, removal, and enforced resignation are required to be submitted to the board for recommendation before transmission to the civil governor or secretary of department for final action. The board is required to keep a record of all unclassified as well as classified employees in the Philippine civil service, showing, among other things, date of appointment, original position and salary, place of employment, all changes in status and grade, and all accrued and sick leave granted. From its service records the board is required to compile annually, for publication on January 1, a roster of the officers and employees under the Philippine government. Applications from employees, classified and unclassified, for accrued and sick leave for more than two days, must be made on forms prescribed by the board and forwarded to it for verification of service record and previous leave granted and for recommendation before

final action is taken by the civil governor or secretary of department. This method tends to secure uniformity in the granting of leaves for the entire service and to prevent the granting of excessive accrued leave or of sick leave without proper evidence of illness.

It is seen that in many respects the board is required to perform the duties of an appointment and record bureau for the entire service in addition to those pertaining to the examining feature of its work.

INCREASED WORK OF THE BOARD.

The increase in the number of persons examined and the kinds of examinations held, the necessity for frequent examinations to obtain sufficient eligibles for certain classes of positions, the classification of civilian positions in the Philippines under the War Department, and the additional duties imposed upon the board by executive orders, have greatly increased the work of the board. An addition to its office force was allowed by the Commission in the appropriation bill covering the first half of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903. A liberal appropriation was also made for the purchase of office furniture and equipment, and the board is now able to seat in its examination rooms at one time, 200 competitors. This is very convenient as well as economical as heretofore it has been necessary to secure additional quarters for all large examinations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year covered by this report the board has prepared 12,200 typewritten communications in the form of letters or indorsements, and, in addition, a mass of information has been sent out through circular letters and forms requiring considerable work in preparation. Many of the board's communications were prepared only after personal interviews and conferences with heads of bureaus or offices.

PUBLICATIONS.

The manual of information relative to the Philippine civil service was revised and enlarged during the year, 10,000 copies being published in English and the same number in Spanish. In addition to full information relative to applications, examinations, certifications, appointments, etc., it also contains the text of the revised civil-service rules, together with the principal acts of the Commission (exclusive of the civil-service act) and executive orders of the civil governor relating to the Philippine civil service, the object being to make the manual comprehensive in its information to applicants for examination with a view to appointment under the Philippine government. For the benefit of applicants in the United States information is given relative to climate, cost of living, etc., in the Philippine Islands.

Three thousand copies of the second annual report of the board, covering the year ended September 30, 1902, were also published. The appendix to the report contains the civil-service act as amended, all other acts and all executive orders relating to the Philippine civil service, the revised civil service-rules, the promotion regulations adopted by the board, and a brief description of the forms prescribed by the board for the use of officers, employees, and applicants. It also contains a review, The Philippine Civil Service and Merit System, and a table showing the distribution of Americans and Filipinos among the various bureaus and offices of the Government, and the compensation paid.

The Official Register of Officers and Employees in the Philippine Civil Service was revised to January 1, 1903, and published in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 21, series of 1901.

Two thousand five hundred copies of the manual, 1,100 copies of the second annual report, and 100 copies of the official register were forwarded to Washington for distribution; in addition, a copy of the manual and of the second annual report was sent to each of the leading educational institutions and libraries in the United States.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

Under the provisions of section 1 of Act 5, the chairman of the board was, on January 2, 1903, designated by the civil governor as chief examiner also. On April 13, 1903, he was granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States; upon his departure Examiners Bolivar L. Falconer and John E. Enright were designated by the civil governor as acting chairman, and acting secretary, respectively, and on July 1, the acting chairman was appointed a member of the board. On August 31 Señor Don Felipe Buencamino resigned his position as member of the

board to reenter the practice of law, having been a member since July 1, 1901. Señor Buencamino was of great service in convincing the Filipinos of the impartiality and fairness of the operation of the civil-service law and inducing large numbers of them to enter examinations. On September 1 Dr. José E. Alemany, member of the advisory board of the city of Manila, was appointed to succeed Señor Buencamino.

Very respectfully,

WM. S. WASHBURN,
B. L. FALCONER,
J. E. ALEMANY,
Members of the Board.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
The UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

Statement of expenses of the Philippine civil-service board.

	Sept. 20, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.
Salaries	$9,431.54	$25,886.65	$28,008.64
Transportation	960.50	287.86	45.22
Contingent expenses	[a]211.91	[b]4,608.75	[c]1,791.51
Total	10,603.95	30,783.26	29,845.37

[a] Not including contingent expenses paid from the general insular contingent fund.
[b] Including printing.
[c] Not including printing, which is now done by the bureau of public printing.

[ACT No. 5.]

AN ACT for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Commission shall appoint three persons to be members of a board to be called the Philippine Civil Service Board. The Commission shall designate one of such persons as chairman, and another as secretary, and may in its discretion designate from among the members of the board a chief examiner.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he shall be a native of the Philippine Islands owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, or a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each member of the board shall during his incumbency reside in Manila, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars and his necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties. In case the Commission shall designate a member of the board to act as chief examiner he shall receive in addition to his salary as a member of the board a further annual compensation of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. The board shall prepare rules adapted to carry out the purpose of this act, which is hereby declared to be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands, central, departmental, and provincial, and of the city of Manila, by appointments and promotions according to merit and by competitive examinations where the same are practicable, and it shall be the duty of all officers in the Philippine civil service, in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply, except as hereinafter expressly provided, to all appointments of civilians in the bureaus and offices of the Government of the Philippine Islands, subject, however, to the provisions and limitations of the acts organizing such bureaus: *Provided*, That persons appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and persons employed merely as laborers, shall not be included in the classified service unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

SEC. 6. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall provide:

(*a*) For the classification of all offices and employments included in section 5.

(*b*) For the appointment to those offices requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, by competitive or noncompetitive examinations, as the board shall determine.

(*c*) For the selection of members of the police force and of the fire department in the city of Manila, and of guards at prisons and penitentiaries by competitive or noncompetitive examination, or otherwise, as the board, after consultation with the military governor and his approval, shall determine.

(*d*) For the selection of skilled workmen by such examinations, competitive or noncompetitive, as may be practicable, and which need not, if the board shall so limit them, relate to more than the capacity of the applicants to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

(*e*) For competitive or noncompetitive promotion examinations, as the board shall determine. In the competition the board may provide, in its discretion for the allowance of credit to the previous experience and efficiency of the applicant in the civil service of the islands, to be estimated by the officer or officers under whose direction the service has been rendered, under such limitations as the board may prescribe: *Provided*, That such credit shall not be allowed to any applicant who shall not obtain a minimum average per centum to be fixed by the board.

(*f*) For a period of probation before the appointment or employment is made permanent.

(*g*) For the preparation and holding in Manila and in the provinces of open competitive examinations of a practical character for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment to the classified service, and for the preparation and the holding of examinations in the United States under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission.

(*h*) For selection, according to average percentage, from among those certified by the board as rated highest in such competition.

(*i*) For transfers under limitations to be fixed by the rules from one branch of the classified service to another, or from the Federal classified civil service of the United States to the classified service of the Philippine Islands.

(*j*) For reinstatements in the service under limitations to be fixed by the rules.

(*k*) For the examination in the Spanish language of all applicants who are citizens of the United States and in the English language of all applicants who are natives of the Philippine Islands, whenever, in the opinion of the board, knowledge of both languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of the positions sought.

(*l*) For the holding of noncompetitive examinations when applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination to fill an existing vacancy.

(*m*) For a thorough physical examination by a competent physician of every applicant for examination in the United States, and in the discretion of the board in the Philippine Islands, and for rejection of every such applicant found to be physically disqualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands.

(*n*) For fixing age limits of applicants for entrance into the classified service.

(*o*) For eliciting from all applicants for examination full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service which they seek to enter.

(*p*) For the employment of clerks and other employees for temporary service where it is impracticable to make appointments as provided in this act, for terms not exceeding ninety days, but no person shall be employed under this exception for more than ninety days in a year.

(*q*) The enumeration herein of the subjects to be covered by the rules of the board shall not be regarded as exclusive, but the board shall have power to prepare and submit to the civil governor for his approval any rules not in violation of the limitations of the act, which will more efficiently secure the enforcement of the act.

SEC. 7. The board shall keep minutes of its own proceedings, and on or before the first day of January of each year shall make an annual report to the civil governor and to the commission showing its proceedings, the rules which it has adopted, the practical effect thereof, and suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purpose of this act.

SEC. 8. The board shall supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all examinations in the Philippine Islands under this act. The board may designate a suitable number of persons in the Philippine civil service to conduct its examinations and to serve as members of examining committees, and when examiners with special, technical, or professional qualifications are required for the preparation or

rating of examination papers it may designate competent persons in the service for such special duty, after consultation with the proper officer, or officers, under whom they are serving. The duties required of such persons as members of examining committees, or as special examiners, shall be considered as part of their official duties and shall be performed without extra compensation. When persons can not be found in the Philippine service with the necessary qualifications for special examining work that may be required, the board is authorized to employ at a reasonable compensation persons not in public employment for such work, which compensation shall be paid out of the general funds appropriated for the purposes of the board, on its order.

SEC. 9. The board may make investigations and report upon all matters relating to the enforcement of this act and the rules adopted hereunder, and in making such investigations the board and its duly authorized examiners are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records which may be relevant to such investigation.

SEC. 10. The board shall have a permanent office in the city of Manila. When examinations are to be held by the board, either in Manila or in the provinces, officers having the custody of public buildings shall allow their reasonable use for the purpose of holding such examinations.

SEC. 11. The head of each office to which this act applies shall notify the board in writing without delay of all appointments, permanent, temporary, or probational, made in the classified service in his office, of all rejections after the period of probation, and of all transfers, promotions, reductions, resignations, or vacancies from any cause in said service and of the date thereof; and a record of the same shall be kept by the board.

SEC. 12. When the board shall find that any person is holding a position in the civil service in violation of the provisions of this act or the rules of the board, it shall certify information of the fact to the disbursing and auditing officers through whom the payment of the salary or wages of such position is by law required to be made, and if thereafter the disbursing or auditing officer shall pay, or permit to be paid, to the person such salary or wages, the payment shall be illegal, the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same, and the auditing officer who authorizes the payment shall be liable on his official bond for the loss resulting to the proper government.

SEC. 13. Any person in the Philippine civil service who shall willfully or corruptly, by himself or in coöperation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by said board; or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely rate, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing; or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations relative thereto or concerning the person examined; or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, of being employed, appointed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly become the beneficiary of an act in violation of the last preceding section shall be punished as provided in that section.

SEC. 15. No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information, relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, for entrance into the service, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion: *Provided, however*, That disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be a complete disqualification for holding office in the Philippine civil service: *And provided further*, That no person shall be eligible for axamination or appointment under the provisons of this act, who shall be, on or after the first day of May, nineteen hundred and one, in arms against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or who shall thereafter give aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States so in arms; this provision shall not apply to those persons who are in arms against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or their aiders or abettors, prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, who came within the provisions of the proclamation of amnesty of the President of the United States issued upon said date, and who have complied with the terms of said proclamation.

SEC. 16. Every applicant for admission to the Philippine civil service shall, before being admitted to examination in the islands, take and subscribe the following oath before a justice of the peace in and for the province in which he is, or before a member of the civil-service board, the members of which are authorized to administer the same:

"OATH OF APPLICANT.

"I, ——— ———, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

"(Signature) ——— ———.

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this — day of ———, 19—.

"——— ———."

The oath of the applicant shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

SEC. 17. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer or employee in said service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever, and a violation of this section by the receiving officer or employee shall subject the violator to a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and upon conviction he shall be removed from office.

SEC. 18. No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render a political service, or be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Any person soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees shall be subject to the same penalties as those provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 19. In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this act the appointing officer in his selection from the list of eligibles to be furnished him by the board shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

SEC. 20. The requirements of this act for entrance into the civil service, or for promotion by examination, shall not apply to the selection of the following officers and employees:

ALL DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

1. One private secretary to each member of the Philippine Commission, except the president.
2. Persons appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.
3. Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties.
4. Persons employed merely as laborers.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

5. One private secretary to the civil governor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

6. The members of the board of health for the Philippine Islands.
7. The presidents of provincial boards of health.
8. The director of the agricultural college and experiment station.
9. The director, the three assistants, and the secretary of the weather bureau.
10. The chief of the ethnological survey for the Philippine Islands.
11. The superintendent and directors of government laboratories.
12. The attending physician and surgeon of the Philippine Civil Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

13. Postmasters compensated on a percentage basis as provided by law.
14. Postmasters receiving not more than three hundred dollars per annum compensation for their personal salaries, who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster in connection with the official duties with which they are charged if they be government employees, or if not government employees, in connection with their private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.
15. The consulting engineer to the commission.

16. The officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila.
17. Detectives.
18. Any position in the department of commerce and police the duties of which are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character, and for the performance of which duties a person is commissioned or enlisted for a term of years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

19. Judges and justices of the peace.
20. The attorney-general and his assistant lawyers.
21. The solicitor-general.
22. The assistant attorney-general.
23. The supervisor and deputy supervisor of provincial fiscals.
24. Provincial fiscals.
25. The auditor for the Philippine Islands.
26. The deputy auditor for the Philippine Islands.
27. The treasurer of the Philippine Islands.
28. The cashier of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands.
29. The superintendent of the insular cold-storage and ice plant.
30. Secret agents.
31. Customs inspectors in the provinces whose rates of compensation do not exceed one hundred and eighty dollars per annum, who may lawfully perform the duties of customs inspectors in connection with the official duties with which they are charged, if they be government employees, or if not government employees, in connection with their private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.

THE CITY OF MANILA.

32. The members of the municipal board.
33. The city engineer.
34. The city attorney and his assistant attorney.
35. The prosecuting attorney and his assistant attorneys.
36. The sheriff and his deputies.

SEC. 21. The requirements of this act for entrance into the civil service, or for promotion by examination, shall not apply to the selection of the following officers:

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

1. The executive secretary.
2. The members of the civil-service board.
3. The insular purchasing agent.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

4. The secretary of the Philippine Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

5. The chief of the forestry bureau.
6. The chief of the mining bureau.
7. The chief of the bureau of agriculture.
8. The chief of the bureau of public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

9. The chief of coast guard and transportation.
10. The captain of the port of Manila.
11. The director of posts.
12. The assistant director of posts.
13. The postmaster at Manila.
14. The chief of Philippines Constabulary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

15. The collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.
16. The deputy collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.
17. The surveyor of customs for the Philippine Islands.
18. The cashier of the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.

19. The collector of customs at Iloilo.
20. The collector of customs at Cebu.
21. The collector of internal revenue for the islands.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

22. The general superintendent of education.
23. The chief of the bureau of public printing.
24. The chief statistician.
25. The chief of the bureau of archives.
26. The chief of the bureau of architecture.

CITY OF MANILA.

27. The chief of the fire department.
28. The city assessor and collector.
29. The chief of police.
30. The chief or head of any bureau hereafter organized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

But vacancies occurring in all the foregoing positions shall be filled from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in all the foregoing offices or bureaus: *Provided*, That competent persons may be found in the service who are available and possess the qualifications required, the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, transfer from one office to another a person deemed competent to fill the vacancy. In case there are not two or more assistants, designated as such by law, in the office in which a vacancy occurs, the civil-service board may, in its discretion, include in such eligible list one or more of the subordinates in such office ranking next to the head thereof.

SEC. 22. The persons now employed in the civil service of the Philippine Islands whose positions may be classified by the operation of this act and the rules herein provided for shall, unless dismissed by proper authority, continue in the service and discharge the duties assigned them: *Provided*, That the board may, in its discretion, require by rule that all such employees shall pass examinations practically adapted to show their fitness to fill the positions now held by them and that in case of failure to pass such examinations to the satisfaction of the board they shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 23. This act shall not apply to the selection of school teachers of the department of public instruction until September first, nineteen hundred and three, on and after which date all appointments in the city of Manila to the position of teacher and in the Philippine Islands to the position of teacher of English shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act and rules.

SEC. 24. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall not take effect until approved by the civil governor, when they shall be promulgated by his executive order.

SEC. 25. After the passage of this act no civilian shall be employed in the officers specified in section five of this act except in accordance with its terms: *Provided*, That between the time of its passage and the date when the board herein created shall officially inform the military governor and the commission that it is ready to certify a list of persons eligible to appointment under the provisions of this act for any vacancy occurring, appointments for temporary service may be made to fill vacancies or newly created offices to continue until such certification is made and such vacancies can be regularly filled, under the requirements of this act and the rules of the board adopted in accordance herewith. Persons so temporarily appointed may compete in the examinations held for regular entrance to the classified service.

SEC. 26. In this act whenever a sum of money is mentioned it shall be understood to refer to the money of the United States.

SEC. 27. Upon the passage of this act and the appointment and organization of the board, it shall be the duty of the head of each office to which this act applies upon application by the board to certify to the board a complete list of all the officers and employees engaged therein, together with a full statement of the duties performed by them and the compensation received by them.

SEC. 28. No applicants shall be admitted to the competitive examinations to be held under this act who are not either:

(*a*) Citizens of the United States, or
(*b*) Natives of the Philippine Islands, or
(*c*) Persons who have, under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the islands, or

(*d*) Persons who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and served as members of the Army or Navy of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect on its passage, and shall be referred to as the "civil-service act."

Enacted, September 19, 1900.

[No. 25.]

AN ACT providing for the appointment and removal of subordinate officers and employees in certain departments and bureaus of the government of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All appointments to and removals from subordinate positions in the Philippine civil service in offices or bureaus under the executive control of the secretaries of departments shall be made by the heads of offices or bureaus subject to the approval of the secretary of the department who exercises executive control over the office or bureau in which the appointment or removal is made; appointments to and removals from subordinate positions in all other offices or bureaus in the civil service of the insular government shall be made subject to the approval of the civil governor: *Provided*, That heads of offices and bureaus may employ and discharge unskilled laborers whose employment is authorized by law without the approval of the secretaries of departments or of the civil governor. In case there is no head or acting head of any such office or bureau, or other office or bureau established by law, at the time when appointments to or removals from subordinate positions therein become necessary, such appointments and removals may be made by the secretary of the department under which the office or bureau is established, who shall have direct charge and supervision of such office or bureau, and who, or a person assigned by him for the purpose, shall have authority to make estimates for appropriation, requisitions on the treasurer for money appropriated, and to approve all vouchers for payment.

SEC. 2. [Section two of act numbered twenty-five is repealed by act numbered five hundred and eighty-eight.]

SEC. 3. Nothing herein shall be construed to take any of the appointments to be made to positions described in section one out of the provisions of the civil-service act, or to prevent the Commission from revoking action taken under section one, or making appointments to such positions, or from making removals therefrom of its own motion under the general powers conferred upon it by the instructions of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted October 17, 1900.

[No. 80.]

AN ACT regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of appointees under the Philippine civil service.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the heads of departments, bureaus, or offices in the Philippine civil service to require of all employees, of whatever grade or class, not less than six hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays, and of Saturdays after the hours of half past twelve postmeridian, and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order, but the head of any department, bureau, or office may, in the interest of the public service, extend the daily hours of labor herein specified for any or all of the employees in his office, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation: *Provided, however*, That during the heated term from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of June in each year the heads of departments, bureaus, or offices in the Philippine civil service shall have discretion to reduce the required number of hours of labor each day, not including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, to five hours. This provision shall not oblige the head of a department, bureau, or office in the Philippine civil service to reduce the hours of labor to five hours, but it shall be within his discretion to reduce the number of hours if consistent with the needs of the public service; nor shall this provision be regarded as conferring a right upon officers or employees. This reduction of the required hours of labor shall not apply to the officers or

employees of any department, bureau, or office to whom an overtime wage is allowed and paid. The head of any department, bureau, or office, the work of which is of such a nature as to require the constant presence of one or more employees, may detail the necessary number of employees to perform labor on Sundays, Saturday afternoons, or public holidays, but shall exempt employees so detailed from labor on other days so that the total labor which is required of each employee so detailed during each quarter shall not be in excess of that required of other employees in such department, bureau, or office not so detailed. In cases of special emergency the head of any department, bureau, or office may also detail the necessary number of employees to perform labor on Sundays, Saturday afternoons, or public holidays under the restrictions above provided.

SEC. 2. The head of any department or office may grant leave of absence with pay during a calendar year to each employee, exclusive of Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order, in accordance with the following schedule: An employee receiving an annual salary of less than six hundred dollars shall be granted fifteen days' leave; an employee receiving an annual salary of six hundred dollars or more, but less than one thousand dollars, shall be granted twenty days' leave; an employee receiving an annual salary of one thousand dollars or more, but less than eighteen hundred dollars, shall be granted thirty days' leave; an employee receiving an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars or more shall be granted thirty-five days' leave. If an employee elects in any one year to postpone any or all of the leave to which he is entitled under this section, such leave shall accumulate, and in case he is granted leave for the purpose of visiting the United States he shall be allowed, with half pay, in addition to his leave, the actual and necessary time occupied by him in going to and returning from San Francisco: *Provided*, That such leave to visit the United States under these conditions shall not be granted to any employee more than once in three years, or to any employee who has not accumulated to his credit leave allowed for two full years. The provisions of this section shall be retroactive in effect so as to entitle employees of the civil service in the Philippine Islands, whether serving as such by regular appointment or by detail from the Army or Navy of the United States, previous to this act, to any accumulated leave to which they would have been entitled had this act been in effect at the date of their employment or detail.

The provisions of this section shall also be applicable to all heads of bureaus and provincial officers not embraced therein in computing their leaves of absence. Leaves of absence of provincial officers and of heads of bureaus reporting directly to the civil governor shall be granted by him and of heads of other bureaus by the secretary of the department embracing the bureau in accordance with the provisions of act numbered two hundred and twenty-two. In case the head of a bureau, provincial officer, or employee of any bureau shall die while in the service, having to his credit earned leave of absence, the salary that would have accrued to the deceased by reason of such earned leave of absence, and during the period thereof, shall be paid to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, and be by him administered in the manner provided in act numbered two hundred and ninety, entitled "An act providing an inexpensive method of administration upon the estates of civil employees of the Philippine government who are citizens of the United States, and who die in the service of the insular government, leaving small estates upon which no regular administration is deemed advisable." But, in addition to the purposes for which such estate may be applied by the treasurer, as provided by section one of the last-named act, the treasurer is also authorized to pay the expenses of the transportation of the remains of the deceased to the United States, if such transportation is desired by the surviving relatives, so far as the funds in his hands will enable him to pay such expenses: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if there should be a regular administration upon the estate of the deceased, then the sum due to the deceased, by reason of earned leave of absence standing to his credit, after the payment of unpaid funeral expenses and transportation of the remains, if desired, to the United States, if any, shall be turned over to the regular executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased:

And provided further, That in case the deceased head of a bureau, provincial officer, or employee of any bureau was a native or citizen of the Philippine Islands, the amount due him for salary for the period of accrued leave shall be paid, not to the treasurer of the Philippine Islands, but to the legal representative of the deceased according to law.

SEC. 3. Where an employee in the civil service is himself ill, or in cases where any member of the immediate family of an employee is afflicted with a contagious disease, making the presence of such employee in the department or office in which he is employed unsafe for the health of his fellow-employees, he may be absent from

duty not exceeding sixty days in any calendar year with pay: *Provided*, That he shall notify the head of the bureau immediately of the cause of his absence: *And provided*, That after his return he shall establish by evidence, to be prescribed in regulations adopted by order of the civil governor, the fact that he was ill and unable to be on duty on account of illness, and that his claim is meritorious, or that a member of his family had the contagious disease above described during the period of his absence for which he claims compensation. If the period of absence because of illness of the employee himself or in his family shall exceed sixty days, he shall receive no compensation for the time so in excess of sixty days, and if the absence thus caused shall exceed six months, he shall be immediately separated from the service. The question of granting leaves of absence, both in section two and section three of act numbered eighty, shall be first submitted to the civil-service board for its recommendation, and then forwarded to the head of the executive department in which the applicant is employed for his final decision, except in respect to those bureaus not under any executive department, in which cases the recommendations of the civil-service board shall be forwarded to the civil governor for his final decision.

SEC. 4. The appointment of all persons residing in the United States to the Philippine civil service, whether by transfer from the United States civil service or otherwise, shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) A person residing in the United States who is appointed to the Philippine civil service may pay his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to Manila: *Provided*, That if any part of his traveling expenses is borne by the government of the Philippine Islands, ten per cent of his monthly salary shall be retained until the amount retained is equal to the amount borne by the government: *And provided further*, That if he shall come by the route and steamer directed, his actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(2) He shall be allowed half salary from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of his arrival in the islands: *Provided*, That he proceed directly to the islands; otherwise, he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey by the route directed: *And provided further*, That such half salary shall not be paid until after the expiration of two years of satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(3) A person residing in the United States accepting an appointment to a position in the civil service of the government of the Philippine Islands, under the conditions named in this act, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute a contract and deliver it to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, wherein the appointee shall stipulate that he will remain in the service of the government of the Philippine Islands for at least two years, unless released by the civil governor or proper head of an executive department. A breach of the conditions provided in the contract or a removal for cause shall require the proper officer to withhold payment of all salary and traveling expenses due to the person employed and violating the conditions of the contract, and shall debar such person from ever entering again the public service of the Philippine government in any of its branches. No return transportation shall be furnished to such employee. In such case, an action shall lie on the petition of the attorney-general for the recovery of the amount expended by the government in bringing the employee to the Philippine Islands.

(4) A person who has been employed continuously in the Philippine civil service for three years or more after the passage of the civil-service act shall, if he so requests, upon his retirement from the service, be furnished with transportation from Manila to San Francisco, and shall be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which he may be granted as leave of absence under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. This shall act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, January 26, 1901.

[No. 148.]

AN ACT regulating expenditure of money under appropriations, forbidding the allowances to officers or clerks for extra compensation, except in case of clerks or employees acting as night teachers in the public schools, and regulating the payment of traveling expenses.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively

made, and for no others, and no moneys appropriated for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation.

SEC. 2. No allowance or compensation shall be made to any officer or clerk by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other officer or clerk in the same or any other department, and no allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever which any officer or clerk may be required to perform unless expressly authorized by law.

SEC. 3. No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form whatever for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation: *Provided, however*, That the employment of clerks and employees in the various civil departments as evening or night teachers in the public schools is hereby authorized, such salaries being hereby made a proper charge against the appropriations available for the payment of salaries of teachers.

SEC. 4. Hereafter actual and necessary traveling expenses only shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the government of the Philippine Archipelago, and all allowances in excess of the amount actually paid, except as herein provided, are declared illegal, and no credit shall be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the government of the Philippine Archipelago for payments or allowances in violation of this provision: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the payment of a per diem in lieu of actual expenses.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 21, 1901.

[No. 392.]

AN ACT authorizing the employment of persons at salaries lower than those for which appropriation is made, and designating persons authorized to administer oaths for the civil service board.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The head of any department or bureau may, with the approval of the Philippine civil service board, appoint employees at salaries lower than those authorized and appropriated for: *Provided*, That the aggregate number of employees so authorized and appropriated for shall not be increased.

SEC. 2. The members of the civil service board, or any examiner duly authorized by it, may administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of the official business of the board.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall be effective as of April first, nineteen hundred and two.

Enacted, April 18, 1902.

[No. 697.]

AN ACT to furnish transportation to the United States to officers and employees of the insular government when it is impracticable to secure the same on United States army transports.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. In every case wherein it is impracticable to secure for an officer or employee of the insular government transportation from Manila to San Francisco on a United States army transport, and such officer or employee is entitled by law or under his contract, after two or more years of satisfactory service, to return transportation, exclusive of subsistence, from Manila to San Francisco, the executive secretary is hereby authorized to issue an official request for such transportation

upon any transportation company with which the insular government may have a contract, upon the payment to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau of a sum which such officer or employee would have been required to pay for subsistence if he had made the journey upon a United States army transport, allowing thirty days for the trip. The sum so received by the disbursing officer of the executive bureau shall be deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the appropriation, "Insular salary and expense fund." The account of the transportation company shall be paid by settlement warrant upon certification of the amount by the auditor, and said payment is hereby made a proper charge against the appropriation designated "Insular salary and expense fund."

SEC. 2. In every case where an officer or employee is by law entitled to full traveling expenses, which include transportation and subsistence from Manila to San Francisco or to his home or place of appointment in the United States, the executive secretary is hereby authorized to issue an official request for such transportation, as in the first section provided, upon any transportation company with which the insular government may have a contract, and the cost thereof shall be a proper charge against the "Insular salary and expense fund," and settlement shall be made as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 3. Every transportation company upon which requests are issued shall submit to the auditor bills for transportation furnished under this act, accompanying the same with the official requests upon which the said transportation was furnished, the same to be duly receipted, showing that the transportation was actually furnished.

SEC. 4. The executive secretary shall certify the name of the officer or employee to whom such transportation was furnished, the bureau or office to which he belonged, the amount received from him and deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the "Insular salary and expense fund," and shall also cite the law or authority under which the said transportation was furnished, with a true copy of the contract providing for such return transportation, if any.

SEC. 5. No transportation shall be furnished at the cost of the insular government when an officer or employee is going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence, except in cases specially provided by law or resolution of the Commission: *Provided, however*, That any officer or employee of the Philippine government, insular, provincial or municipal, going to or coming from the United States on leave of absence or for any other lawful reason, may secure the benefit of the contract of the insular government made with the commercial lines for transportation between Manila and any town or city in the United States, either for himself or for any member of his family, including his fiancée, by applying in case he is going from Manila to the United States to the executive secretary for a proper order of transportation and by depositing upon the order of the executive secretary the proper amount due for the same with the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, who shall deposit such sum in the insular treasury to the credit of the appropriation, "Insular salary and expense fund," and in case the officer or employee or any member of his family is going from the United States to Manila by applying to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington and by depositing upon the order of the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs with the disbursing agent of the Philippine government in Washington the proper amount due for the transportation applied for; and said disbursing agent shall deposit the same with the depository of the insular government in the city of New York to the credit of the appropriation, "Insular salary and expense fund," and the disbursing agent of the Philippine government in Washington shall be and he is hereby authorized to draw upon funds thus deposited in payment of the corresponding claims of the commercial lines for the transportation thus furnished.

SEC. 6. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 23, 1903.

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

In the exercise of power vested in him by "an act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," enacted September 19, 1900, as amended January 9, 1903, the civil governor hereby approves and promulgates the following rules, prepared and certified by the Philippine civil-service board, and revokes all others.

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS.

1. The board shall have authority to prescribe such regulations in pursuance of and in execution of these rules and of the civil-service act as may not be inconsistent therewith, and may prescribe blank forms for all applications, examinations, certifications, reports, records, and returns received under these rules and the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

2. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules, shall be construed as follows:

(*a*) The term "board" refers to the Philippine civil-service board.

(*b*) The term "civil-service act" refers to "an act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," enacted September 19, 1900.

(*c*) The term "grade" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the duties performed, without regard to the salaries received.

(*d*) The term "class" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the salaries received, without regard to the duties performed.

(*e*) The term "classified service" refers to that portion of the Philippine civil service which is subject to the provisions of the civil-service act and these rules.

(*f*) The term "unclassified service" refers to that portion of the Philippine civil-service positions in which may be filled without reference to the provisions of the civil-service act and these rules.

(*g*) Whenever a sum of money is mentioned it shall be understood to refer to the money of the United States.

(*h*) Whenever the term "officers" is used, it shall be understood to refer to civil officers employed in, or military officers detailed to, the Philippine civil service.

3. A person occupying a position classified by the operation of the civil-service act and these rules, whose appointment was made in conformity with law, shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said act and these rules, except that the board may, in its discretion, require by rule that all such employees shall pass examinations practically adapted to show their fitness to fill the positions now held by them, and that in case of failure to pass such examinations to the satisfaction of the board they shall be dismissed from the service.

RULE II.—EXTENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1. The civil service of the Philippine Islands shall include all appointive offices and positions of trust or employment which are now or may hereafter be occupied by civilians in the central, departmental, and provincial branches of the Philippine government, and also in the municipal service of Manila.

2. The following-named employees or positions are not classified and vacancies therein may be filled without reference to the provisions of the civil-service act:

ALL DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES.

1. One private secretary to each member of the Philippine Commission, except the president.
2. Persons appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, unless otherwise specifically provided by law.
3. Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties.
4. All persons employed merely as laborers [and all employees whose rate of compensation is $120 or less per annum].

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

5. One private secretary to the civil governor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

6. The members of the board of health for the Philippine Islands.
7. The presidents of provincial boards of health.
8. The director of the agricultural college and experiment station.
9. The director, the three assistants, and the secretary of the weather bureau.
10. The chief of the ethnological survey for the Philippine Islands.
11. The superintendent and directors of government laboratories.
12. The attending physician and surgeon of the Philippine civil hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

13. Postmasters compensated on a percentage basis as provided by law.
14. Postmasters receiving not more than $300 per annum compensation for their personal salaries, who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster in connection with the official duties with which they are charged, if they be government employees, or if not government employees, in connection with their private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.
15. The consulting engineer to the Commission.
16. The officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila.
17. Detectives.
18. Any position in the department of commerce and police the duties of which are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character, and for the performance of which duties a person is commissioned or enlisted for a term of years.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

19. Judges and justices of the peace.
20. The attorney-general and his assistant lawyers.
21. The solicitor-general.
22. The assistant attorney-general.
23. The supervisor of provincial fiscals.
24. Provincial fiscals.
25. The auditor of the Philippine Islands.
26. The deputy auditor of the Philippine Islands.
27. The treasurer of the Philippine Islands.
28. The cashier of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands.
29. The superintendent of the insular cold storage and ice plant.
30. Secret agents.
31. Customs inspectors in the provinces whose rates of compensation do not exceed $180 per annum, who may lawfully perform the duties of customs inspectors in connection with the official duties with which they are charged, if they be government employees, or if not government employees, in connection with their private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.

CITY OF MANILA.

32. The members of of the municipal board.
33. The city engineer.
34. The city attorney and his assistant attorney.
35. The prosecuting attorney and his assistant attorneys.
36. The sheriff and his deputies.

It is the purpose of the appointing power to observe the principle of promotion in filling vacancies in the unclassified service: *Provided*, That competent persons may be found in the service who are available and possess the qualifications required.

3. The following-named employees or positions shall be excepted from the requirement of examination, and vacancies therein shall be filled by promotion from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in all the bureaus or offices of the Philippine government, provided that competent persons may be found in the service who are available and possess the qualifications required, the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, transfer from one office to another a person deemed competent to fill the vacancy. In case there are not two or more assistants, designated as such by law, in the office in which a vacancy occurs, the board may, in its discretion, include in such eligible list one or more of the subordinates in such office ranking next to the head thereof:

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

1. The executive secretary.
2. The members of the civil-service board.
3. The insular purchasing agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

4. The chief of the forestry bureau.
5. The chief of the mining bureau.
6. The chief of the bureau of agriculture.
7. The chief of the bureau of public lands.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND POLICE.

8. The chief of coast guard and transportation.
9. The director of posts.
10. The assistant director of posts.
11. The postmaster at Manila.
12. The chief of Philippines Constabulary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

13. The collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.
14. The deputy collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.
15. The surveyor of customs for the Philippine Islands.
16. The cashier of the collector of customs for the Philippine Islands.
17. The collector of customs at Iloilo.
18. The collector of customs at Cebu.
19. The collector of internal revenue for the islands.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

20. The general superintendent of education.
21. The chief of the bureau of public printing.
22. The chief statistician.
23. The chief of the bureau of archives.
24. The chief of the bureau of architecture.

CITY OF MANILA.

25. The chief of the fire department.
26. The city assessor and collector.
27. The chief of police.

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

28. The chief or head of any bureau hereafter organized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

RULE III.—APPLICATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

1. No applicant shall be admitted to competitive examination who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States, a native of the Philippine Islands, an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, or a person who has under and by virtue of the Treaty of Paris acquired the political rights of natives of the islands.

2. Every applicant for examination must furnish information as to his citizenship, nativity, age, education, and physical capacity, and such other information tending to show his qualifications or disqualifications for the service, as may be required by the board.

3. No applicant shall be admitted to examination or be appointed in the United States for this service until he has been thoroughly examined by a competent physician and found to be physically qualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands. A physical and medical examination may, in the discretion of the board, be required of applicants for examination in the Philippine Islands.

4. No applicant shall be admitted to examination in the Philippine Islands until he has furnished evidence satisfactory to the board of his loyalty to the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands.

5. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving or enlisted in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps of the United States unless the written consent of the proper military, naval, or marine authority under whom such person is serving or enlisted is filed with his application.

6. No application for examination for entrance into the classified service shall be accepted from any applicant who is under eighteen or over forty years of age: *Provided*, That in the interest of good administration, the board, with the concurrence of the head of the proper department, office, or branch of the service, may by regulation determine the age limitations within the maximum and minimum limits herein specified, and confine competition for such positions to persons who meet the requirements as to age: *And provided, further*, That whenever in the discretion of the board the needs of the service require it, the age limitations named herein may be extended.

7. The board may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify or attest an appointment of an eligible, who is physically unfitted for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct, including drunkenness and dishonesty, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his examination, registration, or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of the person from the service after his appointment.

8. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman, or as apprentice and journeyman, at said trade for such periods as the board may prescribe.

RULE IV.—EXAMINATIONS.

1. Examinations of a suitable and practical character, absolutely impartial and involving such subjects and tests as the board may determine, shall be held to ascertain the relative capacity and fitness of applicants for the positions to which they seek to be appointed.

2. Whenever the board shall find, after consultation with the head of the proper department or office, that a knowledge of both the Spanish and the English languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of a position to be filled, the board shall test English-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the Spanish language, and Spanish-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the English language.

3. No person shall be appointed to, or employed in, any classified position unless he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from such examination by the provisions of the civil-service act and these rules.

4. No noncompetitive examination shall be held except under the following conditions:

(*a*) When applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination to fill an existing vacancy.

(*b*) To test fitness for promotion.

(*c*) To test fitness for reinstatement or transfer to a position in the service.

(*d*) To test fitness for positions requiring professional, technical, or scientific qualifications when, in the judgment of the board, it is not practicable to hold a competitive examination for such positions.

(*e*) To test fitness for positions of skilled workmen, mechanics, or artisans.

5. Examinations in the Philippine Islands shall be held at Manila and in the provinces upon such dates as the board may deem best for the interest of the service and the convenience of applicants, and examinations in the United States will be held under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission at the request of this board. Previous notice of such examinations, with such general information relative thereto as the board shall prescribe, shall be mailed to each person who has made application in due form.

6. The board shall appoint such examining committees or special examiners as it may deem necessary from officers and employees in the Philippine civil service. The members of examining committees and special examiners shall perform such duties as the board may direct in connection with examinations, appointments, and promotions in any part of the service which has been or may hereafter be classified; and in the performance of such duties they shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the board. The duties performed by members of examining committees and special examiners shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of such duties during the office hours of said office.

7. All officers of the Philippine civil service shall facilitate the examinations of the board, and officers having the custody of public buildings at places where such examinations are to be held shall for this purpose permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge and for furnishing and lighting the same when required.

RULE V.—RATING OF PAPERS AND ELIGIBILITY.

1. Examination papers shall be rated according to their excellence on a scale of 100, and the subjects therein shall be given such relative weights as the board shall prescribe. After a competitor's papers shall have been rated he shall be duly notified of the result thereof.

2. Every competitor who attains a rating of 70 or over shall be eligible to appointment, subject to the provisions of these rules, to the position for which he was examined; and the names of eligibles shall be entered in the order of their ratings, without regard to the date of examination, on the proper register of eligibles.

3. The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register, but this period may be extended, if, in the discretion of the board, the needs of the service warrant it: *Provided*, That in case a person whose name is on any register shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States may be engaged in war or in suppressing an insurrection, the period of eligibility of such person shall, under such conditions as the board may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time he may be serving in the Army or Navy of the United States: *And provided, further*, That when the needs of the service require it, the eligibility of any person resulting from examinations held in the Philippine Islands shall be revoked during the absence of such person from the Philippine Islands.

RULE VI.—CERTIFICATIONS.

A vacancy in a classified position, if not filled by appointment, by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, or through noncompetitive examination, shall be filled under the following provisions:

1. The nominating or appointing officer shall make requisition, upon a form prescribed by the board, for the names of eligibles for the position vacant, specifying the duties of the position, and the board shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the office or branch of the service in which the vacancy exists: *Provided*, That certification for temporary employment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled: *And provided, further*, That whenever the request for certification, or any law, rule, or regulation, shall call for persons of one sex, those of that sex shall be certified; otherwise, sex shall be disregarded in certification.

2. The nominating or appointing officer shall select one of the three names certified, and, if at the time of selection there are more vacancies than one, he may select more than one name, unless otherwise directed by the board: *Provided*, That if an appointing officer shall object to an eligible certified, stating that because of disloyalty, physical defect, mental unsoundness or moral or other disqualification as provided in Rule III, paragraph 7, particularly specified, such eligible would be unsuitable for the position to be filled, and if said officer shall support such objections with evidence satisfactory to the board, certification may be made of the eligible on the register whose rating is next below those already certified in place of the one to whom objection is made and sustained.

3. In making selections from certifications of eligibles by the board, appointing officers shall, when other qualifications are equal, prefer, first, natives of the Philippine Islands, and second, all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

4. The board, whenever practicable, shall forward to the head of the bureau or office in connection with each certification the applications and examination papers of the persons certified, and said officer may summon personally before him the persons certified and make such verbal inquiries of them as he may think proper. The papers forwarded by the board to the head of the bureau or office for his information shall be returned to the board with the notice of selection.

5. When a person is selected for appointment, the appointing officer shall notify the board, and the board shall notify the appointee. Upon his reporting for duty, he shall receive from the appointing officer a certificate of appointment for a probationary period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory, he may at any time during, or at the expiration of, his probationary period be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment, because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity, and such notification shall discharge him from the service. The name of a probationer who has been separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct may be restored to the register of eligibles, in the discretion of the board, for the remainder of his period of eligibility.

6. An eligible may waive certification or decline appointment without losing his position on the register upon furnishing reasons satisfactory to the board, but without such action his name shall be dropped from the register upon his declination of an appointment. No eligible shall have the right to decline an appointment from the same register more than twice.

7. Certification for original appointment shall, whenever practicable, be made to the lowest class in a grade, but a vacancy in a position in any class requiring the exercise of special, technical, or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment.

8. When two or more eligibles have the same rating, precedence in certification shall be determined by the order in which their applications were filed.

9. Whenever a vacancy exists and an emergency shall arise requiring that such vacancy shall be filled before the board can make a certification of eligibles, the vacancy may, subject to the approval of the board, previously obtained wherever possible, be filled by temporary employment without examination for such part of ninety days as will enable the board to make a certification of eligibles: *Provided*, That a vacancy shall not be filled by temporary employment pending a certification of eligibles by the board unless the public interest requires that it shall be filled to meet an emergency, and such temporary employment, if allowed, shall expire by limitation as soon as an eligible shall be provided, and the necessary details of an appointment thereto have been executed in accordance with these rules. No person shall serve longer than ninety days in any one year under such temporary employment, said year limitation commencing from the date of such temporary employment.

RULE VII.—REINSTATEMENTS.

Any person who has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from a position classified under the civil service act and these rules, may, upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the board, be reinstated without examination in a vacant position of the same class in the department, office, or branch of the service from which he was separated, under the following conditions:

1. No person shall be reinstated who has served less than six months in the Philippine civil service.

2. A person who has been regularly and formally appointed to a classified position and has served less than two years, but who has received absolute appointment, may be reinstated within one year; a person who has served two years, but less than three years, may be reinstated within two years; a person who has served three years, but less than four years, may be reinstated within three years; a person who has served four years, but less than five years, may be reinstated within four years; and a person who has served five or more years may be reinstated within five years from the date of his separation from the service: *Provided*, That for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the board, an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination for original entrance to the position previously held by the person whose reinstatment is proposed: *And provided further*, That if the person originally entered the classified service through examination under these rules, reinstatement may be made without examination; otherwise the person may not be reinstated until he has passed the examination required for original entrance to the position to which his reinstatement is proposed: *And provided further*, That subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person whose separation from the service was caused by his enlistment in or acceptance of a position in the active military or naval service of the United States, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the service.

RULE VIII.—TRANSFERS.

1. A person in any bureau or office, or branch of the service, may be transferred within the same bureau, office, or branch of the service, upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the board, which may be determined upon by the appointing officer, subject to the limitations of the proviso of paragraph 2 of this rule.

2. A person who has received absolute appointment may, upon the certificate of the board, be transferred from a position in one office or branch of the service to a position in another office or branch of the service: *Provided*, That such transfer shall not be made without examination to a position if for original entrance to such position there is required by these rules an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed.

3. No transfer shall be made of a person from any position in the unclassified service to a position in the classified service: *Provided*, That a person who has, by promotion or transfer from the classified service, entered the unclassified service, and has served continuously therein from the date of said promotion or transfer, may be retransferred

to the classified position from which he was transferred or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom.

4. Any person who has been transferred from one classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he was formerly employed, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom, without regard to the limitations of these rules.

5. A person in the classified service of the Federal Government of the United States may be transferred to any position in the Philippine classified service, subject to the conditions of these rules with respect to age limitations and examinations, and when an examination is required previous to such transfer the board may accept such tests of fitness as may be made upon its request by the United States Civil Service Commission.

6. A person employed in any grade shall not, because of such employment, be barred from open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade.

7. An officer or employee occupying a competitive position in the Philippine classified civil service who has served three years or more therein, may be transferred to the Federal classified civil service, subject to the provisions of the United States Civil Service Rules and to the following requirements:

(*a*) Three years' continuous service subsequent to the passage of the civil-service act, without visiting the United States.

(*b*) Four years' continuous service, subsequent to the passage of the civil-service act, visiting the United States only once during this period.

RULE IX.—PROMOTIONS.

1. No vacancy in any position shall be filled by original appointment or by transfer whenever there is in the office or branch of the service where the vacancy exists any person in a position in a lower class or grade who is qualified and willing to be promoted to the existing vacancy.

2. In providing regulations and competitive examinations for promotion the board shall give due weight to the previous experience and efficiency of officers and employees and shall introduce such tests of fitness as it may deem proper after consultation with the heads of the different offices or branches of the service in which promotion examinations may be held, with a view to determine the relative efficiency of officers and employees, and their general intelligence as well as their knowledge of the business of the branch of the service in which they seek to be promoted.

3. In each department, office, or branch of the service the board may, when deemed advisable, appoint a promotion examining committee of not less than three persons, after consulting the head of the department, office, or branch of the service in which such committee is to be appointed. The members of the committee shall perform such duties with respect to promotions and promotion examinations as the board may direct, in the performance of which duties they shall be under the sole control and authority of the board.

4. There shall be kept in each office, on a form prescribed for that purpose, a continuous and comparative record from which the relative efficiency of employees may be determined. Among the elements of efficiency to be considered are quantity of work or the amount performed, quality of work or the degree of its excellence, physical condition, habits, character, conduct, aptitude and adaptiveness, punctuality, and attendance. This record shall be at all times open to the inspection of the board. A report shall be made to the board quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, giving the comparative term and efficiency rating applicable to each person according to the following scheme:

Perfect	100
Very superior	95
Excellent	90
Very good	85
Good	80
Fairly good	75
Fair or ordinary	70
Poor	50 to 65
Very poor	below 50

5. No recommendation of any person for promotion, whether verbal or in writing, shall be received or considered, unless it be made by the officer or officers under whose supervision he is employed, and the presentation of any other recommendation shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service, and

shall be sufficient cause for debarring such person from promotion, and a repetition of the offense shall be sufficient cause for removing him from the service.

6. Until the promotion regulations herein authorized have been promulgated by the board for any department, office, or branch of the service, and the board has notified such department, office, or branch of the service that it is prepared to conduct the promotion examinations authorized under the civil-service act and these rules, promotions therein may be made upon any tests of fitness not disapproved by the board which may be determined upon by the appointing officers: *Provided*, That pending the adoption of such regulations, in case of proposed promotion from one class to another class of an employee who has not entered the service through the examination prescribed for the class to which promotion is proposed, such employee shall be required to obtain an eligible grade in such prescribed examination taken noncompetitively, and the appointment by promotion thus made shall not become effective prior to the date of taking the examination in which an eligible grade is obtained.

RULE X.—RELATING TO APPOINTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.

1. All appointments not temporary or emergency, whether original, by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 25 on Form No. 33 prescribed by the board and forwarded through the board for its attestation to the civil governor, or proper head of executive department, for approval: *Provided*, That appointments to subordinate positions in the municipal service of Manila and in the provincial service shall be forwarded to the board for attestation, but shall not require the approval of the civil governor: *And provided further*, That appointments made by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and appointments made to positions enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Rule II, shall not be required to be made on the form referred to herein and shall not require the attestation of the board.

2. No person appointed to any unclassified position shall be assigned to or employed in a position the duties of which are clerical, nor shall he be assigned to or employed in any other position in the classified service.

3. No person appointed to a position in the classified service shall, without the approval of the civil-service board, be assigned to or employed in a position of a grade or character not contemplated by the examination from the results of which appointment was made.

RULE XI.—OFFICIAL ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES.

The board shall keep an official roster of all officers and employees in the civil service of the Philippine Islands, and for the purpose of this roster each head of a bureau or office shall furnish to the board the following information in such form and manner as it may prescribe:

1. A statement of all the positions and employments under his control and authority, setting forth, among other things, the names, designations, compensations, duties, dates of appointment or employment of all persons serving in such positions.

2. A statement, to be made on the first day of each month, of all changes, and the dates thereof, in the service under his control and authority, setting forth, among other things, the following: The name of every person appointed, reinstated, promoted, reduced, transferred, or separated from the service, the position to which an appointment or reinstatement is made, the position from which and the position to which a promotion or transfer is made, the position from which a separation is made, whether by removal, resignation, or death, the compensation of every position from which or to which a change is made, and all absences from any cause whatever.

RULE XII.—PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES.

1. The willful violation by any person in the Philippine civil service of any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be considered good cause for the removal of such person from the service.

2. No person in the Philippine civil service shall use his official authority or official influence to coerce the political action of any other person or body.

3. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official grade or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding, or neglecting to make, any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose whatever.

4. No inquiry shall be made and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons

examined, or to be examined, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion, and no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against, or in favor of, any person employed, examined, or to be examined, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

5. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

6. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor, or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed, or considered by the board, by any examining committee or special examiner, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

7. No officer or employee shall undertake any private agency or engage in any private occupation in any manner connected with the exercise of his official duties.

8. No officer or employee, shall engage in trade or be connected with any commercial undertaking without leave from the head of the department or office in which he may be serving. As a general rule, this prohibition will be absolute in the case of officers and employees whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their entire time is at the disposal of the government.

RULE XIII.—SALARY CLASSIFICATION.

The officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, for the purpose of these rules, shall be arranged in the following classes, and, unless otherwise provided by law, it shall be understood that the minimum amount specified for each class indicates the annual salary of each employee in that class:

Class 1.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $3,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $3,000 or more per annum.

Class 2.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,750 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,750 or more, but less than $3,000 per annum.

Class 3.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,500 or more, but less than $2,750 per annum.

Class 4.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,250 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,250 or more, but less than $2,500 per annum.

Class 5.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or more, but less than $2,250 per annum.

Class 6.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or more, but less than $2,000 per annum.

Class 7.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 8.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600 per annum.

Class 9.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 10.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200 per annum.

Class A.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or more, but less than $1,000 per annum.

Class B.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $840 or more, but less than $900 per annum.

Class C.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $720 or more, but less than $840 per annum.

Class D.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $600 or more, but less than $720 per annum.

Class E.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $540 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $540 or more, but less than $600 per annum.

Class F.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $480 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $480 or more, but less than $540 per annum.

Class G.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $420 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $420 or more, but less than $480 per annum.

Class H.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $360 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $360 or more, but less than $420 per annum.

Class I.—All persons receiving an annual salary of $300 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $300 or more, but less than $360 per annum.

Class J.—All person receiving an annual salary of $240 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $240 or more, but less than $300 per annum.

Class K.—All persons receiving an annual salary of less than $240, or a compensation at the rate of less than $240 per annum.

SPECIAL RULE GOVERNING EMPLOYMENT OF LABORERS.

The employment of laborers by the heads of bureaus or offices shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. They shall be employed according to priority in the filing of their applications for employment, after proper inquiry as to their capacity to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

2. No consideration whatever shall be given to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of applicants for such employment, and selection shall, as far as practicable, be confined to natives of the islands.

3. Every applicant employed shall be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in section 16 of the civil-service act, and any laborer who is found to be disloyal to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be immediately discharged from the service.

4. Laborers who may hereafter be removed from the service by reason of a reduction in force, or otherwise, and whose work and conduct are satisfactory, shall be furnished discharge cards certifying to such fact, and upon presenting such cards shall be preferred in subsequent employment as vacancies occur.

5. On the first day of each month the head of each bureau or office shall notify the civil service board of the number of laborers employed, giving the rates of compensation.

6. No person appointed or employed as a laborer shall be assigned to or perform the duties of any position in the classified service.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

MANILA, P. I., *January 15, 1903.*

GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

1. In pursuance of the requirements of section 6 of the civil-service act and in conformity with civil-service Rule IX, approved and promulgated by the civil governor January 13, 1903, the following regulations governing promotions through competitive examination in the Philippine civil service are hereby prescribed by the civil service board:

2. No person shall be promoted as a result of competitive promotion examination until after the expiration of his probational appointment.

3. In examinations for promotions a suitable weight shall be given to a knowledge of both the English and the Spanish languages or to a knowledge of the English language and one or more of the native languages whenever in the opinion of the board a knowledge of such languages is useful in the position to which promotion is sought. The object of this rule is to give preferment in examinations for promotions, other things being equal, to employees who speak the Spanish language or any of the native languages and who have increased their efficiency and usefulness by acquiring a knowledge of the English language; and also to give preferment in examinations for promotion, other things being equal, to employees who speak the English language and who have increased their efficiency and usefulness by acquiring a knowledge of the Spanish language or any of the native languages.

4. Examinations for promotions shall be held at such times as in the opinion of the board the needs of the service shall require. Due notice of such examinations shall be posted in the office of the board and in the bureaus and offices in which promotion examinations are to be held, specifying the date and character of the examinations and stating who are eligible therefor.

5. Each competitor in an examination for promotion shall be rated on a scale of 100, and a competitor who fails to attain an average percentage of 70 in the entire examination or who is rated below 70 in efficiency, shall not be eligible for promotion. A competitor who makes less than an average percentage of 60 on the subjects of the examination other than efficiency shall not be given the benefit of his efficiency rating in determining his average percentage in the whole examination.

6. There shall be kept in the office of the civil service board registers of persons eligible for promotion in each bureau, office, or branch of the service for which examinations are held, showing the rating or standing of each person examined.

7. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade, if not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction, shall be filled by promotion from the next lower class, subject to the provisions of Rules II, IX, and X of the civil-service rules. When a vacancy occurs in any class in a bureau, office, or branch of the service, the board shall certify for promotion the highest three eligibles, or two if there be not so many as three eligibles, in the next lower class in said bureau, office, or branch of the

service, and from this certification selection shall be made by the appointing or nominating officer: *Provided*, That if it be found that there are not two persons eligible for promotion in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, or if a vacancy occurs in a position requiring exceptional or technical qualifications not possessed by any eligible in the next lower class, then the board, after such tests of fitness as it may prescribe, shall certify to the appointing officer, from the highest class or classes in which such persons are serving, the names of three persons, if there are so many, having the required qualifications who are rated highest, or but one person if there are no more in the bureau, office, or branch of the service.

8. In certifying for promotion, when two or more eligibles have the same percentage precedence in certification shall be determined by length of service.

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

JANUARY 14. 1903.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN THE UNIFORMED POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

I. All promotions in the uniformed police force of the city of Manila shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Rule IX of the civil-service rules, the general regulations covering promotions adopted by the civil service board, and these regulations.

II. 1. Eligibility for promotion shall be determined by promotion examinations, which shall consist of the following subjects and weights:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Practical questions	40
2. Efficiency or ascertained merit	40
3. Length of service	20
Total	100

2. In determining the rating of efficiency or ascertained merit, the following elements shall be taken into consideration, namely: Sobriety, deportment, conduct, fidelity, bravery, general character, punctuality, absences with sick leave or without leave and causes thereof, physical condition—including energy, activity, and endurance—judgment, ability, fitness and adaptability, fines and penalties, neatness of appearance, knowledge of English, Spanish, and Tagalog languages; executive and administrative ability to be considered in promotion to the higher grades only.

3. Practical questions will cover peace officers' duties, knowledge of duties of grade occupied and to which promotion is sought, city ordinances, police regulations, general knowledge of circulars and general orders, location of streets and buildings, etc.

III. The board of promotion, hereinafter provided for, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all members of the uniformed police force, below the grade of captain, on a form agreed upon by the civil service board in consultation with the chief of police. The civil service board, after consultation with the chief of police, shall designate three members of the police force, consisting of three officers above the grade of lieutenant, who shall constitute a board of promotion for the purpose of carrying out the promotion regulations: *Provided*, That the civil service board shall constitute the board of promotion for promotions above the grade of captain. If an employee questions his efficiency rating, he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. Such appeal, together with a full report and recommendation in the case, shall be forwarded to the civil service board for final decision.

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

JANUARY 14, 1903.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 84.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., May 9, 1902.

I. In order to prevent confusion and establish uniformity of action upon the part of the heads of the various bureaus and offices of the civil government in the matter of reducing or discharging subordinate officials or employees, it is deemed advisable

to call attention to the fact that under act numbered twenty-five of the Commission the approval of the civil governor [or secretary of department] is a prerequisite to the discharge of any person in the classified service, and to prescribe the following regulations, which shall govern cases of this character:

(1) When the head of a bureau or office deems it necessary to recommend a subordinate official or employee for reduction in class or grade, he will in writing notify the person affected of the proposed action and the grounds upon which such action is premised, and will prescribe a reasonable period, which shall not be less than twenty-four hours, within which a written reply may be submitted if desired. Upon receipt of the reply of the person recommended for reduction, or the expiration of the period within which such reply should have been submitted, the head of the bureau or office will forward to the civil service board a certified copy of the letter of notification and the reply, if any shall have been received, together with an appointment in accordance with the reduction recommended. These papers will be promptly forwarded to the governor [or secretary of department] by the board together with its recommendation in the case for final action.

(2) In case of proceedings to remove an official or employee for cause, the head of the office may suspend such person at once, if he deem that course necessary, and, in any event, shall in writing notify the person in interest that he is to be recommended for removal for cause, and the ground upon which such recommendation is based, at the same time prescribing a reasonable period within which a written answer and any desired evidence shall be submitted, such period to be not less than twenty-four hours after the actual receipt of the notification by the person recommended for removal. In the event of no response being received within the period prescribed, evidence of the receipt of the written notification, together with a certified copy of same, will be forwarded to the civil service board. If reply has been received, it will be similarly forwarded, with a certified copy of the notification mentioned, together with any other papers in the case. The board will promptly forward, with comment and recommendation, all the papers in the case for final action. If such action be approval of the recommendation to remove for cause, the person affected will be dropped from the rolls of his office as discharged on the day he was suspended, if such action shall have been taken by the head of the office to which he pertains; otherwise his discharge will be on the date of receipt by the head of the office in interest of the notification of approval by the civil governor [or secretary of department].

(3) Under no circumstances shall a civil government official or employee so construe the provisions of any law now in force as to authorize or require the official publication of the cause of removal of any person from the Philippine civil service in more specific terms than, "For the good of the service."

II. In every instance of a tender of resignation by an official or employee occupying a position in the classified Phillippine civil service, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to act thereon to accept or decline to accept the same in writing, and, if resignation be accepted, to clearly state the character of the services rendered by the person resigning and whether or not, in the light of present information, a possible future application for reinstatement would be favorably considered. In the event of a statement to the effect that such application would not be favorably considered, reasons therefore shall be stated and the person in interest informed that he may, should he so desire, submit a reply and such other evidence as he may elect in writing. When completed all the papers in the case will be forwarded to the Philippine civil-service board for file, except in case of objections to reinstatement, in which event the papers will be forwarded by the board with its recommendation for review and final action. For obvious reasons no official or employee should be continued in service who can not be recommended for reinstatement were he to resign.

III. Discourtesy to the public, to private individuals, or to government officials or employees, drunkenness, dishonesty, chronic or flagrant neglect of duty, notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct, pursuit of private business enterprise to the detriment of official duties, or incompetency, shall be considered reasons demanding proceedings to remove for cause. Any official who knowingly continues in the public service a person guilty of any of the above-named derelictions shall thereby render himself liable to removal from office for cause.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,
Acting Civil Governor.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 4.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 1, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered One hundred and twelve, dated December first, nineteen hundred and two, is amended to read as follows:

The following regulations shall govern the matter of leaves of absence granted under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty to all officials, including heads of offices or bureaus, and to all employees, filling appointive offices and positions of trust and employment under the government of the Philippine Islands, and are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned in order that a uniform practice may obtain throughout the service. All orders heretofore issued from the office of the military governor and from this office relating thereto are hereby revoked.

I. Heads of offices or bureaus are directed to keep a systematic record, on a form provided for that purpose, of leaves of absence of all officers and employees connected with their offices or bureaus respectively, and to enter daily upon this record all absences from duty, showing whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave, and to forward to the civil-service board at the beginning of each month, on Form Three furnished by said board, a statement of the absences of all officers and employees from any cause whatever during the preceding month.

II. In submitting statements of leaves of absence, preliminary to granting leave to officers and employees under the provisions of sections two and three of Act Numbered Eighty, all heads of offices or bureaus will forward a prompt and clear report through the civil service board, on a form prescribed by said board, showing all absences from duty, including therein the period or periods of leave, if any, previously enjoyed, and whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave.

III. (*a*) Applications for accrued leave for a period of more than two days must be made in writing one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the leave is desired to become effective, upon Form Numbered Thirty-nine, Philippine civil-service board, to the head of the office or bureau for recommendation and transmission through said board to the proper executive officer authorized to exercise executive control as contemplated in Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-two.

(*b*) Accrued leave of absence of an employee in the insular civil service shall be computed pro rata in accordance with the schedule contained in section two of Act Numbered Eighty. The leave of an employee accruing while he was connected with the Army or Navy shall be computed from the date of detail to civil duty; in the case of an officer, on the basis of the pay and allowance received by him during his detail; and in the case of an enlisted man, on the basis of the annual salary first received by him after discharge from the Army or Navy: *Provided*, That no time intervened between the time of such discharge and his appointment in the civil service, in which event no leave will be allowed during the period of his detail while connected with the Army or Navy.

(*c*) An employee who is separated from the civil service without prejudice (namely, without cause) may be given leave with pay, and his name shall remain on the pay roll at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave, estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of Act Numbered Eighty.

(*d*) An employee who is granted leave for vacation purposes shall be given leave with pay at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave, estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of Act Numbered Eighty; and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid schedule.

IV. (*a*) All applications for leave of absence on account of illness for a period of more than two days must be made on Form Numbered Forty, Philippine civil-service board, and transmitted as in the case of applications for accrued leave: *Provided*, That sick leave shall not be granted in advance.

(*b*) When it becomes necessary for an officer or an employee to avail himself of the provisions of section three of Act Numbered Eighty, notice must be sent immediately to the head of the office or bureau in which he is employed. Where an officer or an employee contemplates leaving the islands on account of illness he must submit an application on Form Numbered Forty and a medical certificate on Form Numbered Forty-one described in paragraph (*c*) of this section. Permission to be absent may thus be obtained and the office record will show "absent with leave" each day until return to duty, which shall not be construed as sick leave unless satisfactory evidence of illness is furnished as required in paragraph (*c*) of this section.

(c) Within five days after return to duty from said leave of absence, the officer or employee shall file with the head of the office or bureau a statement in regard to his absence on account of illness (on Form Numbered Forty, if not previously filed), which must be made under oath before an officer in the Philippine Islands duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a certificate made on Form Numbered Forty-one by the attending physician or physicians during the period of his illness. Said certificate or certificates shall give fully and specifically the name, nature, etiology, history, and description of each disease or disability from which the employee was suffering, the exact period or periods, giving dates, during which the physician writing the certificate treated him, the period or periods, if any, during which he was a patient in a hospital, and if not in a hospital the exact length of time the employee was actually confined to his house, and the length of time such disease wholly incapacitated him from performing the duties of his position. A duplicate copy of report of laboratory test or examination made in each case must accompany the medical certificate. In all cases the certificate of illness must be made by a reputable practicing physician or surgeon. A medical reexamination may be made and a report rendered thereon by a duly authorized medical examiner when so directed by the civil governor or by a secretary of one of the departments. If it shall be shown that the disease named was due to immoral or vicious habits, no allowance for leave on account of illness shall be made, but such leave shall be chargeable against unused accrued leave, and if in excess of accrued leave it shall be without pay, as no such cases will be regarded as meritorious. The physician must state whether or not there are any indications whatever that the disease named was due to immoral or vicious habits: *Provided*, That the physician before making a report or expressing an opinion, as required herein, shall state to the applicant that he will not make any report whatever or submit a medical certificate if he formally withdraws his application for sick leave for the period of such illness, and substitutes therefor an application for accrued leave. If the evidence of illness submitted is satisfactory, sick leave will be granted with pay for the time during which such employee was incapacitated on account of such illness, provided that such period shall not exceed sixty days in any one calendar year.

V. Leaves of absence not exceeding two days may be granted in the discretion of the head of an office or bureau, and in case of illness without the certificate of an attending physician, but the applicant must certify that he was ill and unable to perform his official duties.

VI. Temporary and emergency employees are not entitled to the benefits of leaves of absence provided by any existing law or order.

VII. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service, and although definitely provided by law it is not an inherent right which may be recognized without due regard for the interests of the public service.

VIII. In computing periods of absence from duty, there is no authority of law for considering such absence on Saturday as less than one entire day, Saturday being a short day and not a half holiday.

IX. Officials and employees on leave of absence are required to report to the heads of their respective offices or bureaus at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leaves of absence.

X. No official or employee holding a classified position in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted.

XI. All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the archipelago, make application to this office for transportation from San Francisco returning to Manila. In each such application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States will be stated. Subsequent communication regarding return transportation and prompt report of any change occurring in the applicant's post-office address will be directed by him to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the executive secretary, Manila.

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 50.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 7, 1903.

No chief of bureau or office shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with an employee, subordinate, or officer of another bureau or office his transfer to the bureau or office of such chief until the consent in writing of the head of the bureau or office in which the desired employee or officer is a subordinate, or of the civil governor, is first had.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 67.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 5, 1903.

Disbursing officers are hereby expressly prohibited from paying any salary to, or upon the order of, any employee appointed in the United States to a position in the Philippine civil service under the provisions of act numbered two hundred and twenty-four or act numbered six hundred and forty-three while such employee is enjoying accrued leave of absence which may have been granted him prior to his having completed two years of service under the insular government, until five days after the return to duty of such employee, and during which five days he shall have demonstrated his good faith and shown to the satisfaction of the head of the bureau or office in which he is employed that it is his intention to continue in the performance of his duties. In the event that it shall appear during such five days of employment that it is not the intention of the employee to continue in the performance of his duties any longer than to enable him to withdraw all back salary which may at that time be due him, such payment shall be withheld, and full report thereof forwarded for proper action by the head of the bureau or office, through the Philippine civil-service board, to the civil governor or head of the executive department, respectively, to which such bureau or office may pertain.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 75.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 2, 1903.

In order that there may be uniformity of action by heads of departments in the matter of the return to the service of persons separated therefrom before having served the full period prescribed by law or the contracts under which they were appointed, it shall be the rule that no person separated from the public service of the Philippine government before having served the full period prescribed by law or contract shall again be allowed to enter the same in any of its branches until he shall have made good all loss caused by such separation and shall have refunded to the government that proportion of the total expense incurred by it by reason of his appointment, including salary and traveling expenses prior to the date he actually took up the duties of his position, as the time he failed to serve is to the time required by said law or contract, and then only on the recommendation of the head of the department from which he was separated.

All amounts so refunded to the insular government shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, and by him deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the insular salary and expense fund, and proper accounting therefor shall be rendered to the insular auditor.

Any person desiring to qualify for reentrance to the service under the provisions of this executive order shall first take the matter up with the civil-service board.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

FORMS PRESCRIBED BY THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD FOR THE USE OF HEADS OF BUREAUS AND OFFICES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, AND APPLICANTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Form No. 2. Application for examination (English and Spanish).—To be filed by applicants for examination with a view to appointment to clerical, professional, or technical positions.

Form No. 3. Monthly report of changes and absences of officers and employees (English only).—To be forwarded to the civil-service board on the first of every month by the head of each bureau or office, giving all changes and absences for the preceding month. The provincial board will render this report for the province, the officers and employees under all the provincial officers (governor, treasurer, etc.) being included in one report.

Form No. 7. Request for transfer (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in requesting the transfer of an employee from one classified position to another.

Form No. 8. Request for certification for reinstatement (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in requesting the reinstatement of a person who has served more than six months in a position classified under the civil-service act and rules.

Form No. 9. Request for certification for original appointment (English only).—To be used by the heads of bureaus and offices in requesting a certification from the board's registers of names of persons eligible to appointment to a classified position.

Form No. 18. Report of selection for appointment (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in reporting the selection or selections for appointment made from certification of names furnished by the board in response to request on Form No. 9.

Form No. 32. Oath of office (English only).—To be executed by the appointee on the date of entry into the position to which promoted, reduced, transferred, reinstated, or originally appointed.

Form No. 33. Appointment (English only).—To be forwarded to the board by the heads of bureaus and offices for every appointment in the classified service, whether by promotion, reduction, transfer, reinstatement, or original appointment. This form is not to be forwarded until the appointee has entered upon the performance of his duties; the date of such entry will be the date the appointment is to take effect. The character of the appointment is to be stated in the last blank line, e. g., "Transfer from the ——— bureau at $900;" "Reinstatement;" "Probational appointment;" "Promotion from $720." Form No. 33 is not to be used in appointing a person to any unclassified position or in cases of temporary or emergency employment. (See Civil Service Rule X.)

Form No. 35. Application for the trades and skilled occupations (English and Spanish).—To be used by applicants for the trades and skilled occupations. In most cases the examination consists wholly of the evidence of experience, training, character as workman, age, and physical condition contained in this form. In other cases, additional elements, consisting of practical questions, or the second or third grade examination, are added to the above.

Form No. 39. Application for accrued leave of absence (English only).—To be filed by the officer or employee one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the accrued leave requested is desired to become effective. The first indorsement on this form, containing the service record and report of previous absences on accrued and sick leave, should be completely filled by the head of the bureau or office, and the application promptly forwarded to the board. This form is not to be used where the accrued leave requested is for two days or less.

Form No. 40. Application for leave of absence on account of illness (English only).—To be filed by the officer or employee one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which he intends to leave the islands, and within five days after return to duty from absence on account of illness in every case, whether or not the applicant has been absent from the islands and has previously filed Forms Nos. 40 and 41. The first indorsement on Form No. 40 should be completely filled by the head of the office or bureau, and the application promptly forwarded to the board. This form is not to be used where the sick leave requested is for two days or less.

Form No. 41. Medical certificate (English only).—Form No. 40 filed within five days after return to duty from absence on account of illness must always be accompanied by Form No. 41, completely executed by the physician or physicians who were in actual attendance upon the applicant for the whole of the period or periods for which sick leave is requested. Form No. 41 must also accompany every application on Form No. 40 for permission to leave the islands on account of illness.

Form No. 47. Application for examination—supplementary certificate for professional, scientific, or technical positions (English only).—To be filed by all applicants for examination with a view to appointment to professional, scientific, or technical positions, as a supplement to Form No. 2, which must also be filed by them.

Form No. 48. Daily time record.—For employees in the classified and unclassified civil services entitled to leaves of absence. The employee in charge will verify the correctness of these records, and forward them to the chief of the bureau, who will

use them as a basis for rating punctuality and attendance in the quarterly efficiency report on Form No. 54 to the civil-service board. The daily time record on Form No. 48 will be retained in the bureau or office.

Form No. 52. Efficiency record of employees.—To be compiled by the chief of bureau, chief of division, or other designated employee, in accordance with the provisions of section 4, Civil Service Rule IX. This form will be retained in the bureau or office as a permanent office record.

Form No. 53. Service record of employee.—To be retained in the bureau or office, in book form.

Form No. 54. Quarterly efficiency report.—To be compiled from data obtained from Forms 48 and 52, and forwarded to the civil-service board promptly at the end of each quarter, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of Civil Service Rule IX. The provincial board will render this report for the province, employees in all provincial offices being included in one report. The judge of each judicial district outside of Manila will render this report for each court of first instance in his district, one report being rendered for the entire district.

NOTE.—The above forms are furnished by the civil-service board on request, and should always be ordered by form number. Provincial officers should telegraph their orders when necessary.

The following table shows the results of all examinations (noneducational excepted) held by the Philippine civil service board from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903:

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.
HELD IN MANILA.									
(1) Appraiser				1	1	100	1	1	100
(2) Apprentice	10	4	40				10	4	40
(2) Aprendiz	231	90	39				231	90	39
(3) Assistant	6	3	50				6	3	50
(4) Attorney, assistant	2	2	100				2	2	100
(5) Bookbinder	1	1	100				1	1	100
(6) Bookkeeper	16	4	25	5	0	0	21	4	19
(6) Tenedor de libros	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
(7) Cashier, assistant				1	1	100	1	1	100
(8) Civil engineer, junior	13	6	46	8	6	75	21	12	57
(9) Clerk of court	1	0	0				1	0	0
(9) Escribano	8	3	38	1	0	0	9	3	33
(10) Clerk, first grade	229	120	52	225	100	44	454	220	48
(10) Primer grado	69	8	12	45	9	20	114	17	15
(11) Clerk, second grade	281	194	69	22	11	50	303	205	68
(11) Segundo grado	556	211	38	145	59	41	701	270	39
(12) Compositor	10	5	50				10	5	50
(13) Disinfector	4	4	100				4	4	100
(14) Dispensing clerk	4	2	50				4	2	50
(15) Draftsman, topographical	1	1	100				1	1	100
(16) Driver, fire department	54	46	85	4	4	100	58	50	86
(17) Electrician	2	1	50				2	1	50
(17) Electricista	1	1	100				1	1	100
(18) Electrotype helper	1	1	100				1	1	100
(19) Engineer	1	0	0	1	1	100	2	1	50
(20) Engineer, assistant	1	1	100				1	1	100
(21) Engineer, steam	15	8	53	1	1	100	16	9	56
(22) Entomologist	1	1	100				1	1	100
(23) Extra observer	4	3	75				4	3	75
(24) Farm foreman	6	4	67				6	4	67
(25) Fiber expert				1	1	100	1	1	100
(26) Gardener	1	1	100				1	1	100
(27) Hardware clerk	2	0	0				2	0	0
(28) Hospital attendant	34	26	76				34	26	76
(29) Inoculator	2	2	100				2	2	100
(30) Inspector, municipal boiler	2	2	100				2	2	100
(31) Inspector, customs boiler	3	1	33				3	1	33
(32) Inspector, building	8	3	38	1	1	100	9	4	44
(32) Inspector de edificios	5	2	40	1	1	100	6	3	50
(33) Inspector, chief sanitary	21	16	76				21	16	76
(34) Inspector, medical	5	4	80				5	4	80
(34) Inspector medico	1	1	100	2	2	100	3	3	100
(35) Inspector, street	8	6	75				8	6	75
(36) Instrument maker	1	1	100				1	1	100
(37) Interpreter	13	5	38	4	2	50	17	7	41
(37) Interprete	8	3	38	3	1	33	11	4	36

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.
HELD IN MANILA—continued.									
(38) Interpreter, junior	5	2	40				5	2	40
(38) Interprete auxiliar	24	10	42	4	2	50	28	12	43
(39) Interpreter, junior Chinese	3	3	100				3	3	100
(39) Interprete chino auxiliar	3	2	67				3	2	67
(40) Laboratory assistant	1	1	100				1	1	100
(41) Librarian	1	1	100				1	1	100
(42) Linotype operator	1	1	100				1	1	100
(43) Manager of stock farm	4	3	75				4	3	75
(44) Master builder	1	1	100				1	1	100
(45) Overseer of construction	5	2	40				5	2	40
(45) Capataz de construcción	1	1	100				1	1	100
(46) Photographer	1	1	100				1	1	100
(47) Patrolman, first class	187	163	87				187	163	87
(47) Policía de segunda clase				1	1	100	1	1	100
(47) Policía de tercera clase	271	230	85				271	230	85
(48) Roundsman				74	45	61	74	45	61
(48) Cabo de segunda clase				12	7	58	12	7	58
(48) Cabo de tercera clase				71	28	39	71	28	39
(49) Sergeant				20	17	85	20	17	85
(49) Sargento de segunda clase				5	4	80	5	4	80
(49) Sargento de tercera clase				19	15	79	19	15	79
(50) Lieutenant				7	7	100	7	7	100
(50) Teniente				16	13	81	16	13	81
(51) Captain				5	5	100	5	5	100
(51) Capitan				1	0	0	1	0	0
(52) Post-office clerk				2	1	50	2	1	50
(53) Preparator of vaccine	1	1	100				1	1	100
(54) Prison guard	61	49	80				61	49	80
(54) Guardia de prision	112	83	74	4	3	75	116	86	74
(55) Property clerk				1	0	0	1	0	0
(56) Provincial treasurer	1	1	100	1	1	100	2	2	100
(57) Stenographer	29	14	48	8	4	50	37	18	49
(57) Taquígrafo	7	1	14	1	0	0	8	1	13
(58) Storekeeper	1	1	100				1	1	100
(59) Superintendent of experiment station	5	1	20				5	1	20
(60) Superintendent of hardware department	1	1	100				1	1	100
(61) Superintendent of matadero				1	1	100	1	1	100
(62) Surveyor	1	1	100	1	0	0	2	1	50
(63) Surveyor, deputy customs				1	1	100	1	1	100
(64) Translator	9	2	22	5	1	20	14	3	21
(64) Traductor	13	4	31	2	2	100	15	6	40
(65) Translator, junior	8	5	63				8	5	63
(65) Traductor auxiliar	9	1	11	3	2	67	12	3	25
(66) Typewriter	29	9	31	4	2	50	33	11	33
(66) Escribiente á maquina	4	0	0	14	6	43	18	6	33
(67) Veterinarian	4	4	100				4	4	100
(68) Watch officer	1	1	100				1	1	100
(69) Apuntador auxiliar	11	8	73				11	8	73
(70) Arqueador auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(71) Cajista auxiliar	27	18	67				27	18	67
(72) Cartero	66	14	21				66	14	21
(73) Cortador auxiliar	3	2	67				3	2	67
(74) Delineante arquitectónico auxiliar	9	6	67				9	6	67
(75) Delineante mecánico auxiliar	6	5	83				6	5	83
(76) Delineante topográfico auxiliar	26	16	62	2	2	100	28	18	64
(77) Encuadernador auxiliar	43	39	91				43	39	91
(78) Escribiente á maquina auxiliar	46	13	28	8	2	25	54	15	28
(79) Faginante	2	1	50				2	1	50
(80) Fogonero	2	0	0				2	0	0
(81) Fotograbador auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(82) Inspector de contadores de agua				2	2	100	2	2	100
(83) Inspector sanitario	86	64	74				86	64	74
(84) Médico municipal	4	2	50	1	1	100	5	3	60
(85) Médico de leprosos				1	1	100	1	1	100
(86) Montero	79	24	30				79	24	30
(87) Observador de primera clase	4	3	75				4	3	75
(88) Prensista auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(89) Preparador de cultura media	1	1	100				1	1	100
(90) Rayador auxiliar	2	2	100				2	2	100
(91) Registrador delegado	1	1	100				1	1	100
(92) Sargento de segunda clase de Bilibid				1	1	100	1	1	100
(98) Tercer grado	511	312	61	1	0	0	512	312	61

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percent passed.
HELD IN MANILA—continued.									
In Manila:									
English	1,123	746	66	404	214	53	1,527	960	63
Spanish	2,257	1,185	53	368	164	45	2,625	1,349	51
Total	3,380	1,931	57	772	378	49	4,152	2,309	56
HELD IN PROVINCES.									
(1) Appraiser	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
(2) Aprendiz	3	1	33	.....	.....	.....	3	1	33
(3) Assistant	3	2	67	.....	.....	.....	3	2	67
(6) Tenedor de libros	1	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1	0	0
(8) Civil engineer, junior	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	3	0	0
(9) Escribano	5	3	60	.....	.....	.....	5	3	60
(10) Clerk, first grade	38	28	74	27	14	52	65	42	65
(10) Primer grado	18	2	11	5	1	20	23	3	13
(11) Clerk, second grade	61	42	69	1	0	0	62	42	68
(11) Segundo grado	297	148	50	101	53	52	398	201	51
(28) Hospital attendant	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(33) Inspector, chief sanitary	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(34) Inspector, medical	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(43) Manager of stock farm	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(56) Provincial treasurer	4	3	75	3	2	67	7	5	71
(62) Surveyor	1	1	100	2	1	50	3	2	67
(64) Translator	1	1	100	4	2	50	5	3	60
(64) Traductor	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(65) Traductor auxiliar	11	5	45	1	0	0	12	5	42
(67) Veterinarian	2	1	50	.....	.....	.....	2	1	50
(74) Delineante arquitectónico auxiliar	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(75) Delineante mecánico auxiliar	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(76) Delineante topográfico auxiliar	3	3	100	.....	.....	.....	3	3	100
(78) Escribiente á maquina auxiliar	1	1	100	.....	.....	.....	1	1	100
(86) Montero	10	4	40	1	0	0	11	4	36
(93) Clerk, third grade	8	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	0
(93) Tercer grado	406	278	68	35	24	69	441	302	68
In provinces:									
English	125	82	66	38	19	50	163	101	62
Spanish	758	448	59	143	78	55	901	526	58
Total	883	530	60	181	97	54	1,064	627	59

RECAPITULATION.

During the year:									
English	1,248	828	66	442	233	53	1,690	1,061	63
Spanish	3,015	1,633	54	511	242	47	3,526	1,875	53
Total	4,263	2,461	58	953	475	50	5,216	2,936	56
Previously examined:									
English	1,951	1,176	60	374	219	59	2,325	1,395	60
Spanish	3,150	1,375	44	274	156	57	3,424	1,531	45
Total English	3,199	2,004	63	816	452	55	4,015	2,456	61
Total Spanish	6,165	3,008	49	785	398	51	6,950	3,406	49
Grand total	9,364	5,012	54	1,601	850	53	10,965	5,862	53

Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service upon certification by the civil service board during the year ended September 30, 1903.

Position.	English-speaking eligibles.	Spanish-speaking eligibles.	Total.
COMPETITIVE.			
Agricultural explorer	1		1
Agricultural assistant	1		1
Apprentice		70	70
Assistant	1		1
Attorney, assistant	1		1
Bookbinder		34	34
Bookkeeper	2		2
Chemist	1		1
Clerk of court		2	2
Clerk, first grade	96	10	106
Clerk, second grade	142	162	304
Clerk, third grade		210	210
Compositor	5		5
Compositor, junior		19	19
Cutter, junior		2	2
Dispensing clerk	1	1	2
Disinfector, chief	4		4
Draftsman, topographical	1		1
Draftsman, junior architectural		2	2
Draftsman, junior mechanical		1	1
Draftsman, junior topographical		14	14
Driver, fire department	41		41
Electrotype finisher	1		1
Electrotype helper	1		1
Engineer, mechanical	8		8
Engineer, steam	1		1
Entomologist	1		1
Extra observer	3		3
Expert in farm machinery and management	2		2
Gardener	1		1
Hospital attendant	14		14
Inoculator	2		2
Inspector, customs boiler	1		1
Inspector, building		1	1
Inspector, sanitary		11	11
Inspector, chief sanitary	14		14
Inspector, medical	8		8
Inspector, street	3		3
Interpreter	1	6	7
Interpreter, junior	1	7	8
Law clerk	1		1
Librarian	1		1
Laboratory assistant	1		1
Mail carrier		2	2
Manager of stock farm	1		1
Master builder	1		1
Nurse	5		5
Observer, assistant	1		1
Officer, first	1		1
Officer, second	4		4
Overseer of construction	1	1	2
Patrolman, first class	140		140
Patrolman, third class		170	170
Pharmacist	1		1
Photo-engraver, junior		1	1
Physician, municipal		2	2
Preparator of vaccine	1		1
Press feeder		7	7
Prison guard	38	40	78
Provincial treasurer	2		2
Ranger		25	25
Register of deeds, deputy		1	1
Ruler		3	3
Stenographer	9		9
Superintendent of experiment station	1		1
Superintendent of pail system	1		1
Supervisor (junior civil engineer)	2		2
Translator		5	5
Translator, junior	1	3	4
Typewriter	5		5
Typewriter, junior		8	8
Veterinary surgeon	3		3
Total competitive	579	820	1,399

Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service upon certification by the civil service board during the year ended September 30, 1903—Continued.

Position.	English-speaking eligibles.	Spanish-speaking eligibles.	Total.
NONCOMPETITIVE.			
Armorer	1	.....	1
Blacksmith	12	.....	12
Blacksmith helper	.....	1	1
Cabinetmaker	1	.....	1
Carpenter	17	8	25
Chainman	.....	2	2
Chief engineer	7	.....	7
Cook	1	.....	1
Cranesman	1	.....	1
Engineer, assistant steam	1	3	4
Engineer of cutter, steam	1	.....	1
Engineer and machinist	1	.....	1
Engineer of road roller	.....	1	1
Fireman	4	.....	4
Foreman of laborers	5	4	9
Foreman of laundry	1	.....	1
Foreman of pail system	.....	1	1
Hospital steward	.....	1	1
Inspector of masonry	1	.....	1
Jailer	.....	1	1
Janitor	1	1	2
Laboratory helper	1	.....	1
Launch engineer	1	2	3
Launch master	3	3	6
Light-house keeper	.....	17	17
Lineman	2	4	6
Machinist	9	3	12
Machinist, assistant	.....	2	2
Mason	3	2	5
Master of cutter	2	.....	2
Mate of cutter	3	.....	3
Oiler	7	.....	7
Overseer	7	.....	7
Observer, assistant	1	2	3
Packer	1	.....	1
Painter	2	.....	2
Pipe fitter	2	.....	2
Pipeman	.....	5	5
Plumber	2	.....	2
Quarryman	1	.....	1
Rodman	2	.....	2
Subinspector	3	.....	3
Superintendent of hardware	1	.....	1
Superintendent of transportation	1	.....	1
Teamster	115	.....	115
Watchman	30	2	32
Water tender	1	.....	1
Wheelwright	2	.....	2
Wireman	1	.....	1
Total noncompetitive	258	65	323
Total competitive	579	820	1,399
Grand total	837	885	1,722

Appointments made through changes in the service.

Nature of change.	English-speaking eligibles.	Spanish-speaking eligibles.	Total.
Promotion	854	576	1,430
Reduction	35	16	51
Transfer	238	56	294
Reinstatement	128	37	165
Total	1,255	685	1,940

Appointments made in the United States.

Position.	English-speaking eligibles.	Spanish-speaking eligibles.	Total.
ORIGINAL.			
Analyst	1	.....	1
Anthropologist, assistant	1	.....	1
Assistant	14	.....	14
Auditing clerk	4	.....	4
Auditing and disbursing clerk	7	.....	7
Bacteriologist	3	.....	3
Bookbinder	2	.....	2
Bookkeeper	18	.....	18
Cabinetmaker	2	.....	2
Chemist	2	.....	2
Civil engineer	23	.....	23
Collector of forest botany	1	.....	1
Compositor	9	.....	9
Draftsman	2	.....	2
Disbursing clerk	3	.....	3
Electrotyper	1	.....	1
Engineer, steam and mechanical	2	.....	2
Entomologist	1	.....	1
Expert in animal industry	1	.....	1
House surgeon	2	.....	2
Inspector of hulls	1	.....	1
Inspector, medical	5	.....	5
Nurse	6	.....	6
Photo-engraver	1	.....	1
Pressman	4	.....	4
Scientific aid	1	.....	1
Special agent	1	.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter	38	.....	38
Translator	6	.....	6
Typewriter	2	.....	2
Veterinarian	1	.....	1
Total	165	.....	165
BY TRANSFER.			
Auditing clerk	1	.....	1
Bookbinder	1	.....	1
Clerk	5	.....	5
Copy editor	1	.....	1
Printer-proof reader	1	.....	1
Proof reader	1	.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter	2	.....	2
Veterinarian	2	.....	2
Total by transfer	14	.....	14
Total original	165	.....	165
Grand total	179	.....	179

RECAPITULATION.

During the year:			
Competitive	579	820	1,399
Noncompetitive	258	65	323
Through changes	1,256	685	1,940
As a result of examination in the United States	165	.....	165
By transfer from United States classified civil service	14	.....	14
Total	2,271	1,570	3,841
Previously appointed	1,677	1,251	2,928
Grand total	3,948	2,821	6,769

[From the second annual report of the board.]

Tables giving list of employees in the Philippine civil service, showing distribution of same among the various departments, the number of Americans and Filipinos, respectively, employed in each department, and the compensation paid, on January 1, 1903.

[NOTE.—The tables do not include the following: Enlisted strength of the Philippines Constabulary; officers of the U. S. Army detailed to perform civil duties; funds allotted from the insular treasury to the municipal police in addition to the amount allotted them by the municipalities.]

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Civil governor	$15,000	1		$15,000	
Secretaries of departments	10,500	4		42,000	
Commissioners	5,000	(a)	3	25,000	$15,000
Private secretaries	2,500	1		2,500	
Do	2,400	2		4,800	
Do	1,800	2		3,600	
Do	1,200		3		3,600
Total		10	6	92,900	18,600

INSULAR BUREAUS.

Executive:					
Class 1	$7,500	1		$7,500	
	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,500	1		3,500	
Class 3	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4	2,400	3		7,200	
	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5	2,000	4		8,000	
Class 6	1,800	7	1	12,600	$1,800
Class 7	1,600	8		12,800	
Class 8	1,500		1		1,500
	1,400	13		18,200	
Class 9	1,200	2	7	2,400	8,400
Class A	900	1	5	900	4,500
Class C	780	2		1,560	
	720	1		720	
Class D	600		4		2,400
Class F	480		1		480
Class H	360		2		720
Class J	240		4		960
Class K	180		5		900
	150		3		450
Total		47	33	86,380	22,110
Civil service board:					
Class 1	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,500		1		3,500
Class 3	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9	1,200	3	1	3,600	1,200
Class G	420		2		840
Class J	240		1		240
Class K	180		1		180
Total		10	6	19,150	5,960
Insular purchasing agent:					
Class 1	4,500	1		4,500	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 4	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 7	1,600	6		9,600	
Class 8	1,500	1		1,500	
	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9	1,200	10		12,000	

a Civil governor acts as president of the Commission; secretaries of departments act as Commissioners.

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Insular purchasing agent—Continued.					
Class 10	$1,080	8		$8,640	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class A	900	8		7,200	
Class B	840	1	1	840	$840
Class C	720	25	1	18,000	720
Total		71	2	81,530	1,560
Improvement of the port:					
Class 1	3,000	3		9,000	
Class 6	1,800	5		9,000	
Class 8	1,500	1		1,500	
	1,400	2		2,800	
Class 9	1,200	2		2,400	
Class 10	1,080	4		4,320	
	1,020	1		1,020	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class A	900	5		4,500	
Class C	720	2		1,440	
Class D	600		3		1,800
Class E	540		3		1,620
Class G	420		3		1,260
Class H	360		1		360
Class I	300		3		900
Class K	180		1		180
Total		26	14	36,980	6,120
Public health:					
Class 1	3,500	2		7,000	
Class 3	2,500		1		2,500
Class 5	2,000	2	1	4,000	2,000
Class 6	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,400	2		2,800	
Class 9	1,200	11		13,200	
Class 10	1,000	12	2	12,000	2,000
Class A	900	4	3	3,600	2,700
Class B	840	4		3,360	
Class C	750		7		5,250
	720		1		720
Class D	600		4		2,400
Class H	360		3		1,080
Class I	300		51		15,300
Class K	180		14		2,520
	120		8		960
Total		41	95	52,960	37,430
Forestry:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 4	2,400	4		9,600	
Class 6	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9	1,200	6	3	7,200	3,600
Class A	900	4	3	3,600	2,700
Class D	600		14		8,400
Class G	420		24		10,080
Class H	360		2		720
Class I	300		44		13,200
Class J	240		1		240
Class K	150		2		300
Total		23	93	36,000	39,240
Mining:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 6	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 9	1,200	1		1,200	
Class C	720		1		720
Class D	600		1		600
Class F	480		1		480
Class I	300		2		600
Total		3	5	6,000	2,400
Weather:					
Class 3	2,500		1		2,500
Class 6	1,800	1	2	1,800	3,600
Class 8	1,400		1		1,400
Class A	900		3		2,700

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Weather—Continued.					
Class C	$720		5		$3,600
Class D	600		12		7,200
Class G	420		1		420
Class I	300		14		4,200
Class K	180		21		3,780
	150		4		600
	100		7		700
	90		7		630
Total		1	78	$1,800	31,330
Public lands:					
Class 1	3,200	1		3,200	
Class 6	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7	1,600	1	1	1,600	1,600
Class 10	1,000	1		1,000	
Class C	720		1		720
Class I	300		2		600
Class K	120		1		120
Total		4	5	7,600	3,040
Agriculture:					
Class 1	4,000	1		4,000	
Class 5	2,000	4		8,000	
Class 6	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 8	1,400	5		7,000	
Class 9	1,200	3	1	3,600	1,200
Class A	900	1		900	
Class C	720	1	1	720	720
Class E	540		1		540
Class F	480		1		480
Class K	180		1		180
	150		1		150
Total		17	6	27,820	3,270
Non-Christian tribes:					
Class 1	3,500	1	1	3,500	3,500
Class 4	2,400	1		2,400	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,400	1		1,400	
Class D	600		1		600
Class G	420		2		840
Total		4	4	8,900	4,940
Government laboratories:					
Class 1	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 4	2,400	1		2,400	
	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 6	1,800	5		9,000	
Class 7	1,600		1		1,600
Class 8	1,500	3		4,500	
	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9	1,200	3		3,600	
Class 10	1,020	2		2,040	
Class A	900		1		900
Class G	450		1		450
Class I	300		1		300
Class J	240		1		240
Class K	90		1		90
Total		18	6	32,190	3,580
Patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:					
Class A	900		1		900
Philippine civil hospital:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 8	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9	1,200	1		1,200	
Class 10	1,020	1		1,020	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class C	720	8		5,760	
Class D	600	10		6,000	
Class I	300		2		600
Total		24	2	21,380	600

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Civil sanitarium, Benguet:					
Class 4	$2,400	1	.....	$2,400	.....
Class C	720	1	.....	720	.....
Class D	600	1	.....	600	.....
Total	.....	3	.....	3,720	.....
Posts:					
Class 1	6,000	1	.....	6,000	.....
	3,500	1	.....	3,500	.....
	3,250	1	.....	3,250	.....
Class 4	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 5	2,000	5	.....	10,000	.....
Class 6	1,800	4	.....	7,200	.....
Class 7	1,600	12	.....	19,200	.....
Class 8	1,400	14	.....	19,600	.....
Class 9	1,200	19	1	22,800	$1,200
Class 10	1,000	16	.....	16,000	.....
Class A	900	9	.....	8,100	.....
Class B	840	.....	1	.....	840
Class C	720	1	.....	720	.....
Class D	600	.....	4	.....	2,400
Class E	540	1	1	540	540
Class F	480	.....	6	.....	2,880
Class G	420	.....	9	.....	3,780
Class H	360	.....	6	.....	2,160
Class I	350	.....	1	.....	350
	300	.....	5	.....	1,500
Class K	200	.....	1	.....	200
	180	.....	1	.....	180
	150	.....	19	.....	2,850
	120	.....	4	.....	480
	100	.....	1	.....	100
	96	.....	1	.....	96
	72	.....	2	.....	144
	60	.....	5	.....	300
Total	.....	85	68	119,160	20,000
Philippines constabulary:					
Class 2	2,750	3	.....	8,250	.....
Class 6	1,800	3	.....	5,400	.....
Class 7	1,600	8	.....	12,800	.....
Class 8	1,500	9	.....	13,500	.....
	1,400	24	.....	33,600	.....
Class 9	1,200	9	.....	10,800	.....
Class 10	1,100	7	.....	7,700	.....
	1,050	34	.....	35,700	.....
	1,000	9	.....	9,000	.....
Class A	950	40	6	38,000	5,700
	900	10	5	9,000	4,500
Class B	850	1	.....	850	.....
Class C	800	57	17	45,600	13,600
	720	.....	2	.....	1,440
Class F	480	.....	38	.....	18,240
Class H	365	.....	2	.....	730
	360	.....	2	.....	720
Total	.....	214	72	230,200	44,930
Bilibid prison:					
Class 1	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 5	2,000	1	.....	2,000	.....
Class 6	1,800	2	.....	3,600	.....
Class 8	1,500	1	.....	1,500	.....
	1,400	1	.....	1,400	.....
Class 9	1,200	7	.....	8,400	.....
Class A	900	18	.....	16,200	.....
Class D	600	.....	4	.....	2,400
Class I	300	.....	13	.....	3,900
Class J	240	.....	33	.....	7,920
Total	.....	31	50	36,100	14,220
Captain of port:					
Class 3	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 4	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 5	2,000	1	.....	2,000	.....
Class 9	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....
Class I	300	.....	3	.....	900
Total	.....	4	3	7,950	900

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Coast guard and transportation:					
Class 5	$2,000	1		$2,000	
Class 6	1,800	14		25,200	
Class 7	1,600	14		22,400	
Class 8	1,400	2		2,800	
Class 9	1,200	10	1	12,000	$1,200
Class 10	1,080	2	1	2,160	1,080
Class A	900	22	3	19,800	2,700
Class C	720	14	1	10,080	720
Class D	600	6		3,600	
Class F	480		8		3,840
Class G	420		10		4,200
Class H	360		15		5,400
Class I	300		18		5,400
Class J	240		18		4,320
Class K	180		6		1,080
	150		6		900
	120		26		3,120
	96		4		384
	90		1		90
	72		25		1,800
	60		6		360
	48		1		48
	30		2		60
	26		1		26
Total		85	153	100,040	36,728
Coast and Geodetic Survey:					
Class 8	1,500	2		3,000	
	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9	1,200	1		1,200	
Class 10	1,080	1		1,080	
Class D	600		1		600
Class E	540		1		540
Class F	480		3		1,440
Class G	420		5		2,100
Class H	360		1		360
Class K	180		2		360
Total		5	13	6,680	5,400
Engineering:					
Class 1	4,500	1		4,500	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class A	900	1		900	
Total		3		7,000	
Treasury:					
Class 1	6,000	1		6,000	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5	2,000	3		6,000	
Class 6	1,800	5		9,000	
Class 7	1,600	2		3,200	
Class 8	1,400	4		5,600	
Class C	720		1		720
Class D	600		2		1,200
Class I	300		2		600
Class J	240		1		240
Class K	180		1		180
	120		1		120
Total		21	8	44,800	3,060
Auditor:					
Class 1	6,000	1		6,000	
	4,000	1		4,000	
Class 3	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4	2,250	4		9,000	
Class 5	2,000	2		4,000	
Class 6	1,800	11		19,800	
Class 7	1,600	5		8,000	
Class 8	1,400	9		12,600	
Class 9	1,200	9		10,800	
Class 10	1,000	4		4,000	
Class A	900	4	1	3,600	900
Class B	840		2		1,680
Class C	720		2		1,440
Class D	600		2		1,200
Class E	540		1		540

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Auditor—Continued.					
Class F	$480		2		$960
Class I	300		3		900
Class K	150		4		600
Total		53	17	$89,300	8,220
Customs and immigration:					
Class 1	6,000	1		6,000	
	4,000	3		12,000	
	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	3		9,000	
Class 3	2,500	6		15,000	
Class 4	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5	2,000	9	1	18,000	2,000
Class 6	1,800	8		14,400	
Class 7	1,600	17		27,200	
Class 8	1,400	44	2	61,600	2,800
Class 9	1,200	30	1	36,000	1,200
Class 10	1,000	36	4	36,000	4,000
Class A	900	73	8	65,700	7,200
Class C	720	2	3	1,440	2,160
Class D	600		14		8,400
Class F	480		23		11,040
Class G	420		3		1,260
Class H	360		6		2,160
Class I	300		37		11,100
Class J	240		129		30,960
Class K	210		2		420
	200		9		1,800
	180		29		5,220
	150		11		1,650
	135		1		135
	132		3		396
	120		77		9,240
	114		1		114
	108		2		216
	90		17		1,530
Total		235	383	310,340	105,001
Cold-storage and ice plant:					
Class 4	2,400	1		2,400	
Class 6	1,800	4		7,200	
Class 7	1,600	4		6,400	
Class 8	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9	1,200	6		7,200	
Class 10	1,050	1		1,050	
	1,000	3	1	3,000	1,000
Class A	900	6		5,400	
Class B	840	4		3,360	
Class C	780	8		6,240	
	720	15		10,800	
Class D	660		2		1,320
	600		3		1,800
Class E	540		1		540
Class F	480		3		1,440
Class H	360		4		1,440
Class I	300		11		3,300
Class J	288		1		288
	240		4		960
Class K	216		4		864
Total		56	84	58,650	12,952
Education:					
Class 1	6,000	1		6,000	
Class 3	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4	2,400	2		4,800	
	2,250	6		13,500	
Class 5	2,000	11		22,000	
Class 6	1,800	6		10,800	
Class 7	1,700	1		1,700	
	1,600	6		9,600	
Class 8	1,500	48		72,000	
	1,400	7		9,800	
Class 9	1,380	7		9,660	
	1,350	7		9,450	
	1,320	8		10,560	
	1,300	4		5,200	
	1,280	1		1,280	
	1,250	2		2,500	
	1,200	403	1	483,600	1,200

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Education—Continued.					
Class 10	$1,140	3	.....	$3,420	.....
	1,100	24	.....	26,400	.....
	1,080	17	.....	18,360	.....
	1,020	17	.....	17,340	.....
	1,000	149	.....	149,000	.....
Class A	900	99	2	89,100	$1,800
Class C	780	1	.....	780	.....
	750	5	.....	3,750	.....
Class D	650	.....	1	.....	650
	600	1	1	600	600
Total	.....	339	5	998,700	4,250
Public printing:					
Class 1	3,500	1	.....	3,500	.....
Class 4	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 5	2,000	4	.....	8,000	.....
Class 6	1,800	5	.....	9,000	.....
Class 7	1,600	10	.....	16,000	.....
Class 8	1,400	25	.....	35,000	.....
Class 9	1,200	3	.....	3,600	.....
Class 10	1,000	1	.....	1,000	.....
Class A	900	1	.....	900	.....
Class C	720	1	1	720	720
Class D	600	5	1	3,000	600
Class G	420	.....	1	.....	420
Class I	300	.....	2	.....	600
Class K	150	.....	2	.....	300
Total	.....	57	a7	82,970	2,640
Architecture:					
Class 1	4,000	1	.....	4,000	.....
Class 6	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class 7	1,600	2	.....	3,200	.....
Class 8	1,400	4	.....	5,600	.....
Class 9	1,200	5	.....	6,000	.....
Class 10	1,020	1	.....	1,020	.....
Class A	900	1	.....	900	.....
Class C	720	2	.....	1,440	.....
Class G	420	.....	2	.....	840
Class H	360	.....	2	.....	720
Class K	210	.....	2	.....	420
	150	.....	1	.....	150
Total	.....	17	7	23,960	2,130
Archives:					
Class 3	2,500	.....	1	.....	2,500
Class 9	1,200	.....	2	.....	2,400
Class D	600	.....	1	.....	600
Class F	480	.....	2	.....	960
Class H	360	.....	1	.....	360
Class I	300	.....	1	.....	300
Class J	240	.....	3	.....	720
Class K	150	.....	2	.....	300
Total	.....	.....	13	.....	8,140
Statistics:					
Class 8	1,400	.....	1	.....	1,400
Official Gazette:					
Class 6	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class G	420	.....	1	.....	420
Class I	300	.....	1	.....	300
Total	.....	1	2	1,800	720
Total (by classes):					
Class 1	7,500	1	.....	7,500	.....
	6,000	5	.....	30,000	.....
	4,500	2	.....	9,000	.....
	4,000	9	.....	36,000	.....
	3,500	7	2	24,500	7,000
	3,250	1	.....	3,250	.....
	3,200	1	.....	3,200	.....
	3,000	13	.....	39,000	.....

a Native craftsmen are paid a per diem wage and are not included herein. On January 1, 1903, there were 51 craftsmen and junior craftsmen, 5 apprentices, 23 helpers, and 30 laborers employed.

INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Total (by classes)—Continued.					
Class 2	$2,750	3	.....	$8,250	.....
Class 3	2,500	18	3	45,000	$7,500
Class 4	2,400	13	.....	31,200	.....
	2,250	22	.....	49,500	.....
Class 5	2,000	50	2	100,000	4,000
Class 6	1,800	96	3	172,800	5,400
Class 7	1,700	1	.....	1,700	.....
	1,600	100	2	160,000	3,200
Class 8	1,500	65	1	97,500	1,500
	1,400	173	4	242,200	5,600
Class 9	1,380	7	.....	9,660	.....
	1,350	7	.....	9,450	.....
	1,320	8	.....	10,560	.....
	1,300	4	.....	5,200	.....
	1,280	1	.....	1,280	.....
	1,250	2	.....	2,500	.....
	1,200	545	18	654,000	21,600
Class 10	1,140	3	.....	3,420	.....
	1,100	31	.....	34,100	.....
	1,080	32	1	34,560	1,080
	1,050	35	.....	36,750	.....
	1,020	22	.....	22,440	.....
	1,000	234	7	234,000	7,000
Class A	950	40	6	38,000	5,700
	900	267	35	240,300	31,500
Class B	850	1	.....	850	.....
	840	9	4	7,560	3,360
Class C	800	57	17	45,600	13,600
	780	11	.....	8,580	.....
	750	5	7	3,750	5,250
	720	78	20	52,560	14,400
Class D	660	.....	2	.....	1,320
	650	.....	1	.....	650
	600	23	72	13,800	43,200
Class E	540	1	8	540	4,320
Class F	480	.....	88	.....	42,240
Class G	450	.....	1	.....	450
	420	.....	63	.....	26,460
Class H	365	.....	2	.....	730
	360	.....	45	.....	16,200
Class I	350	.....	1	.....	350
	300	.....	215	.....	64,500
Class J	288	.....	1	.....	288
	240	.....	195	.....	46,800
Class K	216	.....	4	.....	864
	210	.....	4	.....	840
	200	.....	10	.....	2,000
	180	.....	82	.....	14,760
	150	.....	55	.....	8,250
	135	.....	1	.....	135
	132	.....	3	.....	396
	120	.....	117	.....	14,040
	114	.....	1	.....	114
	108	.....	2	.....	216
	100	.....	8	.....	800
	96	.....	5	.....	480
	90	.....	26	.....	2,340
	72	.....	27	.....	1,944
	60	.....	11	.....	660
	48	.....	1	.....	48
	30	.....	2	.....	60
	26	.....	1	.....	26
Total	.....	1,998	1,186	2,580,060	433,171

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA.

Municipal board:					
Class 1	$4,500	2	1	$9,000	$4,500
	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 3	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 6	1,950	2	.....	3,900	.....
	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class 7	1,720	1	.....	1,720	.....
	1,600	2	.....	3,200	.....
Class 8	1,400	1	.....	1,400	.....
Class 9	1,300	1	.....	1,300	.....
	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Municipal board—Continued.					
Class A	$900	2		$1,800	
Class K	180		2		$360
	120		1		120
Total		15	4	30,820	4,980
Engineering and public works:					
Class 1	4,500	1		4,500	
Class 3	2,500	2		5,000	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6	1,800	5		9,000	
Class 7	1,600	4		6,400	
Class 8	1,400	3	1	4,200	1,400
Class 9	1,200	12	4	14,400	4,800
Class 10	1,080	1		1,080	
	1,000		1		1,000
Class A	900	12	1	10,800	900
Class B	840	48	1	36,120	840
Class C	720	9	1	6,480	720
Class D	660		1		660
	600	4	18	2,400	10,800
Class E	540		1		540
Class F	480		3		1,440
Class G	420		6		2,520
Class H	360		10		3,600
Class I	300		17		5,100
Class J	240		73		17,520
Class K	210		1		210
	180		6		1,080
	150		1		150
	120		3		360
Total		97	149	102,380	53,640
Assessments and collections:					
Class 1	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,000	2		6,000	
Class 4	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 6	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7	1,700	2		3,400	
	1,600	3		4,800	
Class 8	1,400	3		4,200	
Class 9	1,200	12		14,400	
Class A	900		1		900
Class C	720		2		1,440
Class D	600		1		600
Class G	420		4		1,680
Class H	360		1		360
Class I	300		9		2,700
Class J	240		23		5,520
Class K	180		1		180
	150		36		5,400
	120		15		1,800
Total		25	93	40,850	20,580
Fire:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 6	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,500	1		1,500	
	1,400	2		2,800	
Class 9	1,200	8		9,600	
Class 10	1,000	2		2,000	
Class A	900	17		15,300	
Class D	600		8		4,800
Class J	240		5		1,200
Class K	180		37		6,660
Total		34	50	39,400	12,660
Courts:					
Class 1	3,000	2		6,000	
Class 8	1,500		1		1,500
Class 10	1,000	2	5	2,000	5,000
Class D	600		3		1,800
Class I	300		1		300
Class K	120		3		360
Total		4	13	8,000	8,960

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Law:					
Class 1	$4,500	1		$4,500	
	3,500	2		7,000	
Class 3	2,500		2		$5,000
Class 4	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6	1,800	1	1	1,800	1,800
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8	1,400	3		4,200	
Class 9	1,200	4		4,800	
Class C	720		1		720
Class K	120		2		240
Total		14	6	28,150	7,760
City schools:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 9	1,200	2		2,400	
Class G	420		1		420
Class K	120		1		120
Total		4	2	7,000	540
Sheriff:					
Class 1	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 8	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9	1,200	1		1,200	
Class A	900	2		1,800	
Class C	720		2		1,440
Class D	600		1		600
Class J	240		3		720
Class K	180		2		360
Total		5	8	7,400	3,120
Police:					
Class 1	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5	2,000	5	2	10,000	4,000
Class 6	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 8	1,500	3		4,500	
	1,400	5		7,000	
Class 9	1,200	26	4	31,200	4,800
Class 10	1,020	23		23,460	
Class A	900	321	3	288,900	2,700
Class D	600		6		3,600
Class G	450		12		5,400
Class H	375		6		2,250
	360		13		4,680
Class I	300		41		12,300
Class J	240		324		77,760
Class K	120		2		240
Total		387	413	375,860	117,730
Total (by classes):					
Class 1	4,500	4	1	18,000	4,500
	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,500	3		10,500	
	3,000	9		27,000	
Class 3	2,500	4	2	10,000	5,000
Class 4	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5	2,000	7	2	14,000	4,000
Class 6	1,950	2		3,900	
	1,800	11	1	19,800	1,800
Class 7	1,720	1		1,720	
	1,700	2		3,400	
	1,600	12		19,200	
Class 8	1,500	4	1	6,000	1,500
	1,400	18	1	25,200	1,400
Class 9	1,300	1		1,300	
	1,200	66	8	79,200	9,600
Class 10	1,080	1		1,080	
	1,020	23		23,460	
	1,000	4	6	4,000	6,000
Class A	900	354	5	318,600	4,500
Class B	840	43	1	36,120	840
Class C	720	9	6	6,480	4,320
Class D	660		1		660
	600	4	37	2,400	22,200

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Total (by classes)—Continued.					
Class E	$540		1		$540
Class F	480		3		1,440
Class G	450		12		5,400
	420		11		4,620
Class H	375		6		2,250
	360		24		8,640
Class I	300		68		20,400
Class J	240		428		102,720
Class K	210		1		210
	180		48		8,640
	150		37		5,550
	120		27		3,240
Total		585	738	$639,860	229,970

JUDICIAL SERVICE.

The supreme court:					
Class 1	$7,500		1		$7,500
	7,000	3	2	$21,000	14,000
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 5	2,000	2		4,000	
Class 7	1,600	1		1,600	
Class C	720		1		720
Class H	360		6		2,160
Class J	240		6		1,440
Class K	150		5		750
Total		7	21	29,600	26,570
Courts of first instance:					
Class 1	5,500	3		16,500	
	5,000	3	1	15,000	5,000
	4,500	3	2	13,500	9,000
	4,000	3	2	12,000	8,000
	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	2	1	6,000	3,000
Class 5	2,000		1		2,000
Class 6	1,800		1		1,800
Class 7	1,600	2	5	3,200	8,000
Class 8	1,400	2		2,800	
Class 9	1,200	1	9	1,200	10,800
Class 10	1,100		3		3,300
	1,000	1	4	1,000	4,000
Class A	900		14		12,600
Class C	800		7		5,600
	720		2		1,440
Class D	700		3		2,100
	600		7		4,200
Class F	500		2		1,000
Class G	450		1		450
	420		1		420
Class H	400		2		800
	360		10		3,600
Class I	300		1		300
Class J	240		30		7,200
Class K	200		10		2,000
	180		13		2,340
	150		12		1,800
	144		2		288
	120		35		4,200
	96		1		96
	90		3		270
	60		2		120
Total		21	187	74,700	105,724
Office of the attorney-general:					
Class 1	7,000	1		7,000	
	5,500		1		5,500
	4,500	1		4,500	
	4,000	1		4,000	
Class 3	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4	2,400	1		2,400	
	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6	1,800	1	1	1,800	1,800
Class 7	1,600	3	1	4,800	1,600

JUDICIAL SERVICE—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Office of the attorney-general—Cont'd.					
Class 8	$1,400	4		$5,600	
Class D	600		1		$600
Class G	420		2		840
Class K	120		1		120
Total		15	7	36,850	10,460
Total (by classes):					
Class 1	7,500		1		7,500
	7,000	4	2	28,000	14,000
	5,500	3	1	16,500	5,500
	5,000	3	1	15,000	5,000
	4,500	4	2	18,000	9,000
	4,000	4	2	16,000	8,000
	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	3	1	9,000	3,000
Class 3	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4	2,400	1		2,400	
	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5	2,000	3	1	6,000	2,000
Class 6	1,800	1	2	1,800	3,600
Class 7	1,600	6	6	9,600	9,600
Class 8	1,400	6		8,400	
Class 9	1,200	1	9	1,200	10,800
Class 10	1,100		3		3,300
	1,000	1	4	1,000	4,000
Class A	900		14		12,600
Class C	800		7		5,600
	720		3		2,160
Class D	700		3		2,100
	600		8		4,800
Class F	500		2		1,000
Class G	450		1		450
	420		3		1,260
Class H	400		2		800
	360		16		5,760
Class I	300		1		300
Class J	240		36		8,640
Class K	200		10		2,000
	180		13		2,340
	150		17		2,550
	144		2		288
	120		36		4,320
	96		1		96
	90		3		270
	60		2		120
Total		43	215	141,150	142,754

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Class 1	$3,000	2		$6,000	
Class 3	2,500	8	1	20,000	$2,500
Class 4	2,400	2		4,800	
	2,300	2	1	4,600	2,300
	2,250	1	1	2,250	2,250
Class 5	2,200	7		15,400	
	2,100	4		8,400	
	2,000	13	3	26,000	6,000
Class 6	1,800	13	10	23,400	18,000
Class 7	1,700	5	3	8,500	5,100
	1,600	3	5	4,800	8,000
Class 8	1,500	9	23	13,500	34,500
	1,400	1	1	1,400	1,400
Class 9	1,350	1	10	1,350	13,500
	1,300		8		10,400
	1,250		1		1,250
	1,200	42	32	50,400	38,400
Class 10	1,150		1		1,150
	1,100		6		6,600
	1,080	1	4	1,080	4,320
	1,000	3	7	3,000	7,000
Class A	900	15	12	13,500	10,800
Class B	840		1		840
Class C	780	2		1,560	
	720	3	3	2,160	2,160
Class D	600	3	26	1,800	15,600

PROVINCIAL SERVICE—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class F	$500		3		$1,500
	480	1	5	$480	2,400
Class G	450		5		2,250
	420		1		420
Class H	400		1		400
	360		20		7,200
Class I	330		3		990
	300		53		15,900
Class J	288		1		288
	270		3		810
	240		59		14,160
Class K	210		9		1,890
	200		2		400
	192		1		192
	180		64		11,520
	150		50		7,500
	144		1		144
	140		3		420
	120		33		3,960
	108		1		108
	100		1		100
	96		9		864
	90		22		1,980
	84		1		84
	75		1		75
	72		14		1,008
	60		24		1,440
	48		1		48
	36		2		72
Total		141	552	214,380	270,198

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Class 1	$15,000	1		$15,000	
	10,500	4		42,000	
	7,500	1	1	7,500	$7,500
	7,000	4	2	28,000	14,000
	6,000	5		30,000	
	5,500	3	1	16,500	5,500
	5,000	[a] 3	4	40,000	20,000
	4,500	10	3	45,000	13,500
	4,000	14	2	56,000	8,000
	3,500	11	2	38,500	7,000
	3,250	1		3,250	
	3,200	1		3,200	
	3,000	27	1	81,000	3,000
Class 2	2,750	3		8,250	
Class 3	2,500	32	6	80,000	15,000
Class 4	2,400	18		43,200	
	2,300	2	1	4,600	2,300
	2,250	26	1	58,500	2,250
Class 5	2,200	7		15,400	
	2,100	4		8,400	
	2,000	73	8	146,000	16,000
Class 6	1,950	2		3,900	
	1,800	128	16	221,400	28,800
Class 7	1,720	1		1,720	
	1,700	8	3	13,600	5,100
	1,600	121	13	193,600	20,800
Class 8	1,500	78	25	117,000	37,500
	1,400	198	6	277,200	8,400
Class 9	1,380	7		9,660	
	1,350	8	10	10,800	13,500
	1,320	8		10,560	
	1,300	5	8	6,500	10,400
	1,280	1		1,280	
	1,250	2	1	2,500	1,250
	1,200	654	70	784,800	84,000
Class 10	1,150		1		1,150
	1,140	3		3,420	
	1,100	31	9	34,100	9,900
	1,080	34	5	36,720	5,400
	1,050	35		36,750	
	1,020	45		45,900	
	1,000	242	24	242,000	24,000

[a] The civil governor and the four secretaries of departments act as commissioners.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

Positions and salaries.	Salary of class.	Americans.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class A	$950	40	6	$38,000	$5,700
	900	636	66	572,400	59,400
Class B	850	1	.....	850	.....
	840	52	6	43,680	5,040
Class C	800	57	24	45,600	19,200
	780	13	.....	10,140	.....
	750	5	7	3,750	5,250
	720	85	32	61,200	23,040
Class D	700	.....	3	.....	2,100
	660	.....	3	.....	1,980
	650	.....	1	.....	650
	600	30	143	18,000	85,800
Class E	540	1	9	540	4,860
Class F	500	.....	5	.....	2,500
	480	1	96	480	46,080
Class G	450	.....	19	.....	8,550
	420	.....	78	.....	32,760
Class H	400	.....	3	.....	1,200
	375	.....	6	.....	2,250
	365	.....	2	.....	730
	360	.....	105	.....	37,800
Class I	350	.....	1	.....	350
	330	.....	3	.....	990
	300	.....	337	.....	101,100
Class J	288	.....	2	.....	576
	270	.....	3	.....	810
	240	.....	718	.....	172,320
Class K	216	.....	4	.....	864
	210	.....	14	.....	2,940
	200	.....	22	.....	4,400
	192	.....	1	.....	192
	180	.....	207	.....	37,260
	150	.....	159	.....	23,850
	144	.....	3	.....	432
	140	.....	3	.....	420
	135	.....	1	.....	135
	132	.....	3	.....	396
	120	.....	218	.....	25,560
	114	.....	1	.....	114
	108	.....	3	.....	324
	100	.....	9	.....	900
	96	.....	15	.....	1,440
	90	.....	51	.....	4,590
	84	.....	1	.....	84
	75	.....	1	.....	75
	72	.....	41	.....	2,952
	60	.....	37	.....	2,220
	48	.....	2	.....	96
	36	.....	2	.....	72
	30	.....	2	.....	60
	26	.....	1	.....	26
Total	.....	2,777	2,697	3,618,350	1,094,688

EXHIBIT S.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE MORO PROVINCE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ACT No. 1.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the treasurer of the Moro Province.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council for the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the treasurer of the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One examiner at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*b*) One clerk at an annual salary of one hundred and eighty dollars ($180.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. The examiner shall give to the treasurer of the Moro Province a sufficient bond, to be approved by him, in the amount of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00), currency of the United States, conditioned to secure the faithful performance of his duties and the accounting for all public funds coming into his hands as such employee.

SEC. 3. Subject to amendment or annulment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 4, 1903.

ACT No. 2.

AN ACT authorizing the treasurer of the Moro Province to make requisition upon certain officials of the insular government for moneys of which he is the lawful custodian.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. The treasurer of the Moro Province is authorized and directed to make requisition upon the insular treasurer, collectors of customs, and collectors of internal revenue or other employees of the insular government within the territorial limits of the Moro Province, for all moneys properly belonging to the Moro Province or of which he is the lawful custodian, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 787 of the Philippine Commission, which may have come into the possession of such officials from and including the 15th day of July, 1903, or which may come into their possession at any future time.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 4, 1903.

ACT No. 3.

AN ACT to provide for the organization of the office of district treasurer of the district of Zamboanga, and fixing the salaries of the employees thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission, and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the district treasurer of the district of Zamboanga the following employees:

(*a*) A treasurer of the district at an annual salary of nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*b*) One clerk at an annual salary of three hundred and sixty dollars ($360.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*c*) One clerk at an annual salary of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*d*) One clerk at an annual salary of one hundred and twenty dollars ($120.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. The district treasurer and clerks as above provided for, in addition to their duties as such employees, shall perform such additional services as deputies or clerks in the office of the treasurer of the Moro Province as the insular treasurer or the treasurer of the Moro Province may from time to time direct, without thereby being entitled to receive other compensation than as provided in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. The district treasurer shall give a sufficient bond to the treasurer of the Moro Province, to be approved by him, in the amount of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00), currency of the United States, conditioned to secure the faithful performance of his duties, and the accounting for all public funds coming into his hands as such district treasurer and as a deputy in the office of the treasurer of the Moro Province, as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 4. The clerks provided for in section 1 of this act may, in the discretion of the the treasurer of the Moro Province, be required to give such bond to the treasurer of the Moro Province as he may direct, conditioned to secure the faithful performance of their duties and the accounting for all public funds coming into their hands as clerks or deputies in the office of the district treasurer or as clerks or deputies in the office of the treasurer of the Moro Province, as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 4, 1903.

ACT NO. 4.

AN ACT to provide a seal for the Moro Province and to provide a seal for temporary use.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province that:

SECTION 1. The provincial engineer of the Moro Province is authorized and directed to provide for the use of the Moro Province an official seal. The official seal shall have a diameter of two and one-fourth inches, and shall bear, running from left to right, on the upper outside edge, the words, "U. S. Moro Province. P. I.," and on the lower outside edge the words, "Official Seal." There shall be in the center of the seal a design showing a Moro vinta in a foreground of sea, a crescent in a background of sky, laid over this a map of the Moro Province, and over the whole a kris and a barong crossed.

SEC. 2. Until such time as the official seal of the Moro Province shall have been provided, the official seal shall consist of a scroll with the word "Seal" and the initials of the secretary of the Moro Province inscribed therein,

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 7, 1903.

ACT NO. 5.

AN ACT to provide for the imposition and collection of a cedula tax.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be collected in each disrtrict of the Moro Province by the district treasurer, and in the subdistrict of Dapitan by the official who shall be designated to perform the duties of subdistrict treasurer, an annual tax of one peso, Philippine currency, to be called the cedula or registration tax, from every male person of eighteen years and not more than fifty-five years of age residing in such district or subdistrict, whether a native of the Philippine Islands, a citizen of the United States, or a foreigner, except a soldier, sailor, or officer of the United States Army or Navy, a member of a non-Christian tribe other than a member of Moro tribe, or a foreign consular officer exempted by treaty or international law. The gross amount of the receipts from the collection of the cedula tax shall constitute a part of the gen-

eral funds of the Moro Province, to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, or municipal purposes.

SEC. 2. A cedula or certificate shall be issued to each person paying the tax, which shall contain an acknowledgment by the district or subdistrict treasurer of the receipt of the peso, the name of the person paying, his age, residence, place of nativity, his status, whether married or single, and his business or occupation. Upon the delivery to him of his cedula or certificate he shall sign the same with his usual signature in the presence of the collecting officer, who shall witness the signature. In case the taxpayer is unable to sign his name, he shall identify himself by his usual mark similarly witnessed.

SEC. 3. The cedula or certificate of registration herein provided for may be used for the purposes of identification, admitted in evidence, and must be presented by anyone liable to pay such tax whenever (1) he appears in any court of the Moro Province, either as a suitor or as a witness in his own behalf in any civil proceeding; (2) he transacts any business with any public office or officer; (3) he pays any taxes or receives money from any public funds; (4) he acknowledges any document before a notary public; (5) he assumes any public office, whether by appointment or by election, and (6) he receives any license, certificate, or permit from any public authority. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed ten pesos, Philippine currency.

SEC. 4. A person liable to pay the cedula tax who has not paid it shall not be allowed to register as an elector or voter. A registration official who permits a person to register as an elector in violation of this section, or a person who so registers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not to exceed ten pesos, Philippine currency.

SEC. 5. The district treasurer shall keep in his office, open to the inspection of any person, a register of all certificates of registration issued in his district. The municipal secretary of each organized municipality shall cause to be prepared in duplicate an alphabetical list of all persons liable to the payment of the cedula tax. He shall retain one list in his office, and forward the other duly certified to the district treasurer, who shall keep the same in his office open to the inspection of the public.

SEC. 6. Any person failing to pay the cedula tax at the time fixed in accordance with law, shall be liable to the payment of a penalty of one hundred per cent in addition thereto. The district treasurer or subdistrict treasurer may, in his discretion, enforce the payment of the cedula tax and penalty, after the same shall remain delinquent for fifteen days, by causing the delinquent to be prosecuted before the district governor, or such municipal presidente as the district governor may designate for that purpose, for such delinquency; and upon conviction the person so deliquent shall be sentenced to imprisonment for five days, or to pay a fine of fifteen pesos Philippine currency, and such imprisonment, or the payment of such fine, shall be deemed a satisfaction of the tax and penalty and entitle the person so convicted, at the expiration of his imprisonment, or upon the payment of the fine, to the cedula or certificate as though the tax and penalty had been paid in money.

SEC. 7. By consent of a district treasurer of a district where a person is resident, approved by the treasurer of the Moro Province, a person otherwise liable to the payment of the cedula tax may be exempted on a proper showing that through infirmity or otherwise he is unable to earn a living and is a pauper.

SEC. 8. The cedula tax for the year 1903 shall be due and payable in each district on or before a date fixed by the treasurer of the Moro Province within three months prior to December 31, 1903, by notices posted in conspicuous places in each municipality of the province and at the door of all municipal, district, and provincial buildings. In succeeding years the cedula tax shall be due and payable within three months prior to May 31: *Provided*, That Moros residing in the districts of Cottabato and Zamboanga shall not be liable to the payment of the cedula tax for the year 1903, and other Moros shall not be liable to the payment of the tax for the years 1903 and 1904. By the word Moro is understood natives of the Mohammedan faith.

SEC. 9. The form of the cedula certificate shall be prescribed by the insular treasurer, and blank books containing the same, with proper stubs or duplicate receipts, shall be purchased by the treasurer of the Moro Province from the insular treasurer at cost, and furnished by him to the district and subdistrict treasurers.

SEC. 10. All laws or parts of laws providing for the imposition and collection of cedula or registration taxes, and all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in so far as they may have been heretofore in force in the Moro Province, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 10, 1903.

ACT No. 6.

AN ACT to provide that the Moro Province shall be the beneficiary of the internal-revenue taxes.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. The gross amount of receipts from the collection of the industrial and stamp taxes, or internal-revenue taxes, shall constitute a part of the general funds of the Moro Province, to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council for provincial, district, or municipal purposes.

SEC. 2. All provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in so far as they may have been in force heretofore in the Moro Province, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 12, 1903.

ACT No. 7.

AN ACT to provide for the organization of the offices of the district treasurers of the districts of Cottabato, Sulu, Davao, and Lanao, and fixing the salaries of the employees thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be employed in the office of the district treasurer of the district of Cottabato the following employees:

(*a*) A treasurer of the district, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800.00).

(*b*) One deputy, at an annual salary of two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00).

(*c*) One janitor, at an annual salary of one hundred dollars ($100.00).

SEC. 2. There shall be employed in the office of the district treasurer of the district of Sulu the following employees:

(*a*) A treasurer of the district, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00).

(*b*) One deputy, at an annual salary of two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00).

(*c*) One janitor, at an annual salary of one hundred dollars ($100.00).

SEC. 3. There shall be employed in the office of the district treasurer of the district of Davao the following employees:

(*a*) A treasurer of the district, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00).

(*b*) One deputy, at an annual salary of two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00).

(*c*) One janitor, at an andual salary of one hundred dollars ($100.00).

SEC. 4. There shall be employed in the office of the district treasurer of the district of Lanao the following employees:

(*a*) A treasurer of the district, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500.00).

(*b*) One deputy, at an annual salary of two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00).

(*c*) One janitor, at an annual salary of one hundred dollars ($100.00).

SEC. 5. The employees provided for in this act shall be appointed subject to the provisions of act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission, and its subsequent amendments. The salaries herein provided for are stated in currency of the United States, and shall be payable in such currency or in its equivalent in Philippine currency at the option of the treasurer of the Moro Province.

SEC. 6. Each of the district treasurers of the districts of Cottabato, Sulu, Davao, and Lanao shall give a sufficient bond to the treasurer of the Moro Province, to be approved by him, in the amount of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500.00), seven thousand dollars ($7,000.00), seven thousand dollars ($7,000.00), and six thousand dollars ($6,000.00), currency of the United States, respectively, which bond shall be conditioned to secure the faithful performance of his duties, and the accounting for all public funds coming into his hands as such district treasurer: *Provided*, That the treasurer of the Moro Province may in his discretion at any time require any district treasurer in the Moro Province to furnish bond in a greater amount than provided by law.

SEC. 7. The deputies employed in the offices of the district treasurers in accordance with the provisions of this act may, in the discretion of the treasurer of the Moro Province, be required to furnish such bond as he may direct, to be approved by him, and conditioned to secure the faithful performance of their duties, and the accounting for all public funds coming into their hands as such employees.

SEC. 8. None of the employees provided for in this act, other than the district treasurers, shall be appointed until such time as the treasurer of the Moro province shall recommend their appointment to the respective district governors.

SEC. 9. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 13, 1903.

ACT No. 8.

AN ACT defining the crimes of slaveholding and slave hunting, and prescribing the punishment therefor.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Every person who buys, holds, sells, or otherwise disposes of any person as a slave, or who, directly or indirectly, causes any person to be held in involuntary servitude, except as provided by law, is guilty of slaveholding, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not more than twenty years and be fined not more than ten thousand pesos Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. Every person who buys, captures, abducts, or receives any person with intent to sell or otherwise dispose of such person as a slave, or to cause such person to enter into involuntary servitude, or who knowingly aids or abets the recapture or detention of any person escaped from slavery for the purpose of returning such person to a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, or who knowingly owns or is employed upon or has any interest in any vessel used or employed in the tranportation of any person for the purpose of causing such person to enter into slavery or involuntary servitude in the Moro Province or elsewhere, is guilty of slavehunting, and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than twenty years and be fined not more than ten thousand pesos Philippine currency.

SEC. 3. Any vessel employed with the knowledge and consent of the owner in the transportation of any person from or into the Moro Province, or within the limits of the same, for the purpose of disposing of such person as a slave or of causing such person to enter into involuntary servitude in the Moro Province or elsewhere, and any property, shelter, subsistence, arms, animals, or equipments employed, with the knowledge and consent of the owner, in the trafficking in, hunting, capturing, or recapturing of slaves, shall be subject to confiscation, and upon due proof and after due sentence before the proper court shall be sold at public auction. The proceeds of such sale shall constitute a part of the funds of the Moro Province.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as countenancing or recognizing the legality of slavery or involuntary servitude as heretofore existing in the Moro Province, or as exempting or excusing any person who may have heretofore committed any of the acts defined and punished in this act as slaveholding or slave hunting from prosecution and punishment under the laws of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 5. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted September 24, 1903.

ACT No. 9.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the governor of the Moro Province, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the governor of the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One stenographer, class 7.

(*b*) One clerk, class H.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 28, 1903.

ACT No. 10.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the secretary of the Moro Province, and fixing the salaries thereof:

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the secretary of the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One chief clerk, class 7.
(*b*) Two stenographers, class 8.
(*c*) One clerk, class 10.
(*d*) One clerk, class H.
(*e*) One messenger, at an annual salary of one hundred and twenty dollars ($120.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 28, 1903.

ACT No. 11.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of an assistant attorney for the Moro Province and other subordinate employees in the office of the attorney for the Moro Province, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. There shall be employed in the office of the attorney for the Moro province an assistant attorney for the Moro Province, who shall be a lawyer admitted to practice in the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, or in the supreme court of a State or Territory of the United States. He shall receive an annual salary of not more than twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency, to be fixed by the governor of the Moro Province in the appointment. He shall, under the supervision of the provincial attorney, represent the public in the prosecution of crimes and misdemeanors in any of the courts within the Moro Province, when the public interest requires it, and shall render such other services in the performance of the duties of the provincial attorney as may be assigned to him. Before assuming office he shall take the oath prescribed for provincial officers by Act No. 83 of the Philippine Commission.

SEC. 2. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the attorney for the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One clerk, class D.
(*b*) One clerk, class K.

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 28, 1903.

ACT No. 12.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the engineer of the Moro Province, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the engineer of the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One chief clerk, class 8.
(*b*) Two clerks, class J.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 28, 1903.

ACT No. 13.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the superintendent of schools of the Moro Province, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the superintendent of schools of the Moro Province the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One clerk, class 9.

(*b*) Two translators, class A.

(*c*) One messenger, at an annual salary of ninety dollars ($90.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 28, 1903.

ACT No. 14.

AN ACT appropriating the sum of ten thousand five hundred and fifty-seven pesos and seventy-five centavos, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in part compensation for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. The following sums, in Philippine currency, or so much thereof as may be respectively necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the treasury of the Moro Province not otherwise appropriated, in part compensation for the service of the Moro Province, for the first quarter of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and four unless otherwise stated:

PERSONNEL OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

Salaries and wages, nineteen hundred and four: Provincial treasurer, at eight thousand pesos per annum; provincial attorney, at eight thousand pesos per annum; superintendent of schools, at eight thousand pesos per annum; two thousand two hundred and twenty-two pesos and sixteen centavos.

Regular supplies, nineteen hundred and four: Office furniture and fixtures, stationery, blank forms, record books, etc., eight thousand pesos.

Rents, nineteen hundred and four: For provincial offices, courts of first instance, jail houses, etc., thirty-three pesos and thirty-three centavos.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

Salaries and wages, nineteen hundred and four: District treasurer (class 6), at three thousand eight hundred pesos per annum; one clerk, class H, at seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum; one clerk, class K, at three hundred pesos per annum; three hundred and two pesos and twenty-six centavos.

Total appropriations for all purposes ten thousand five hundred and fifty-seven pesos and seventy-five centavos in Philippine currency or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SEC. 2. The appropriations herein made shall be withdrawn from the provincial treasury in Philippine currency or United States currency at the option of the provincial treasurer.

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 29, 1903.

ACT No. 15.

AN ACT to provide for feeding and clothing civil prisoners confined in military guardhouses.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Whenever in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 12, issued November 20, 1902, from headquarters department of Mindanao, the commanding

officer of any post or station within the Moro Province shall, upon the written request of a judge of a court of first instance, a justice of the peace, or the presiding officer of a district court, confine any civil prisoner in a military guardhouse or prison, pending trial, or for the execution of sentence, or pending transfer to the proper prison after conviction, he shall be paid from provincial funds for supplying necessary food the amount of twenty centavos, Philippine currency, per day for each prisoner so confined. If, however, any prisoner so confined shall be furnished a military ration, either a regular ration or a scout ration, the United States shall be reimbursed the cost of such ration. The necessary clothing for such prisoners shall be purchased by the provincial engineer and forwarded by him to the proper commanding officers for distribution.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 29, 1903.

ACT No. 16.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the office of the district governor and the district secretary of the district of Sulu, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the district governor of the district of Sulu, the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One stenographer, class 8.

(*b*) One interpreter, class A.

(*c*) One messenger at an annual salary of one hundred and twenty dollars ($120.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the district secretary of the district of Sulu, the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One clerk, class 10.

(*b*) One janitor at an annual salary of ninety-six dollars ($96.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 29, 1903.

ACT No. 17.

AN ACT temporarily to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a public school system in the Moro Province.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Until such time as the legislative council shall enact a general school law for the organization and support of a public school system for the Moro Province, all public schools hereafter established in the province, and from and including the first day of October, 1903, all schools heretofore established or maintained within the present limits of the province by an organized municipality, or by the bureau of education of the Philippine Islands, shall be included in and contained under the public school system of the Moro Province under the direct control and supervision of the provincial superintendent of schools, and shall be supported and maintained by appropriation from provincial funds. Until the appointment and qualification of their successors under this section, native teachers at present employed in the schools of such organized municipalities shall continue to be paid from municipal funds. The provincial treasurer shall reimburse the insular treasurer for the salaries of all American teachers in the employ of the bureau of education of the Philippine Islands who may after said date be retained or employed in any of the schools of the Moro Province: *Provided, however,* That the provincial superintendent of schools may, at any time, in his discretion, and subject to the provisions of law, establish additional schools, or discontinue any of the schools heretofore established.

SEC. 2. The provincial superintendent of schools shall have authority to establish night schools, but no night school class shall be maintained at the expense of the prov-

ince in which the average nightly attendance in each school month under each teacher is not at least ten pupils over the age of fourteen years. If it is found at the end of any month that the average attendance of any class has been less than ten, such class shall be discontinued. The teacher of such class shall, however, be entitled to pay for each night actual teaching during the month even if the average attendance has been less than ten. Teachers of night school classes shall be paid for nights of actual teaching at the rate not to exceed three pesos, Philippine currency, per night, for each American teacher, or one peso, Philippine currency, per night, for each native teacher.

SEC. 3. The actual expenses of teachers or employees of the provincial superintendent of schools while traveling or absent from their usual places of residence on official business authorized by the provincial superintendent of schools, shall be paid by appropriation from provincial funds.

SEC. 4. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission, and its subsequent amendments, there may be employed in the public school system of the Moro Province the following teachers:

(*a*) Thirteen teachers of English, class 9.

(*b*) Seven teachers of English, class 10.

SEC. 5. There may also be employed, under such regulations and restrictions as to qualification as the provincial superintendent of schools shall prescribe, the following native teachers:

(*a*) Two teachers at annual salaries not to exceed nine hundred dollars ($900.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*b*) One teacher at an annual salary not to exceed six hundred dollars ($600.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*c*) Two teachers at annual salaries not to exceed four hundred and twenty dollars ($420.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*d*) Six teachers at annual salaries not to exceed three hundred dollars ($300.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*e*) Fifteen teachers at annual salaries not to exceed two hundred and forty dollars ($240.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*f*) Thirty teachers at annual salaries not to exceed one hundred and eighty dollars ($180.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

(*g*) Twelve teachers at annual salaries not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 6. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in so far as they may have been heretofore in force in the Moro Province, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 30, 1903.

ACT No. 18.

AN ACT to provide for the employment of certain subordinate employees in the offices of the governor and secretary of the district of Zamboanga, and fixing the salaries thereof.

By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:

SECTION 1. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission, and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the governor of the district of Zamboanga, the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One interpreter, class C.

(*b*) One interpreter, class D.

(*c*) One messenger at an annual salary of one hundred and twenty dollars ($120.00), currency of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

SEC. 2. Subject to the provisions of Act No. 5 of the Philippine Commission, and its subsequent amendments, there shall be employed in the office of the secretary of the district of Zamboanga, the following subordinate employees:

(*a*) One chief clerk, class 9.

(*b*) One typewriter, class C.

(*c*) One interpreter, class D.

(*d*) One clerk, class K.

SEC. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, September 30, 1903.

EXHIBIT T.

REPORT OF GENERAL WOOD AS TO ABROGATION BATES TREATY.

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, P. I., *December 16, 1903.*

His Excellency WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor of the Philippines, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend that the so-called Bates agreement be abrogated to date from October 30, 1903, and that all payments made to Moros under it be stopped. The reasons for recommending the abrogation of this agreement are as follows:

First. The Moro signers of the agreement have neither the power nor the ability to make their part of it good, nor did they have such power at the time of signing, nor have they had it since.

Second. The agreement stands in the way of the establishment of a good government, inasmuch as it recognizes the authority of a class of men whom we have found to be corrupt, licentious, and cruel; men whose authority, as a matter of fact, is exercised, not through just laws, but through the power of slavery and peonage; through the power of execution without trial, and through the exercise of arbitrary power resulting in the indulgence of unbridled lusts, robbery, forcible seizure of property, etc. In brief, a condition has existed, and will exist, under this agreement, which at times amounts to anarchy, and is always one of serious disorder.

Third. Because of the oft-repeated offense of sending juramentados into Jolo. A juramentado is a man who has gone through a form of religious preparation and taken an oath to die killing Christians. He must necessarily have the consent of his dato, and his preparation is made under the direction of the priest, who practically preaches a holy war, so far as he is concerned, and encourages him with hope of future reward and happiness to commit murder and self-sacrifice. It is safe to say that every juramentado who has come into Jolo in recent years has come with the knowledge of the majority of the people of the section in which he lived, and the dato and principal priests of his district, all of whom have directly or indirectly taken part in preparing him for his mission. Without the approval of the chiefs and hadjis, it is doubtful if there could have been a single instance of juramentado in these islands.

Fourth. The persistent refusal of the Moros to observe the general instructions given them concerning slavery at the time of signing of the Bates agreement and often afterwards; instructions which prohibited the further seizure and enslaving of people. Notwithstanding this, they have continued raiding among the savage tribes, capturing and enslaving whenever opportunity afforded.

Fifth. They have frequently stolen property belonging to the United States and failed to give it up when it was demanded, the datos professing ignorance of its whereabouts, and even when told where it was said they could not recover and return it.

Sixth. Failure to administer justly and equitably such laws as they have; seizure of property of defenseless people, rape, murder—in fact, an entire failure to give their people reasonable security of life, person, and property. The constant existence of petty wars, raiding, and slavery, running off of stock, all combine to render life and property in the Sulu Archipelago insecure and to prevent the development of the country.

Seventh. The character of the Sulu laws alone considered is sufficient reason why we should have no agreement with them. Murder of a freeman, for instance, being punishable by the imposition of a fine of 105 pesos, or $52.50 gold, while the maximum penalty for the murder of a slave is but half that amount. This is an illustration of the laws which have been in force during the agreement. Any man has been at liberty to murder his enemies and pay for them, in case he should happen to be tried, at the rate of $52.50 apiece.

Eighth. The formation of a plot to surprise Jolo during the recent visit of Panglima Hassan with 1,000 armed Moros to that town, and to massacre the garrison and inhabitants, followed by the unprovoked attack upon United States troops on October 30 last while they were engaged in making a topographical map of the central portion of the island, and the further attack on November 12 of between 2,000 and 3,000 armed Moros upon United States troops at Siet Lake. These acts of treachery and rebellion were accompanied by the erection of forts and the construction of trenches and other works, indicating full preparation for a determined resistance against the authority of the United States.

A condition of well-organized rebellion existed involving the principal datos of the island. Panglima Hassan was at the head of it. Hassan is and has been a prominent Sultan's man, as distinguished from Datos Joakanain and Kalbi, who have been opposed to the Sultan.

Maharajah Indanan and other prominent representatives of the Sultan had contingents in this fight. Both Indanan and the Sultan claimed that they were unable to control their people; that they went against their will. Datos Joakanain and Kalbi confessed that a number of their followers took part in both attacks, but also claimed that they could not prevent it.

All these things are simply illustrations of the fact that this so-called Sultan and his datos have not sufficient authority to carry out the agreement. It can also be charged without doing them any injustice, that they have not tried to carry it out. There is little doubt that if the Sultan and the principal datos who signed the agreement had combined to prevent hostilities and acts of bad faith toward the United States, that they could have done it, and if unable they could at least have given warning and asked our assistance in controlling the unruly element.

The people of these islands are Mohammedans. Their faith teaches them that it is no sin to kill Christians, and they are taught by the priests to believe it is commendable. They are nothing more or less than an unimportant collection of pirates and highwaymen, living under laws which are intolerable, and there is no reason, in view of the numerous acts of bad faith on their part, why the so-called Bates agreement should be longer continued, involving as it does the payment of salaries to a number of people who have never been loyal to the United States, and who in their ignorance and conceit interpret this agreement as indicating that they are a people of great importance, and that we are willing to pay them to be good.

I inclose an extract from the report of Gen. George W. Davis for the year 1903; a report by Maj. H. L. Scott, governor of Sulu; also extracts from the minutes of various interviews between commanding officers of Jolo, the Sultan of various datos, together with extracts from various letters and reports on Moro matters. Nearly all of these show that a condition of serious disorder, often amounting to anarchy, has existed and that there has been neither law, order, or safety to life or property. They show also that the representatives of the United States have exercised the greatest patience and tolerance. The entire correspondence indicates plainly the undesirability of longer continuing the so-called Bates agreement.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department Mindanao, Governor Moro Province.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SULU DISTRICT OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Jolo, Jolo Island, October 12, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
Zamboanga, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after an observation of the conditions existing in the Sulu Archipelago extending over a period of a month, and an examination of the records of Jolo, it is found that there is and has been no government of the Moros by the Sultan worthy of the name or such as is contemplated by the agreement made by Gen. J. C. Bates with the Sultan of Sulu August 20, 1899.

The Sultan depends for the little power he possesses upon the fact that he is the head of the Mohammedan religion in this Archipelago and upon the wishes of the more powerful chiefs, who are sometimes with him, at other times against him, and never, even when friendly, comply with his directions unless they feel it will be to their interest to do so. He has no power of his own to enforce his mandates, and must rely solely upon persuasion (see copy of his remarks herewith, marked 68, 87, 88, 90, 91, 96). The result of this is a state of anarchy throughout the Archipelago,

a condition set forth in the reports of the various commanding officers for some years past (extract copies of which are submitted herewith), also extract copies of the letters of the Sultan and the military governor of Jolo, and reports of conferences taken from the records of Jolo.

The Sultan, whatever may have been his attitude in the past, would now gladly inaugurate and maintain a stable government if he could, but he is entirely unable to accomplish this on account of a total inaptness, ignorance, and want of power.

The island of Sulu is divided up into various districts, such as those of Look, Lati, Tando, Parang, etc.; each district is occupied by a powerful chief, who is usually at enmity with all his neighbors. This results in a state of turmoil and insecurity of life and property which is appalling, and which is increased by the custom of punishing both parties in a controversy, usually by fines and the confiscation of the property at issue and of all bail, for the benefit of the Sultan and the chiefs; the amount seldom has reference to the gravity of the offense but only to the ability of the victim to pay, and runs as high as 2,000 pesos for very trivial offenses, but the Moro code calls only for a fine of 105 pesos for murder, one of the lightest offenses in the code. In case of failure or inability to pay, the man and his family are enslaved.

Peace has heretofore been kept with these arrogant chiefs (No. 63 and No. 64, letters herewith) by letting them alone under the Bates agreement, a policy of noninterference and of moral suasion. The result after four years of occupation is that Americans can not be permitted to go out of the gate of the walled city of Jolo without arms, or beyond the outposts without an armed escort, and within ten days past a Moro was permitted, probably encouraged by other Moros, to come in where he broke through the gate of the walled city, ran through the barracks yard, cutting a soldier across the back with his barong, and was killed on the main plaza of Jolo, where the ladies and children of the garrison usually congregate to listen to the music at guard mount, at the time the band had already formed for this purpose. Similar affairs have occurred many times in the past and are liable to occur again at any moment. A Moro has stated within ten days, in this office, that his carabao is his worst enemy, for as long as he has him he is liable to be killed by thieves in the endeavor to steal him, but he must keep him to make his crops.

This state of affairs has existed since the occupation by Americans, as well as long before under the Spaniards, with no prospect of amelioration under the Bates agreement or until the more powerful chiefs are regulated by a strong hand. The accompanying papers, as well as an immense number of complaints that come in daily and never recorded, plainly show that the Moro people are not getting any protection from the Sultan and but little from the United States; that the Bates agreement is a one-sided affair, lived up to only by the United States and violated daily by the Sultan through his inability to do otherwise; and it is my firm conviction that so long as this agreement is considered binding by the United States there is no possibility for the establishment of schools away from Jolo or the maintenance of peace, law and order, or progress in civilization in the Sulu Archipelago.

Very respectfully,

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

A true copy.

Frank R. McCoy,
Captain, Third Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp.

Extract from report of Major-General Davis for year of 1903.

The Bates agreement with the Sultan of Sulu, which it appears was advised by the Schurman Commission, is an obstacle to the establishment of good government; but there have been many instances of failure on the Sultan's part to observe the requirements of the compact, and the bargain is voidable on the part of the United States, in its discretion. The Filipino legislation by Congress of March 2, 1902, makes no mention of this agreement, although it is expressly provided in the conditional approval of it by the President, notice of which was communicated to General Otis by the Secretary of War on October 27, 1899, that the agreement was made subject to the action of Congress under the Paris treaty; also that the Sultan and his datos be made to distinctly understand that this agreement was not to be understood as in an way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago. As slavery has been continually practiced there, and is now common, and as the Sulu Moros are known to have continued to purchase slaves from outside the Sulu group, and themselves to have engaged in

the slave trade continuously and persistently, the United States has further justification for declaring the agreement as null and void.

It was apparently the understanding of those who favored the negotiation of this instrument that its making would probably prevent an uprising of the Moros, and so spare the United States from another war with a fanatical and savage people. The fact is that there never has been a time for three years when a force of 500 soldiers in Jolo and two or three small gunboats could not preserve the peace or suppress any uprisings; but this was not known or not fully understood when this agreement was entered into.

A true copy.

FRANK R. MCCOY,
Captain, Third Cavalry, U. S. Army, Aid-de-Camp.

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, *April 8, 1903.*

His Excellency the Sultan of Jolo, and the Dato Raja Muda, the Dato Attick, the Dato Kalbi, and the Dato Joakanain, Island of Jolo:

I have the honor to state that I have been directed by the military governor of the Philippines to inform you that the President of the United States has confirmed and approved the agreement of August 20 last between the Sultan of Jolo and the Raja Muda, the Dato Attick, the Dato Kalbi, and the Dato Joakanain on the one part, and myself, as representing the United States, on the other, except as to the tenth article, which reads as follows: "Every slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value." The subject of slavery or peonage will be reserved as a matter for future conference, determination, and agreement.

The Constitution of the United States forbids slavery in any part of the United States, and it remains to find an equitable mode of abolishing the institution. All other articles of the agreement are in force.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BATES,
Major-General, U. S. Vols.

A copy of this letter has been sent to (1) His Excellency the Sultan of Jolo; (2) to the Dato Calbi and the Dato Joakanian, (3) to the commanding general, district of Mindanao and Jolo Archipelago; and (4) to commanding officer, Jolo, P. I.

Official:

S. E. SMILEY,
Captain, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Calvary, Governor.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY,
Jolo, Jolo Island, April 13, 1900.

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, from his brother, the governor of Tiange, greetings:

I send you a letter and translation received from General Bates. Do not let it worry you. The people of the United States are just, but are opposed to slavery, which at one time existed in America. The question will probably be considered in a conference between the Moros and some authorized American representative, in which your pecuniary interests in your slaves will be recognized and some method will be agreed on so that slavery shall cease without pecuniary loss to yourselves. This method has been adopted by England in her dealings with some of her slave-holding colonies with satisfaction to all parties.

Very respectfully,

O. J. SWEET,
Major, Twenty-third Infantry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, JOLO, P. I., *July 3, 1902.*

The COMMANDING OFFICER, *Siassi, P. I.*

SIR: I am directed by the post commander to communicate to you the following copies of records on file at these headquarters relative to the subject of slavery in the Jolo Archipelago for your information and guidance in dealing with this question.

Article 10 of the Bates agreement reads: "Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value."

April 4, 1900, General Bates notified the Sultan and Datos Calbi and Joakanian that he had been directed by the military governor of the Philippine Islands to advise them that the President of the United States had approved and confirmed the agreement of August 20, 1899, except as to the tenth article, and "The subject of slavery or peonage will be reserved as a matter for future conference, determination, and agreement. The Constitution of the United States forbids slavery in any part of the United States, and it remains to find an equitable way of abolishing the institution. All other articles of the agreement are in force."

General Orders, No. 12, paragraph 3, current series, Headquarters Seventh Separate Brigade, as far as referring to slavery, was modified by cablegrams received from same source, as follows:

March 20. "* * * the last two lines of paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 12, are not to be interpreted in a manner that would be a violation of any provisions of the articles of the agreement, but if any slave escapes from any Moro in Jolo or elsewhere and appeals to you for protection against recapture, you must not fail to give him that protection. So far as application to the Jolo Archipelago, the last phrase in paragraph 3 should be read as follows: 'And that those who leave their masters will be protected against recapture and forcible bondage.' It is not intended to disturb the relations existing between Moros and their slaves who wish to remain so, nor is it intended to invite persons held as slaves to flee."

May 29. * * * "General Orders, No. 12, Seventh Separate Brigade, as modified by telegram of March 20, required that commanding officers should not return slaves to further bondage if they asked protection from recapture. This is not ordering an emancipation. If the Sultan or any Moro considers that this is in contravention of the Bates agreement with him and other datos, invite him to state the grounds of his objection and forward same. The order in question was approved by the division commander." * * *

Complaint referred to in last cablegram has been made by the Sultan direct to the division commander, June 13.

Inclosed copy of a "letter of protection" may serve as a model in similar cases.

Very respectfully,

F. C. MARSHALL,
Captain and Adjutant, Fifteenth Cavalry, Adjutant.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *May 12, 1902.*

To my son, his highness the Sultan of Jolo, from his father, the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, greetings:

With reference to your request to compel Datos Calbi and Joakanain to return to the Sultan certain runaway slaves, I hereby inform you that slavery is not recognized by the United States and I can not entertain any such proposition.

April 4, 1900, Gen. J. C. Bates directed the commanding officer at Jolo to advise the Sultan and Datos Calbi and Joakanain that the military governor of the Philippines had directed him to inform them that the President of the United States had approved and affirmed the agreement, except as to the tenth article, and that the subject of slavery will be reserved as a matter for future conference, determination, and agreement.

The military governor at Jolo conveyed this information to the Sultan and datos April 13, 1900.

The above notice is to be construed as requiring slavery to rest and remain in its status as it existed April 13, 1900; any person newly made a slave since that date is held not subject for redemption, if redemption should be determined upon by the United States Government.

Slaves coming to me for protection will be declared free. I will, however, in case the respective owner can prove that persons so liberated were slaves prior to April 13, 1900, and have been such since, give the owner a letter stating this fact. If redemption should take place, this letter will then enable him to receive compensation for the thus liberated person.

The foregoing does not apply to people who have agreed to work for a certain per-

son for a certain length of time to cancel a debt. They are not slaves. Such people, if they run away, might be compelled to return and complete their contract.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

TRUE COPIES OF EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS AT JOLO, P. I.

Attick, Dato	Sultan's youngest brother
Ambutong	Panglima in Parang district (Bawisan)
Amilhussin	Dato on Lugus Island
Barulla	Maharaja in Look district (Kambing)
Butu, Hadji	Sultan's prime minister
Dakola	Dato in Look district (Soak)
Dammang	Panglima in Parang district (Loas)
Habib Mura	Minister of the Sultan
Hadjerol	Maharaja in Parang (Nunukan)
Hassan	Panglima in Look (Tutu)
Indanan	Maharaja of Parang (Likub)
Joakanain, Dato	(Paticol)
Kalbi, Dato	(Tandu)
Mohamet, Hadji	Sultan's minister
Pangiran	Dato on Laminusan Island
Puyo, Dato	(Siassi)
Raja Muda	Sultan's eldest brother and the heir apparent
Sabudin	Dato in Look district
Salib Sakib	(Bagoa)
Sarapuddin	Maharaja on Lugus Island
Sultan	Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram (Maibun)
Tahir, Hadji	Panglima (Silankan)
Tahang	Maharaja (Tullei)
Taib, Hadji	Sultan's war minister
Tahil, Hadji	Moro judge (Tullei)
Tantong	Dato Tawi Tawi Islands

Conference between Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates and the heir apparent, secretary, chief advisor, and other chiefs, held at Jolo, P. I., July 24, 1899.

[Extract.]

General BATES. We hope that it is going to be so free that people can go about as they want to and be good friends.

SECRETARY OF THE SULTAN. We understand that and hope things will assume that shape so that everybody can go where they want to.

General BATES. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the latter bring to trial and punish the criminals and offenders, which will be delivered to the government of the Sultan by the United States if in their possession. All other persons charged with crime will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

SECRETARY OF THE SULTAN. We understand that.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Conference between Brig. Gen. John C. Bates and Datto Kalbi, held at Jolo, P. I, July 30, 1899.

[Extract.]

Dato KALBI. He says he is put in a very unpleasant position. It may be known to you that he and his brother were not very good friends with the Sultan, but that they tried their best to be very good friends with him, and he hoped very much you would come to very good terms with the Sultan.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report No. 7: Jolo, September 14, 1899, Maj. S. A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry.

[Extract.]

The relation between the Sultan and his various datos seems somewhat strained. Recent reports have been received here to the effect that the Sultan is going to punish Dato Puyo, of Siassi, Dato Amir Hussin, of Lugas, and Dato Tantong, of Bongao. Reason not known.

Report No. 9: Jolo, P. I., October 31, 1899, Maj. C. J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry.

[Extract.]

Political situation.—As stated in the last report, his highness the Sultan of Jolo was a bit disgruntled when we visited him, claiming $500 per month in payment of his loss of Siassi.

He now retaliates by placing an embargo on all trade with the Americans. He has issued an order to all his people prohibiting trade with Siassi and Jolo and ordering all products to be delivered at Maibun. His object in doing this is to divert trade to his village, in order that he may collect revenues from exports and imports. His taste of revenues while in charge of Siassi has opened his eyes to the possibilities in this direction, and he will probably make every effort, unless interrupted, to divert trade from American ports. That he has been successful in his efforts has been manifested by complaints from Siassi, and an examination of the exports from this port for last month will show a decided decrease from the preceding month.

Three chiefs or datos have reported that the Sultan has fined several of their followers $105 each for disobeying his order, and some not being able to pay this large fine have been placed in slavery. [There was no clause in the agreement that prevents the increase of slavery.]

A new fort.—The Sultan has issued an order to all his people to come to Maibun to build a new fort and trench. The fort was seen by us during our last visit to Maibun.

* * * * * * *

A true extract copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from Capt. Samuel Seay, Twenty-third Infantry, to the adjutant-general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, dated Camp Gregg, Siassi, P. I., December 22, 1899.

[Extract.]

I have the honor to inclose a letter received to-day from Dato Amilhussin, of Lugas. Its purport is to the effect that the Sultan of Jolo has imposed a fine of $2,000 on one Salapudin, of Lugas, for bringing copra to Siassi to sell in violation of an order from the Sultan forbidding his subjects to trade with Siassi. He has sent one Hadji Tahib Sudgar to Lugas to collect said fine or, in default, kill said Sarapudin. This act of the Sultan being in direct violation of Article V of the treaty, I have notified Dato Amilhussin that pending instructions from you I will support him in case he resists the collection of this fine, and that I would advise him to send the man Sarapudin to this place, where protection can be given him.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from the Sultan to Amilhussin and to Panglima Sasapan, dated October 1, 1899.

I beg to inform my grandfather that I desire him to seriously take the case of the following people in hand and fine them each two pieces of cloth (value per cloth, $1.50) for acting contrary to the treaty or order of Panglima [name rubbed out], that trade with Tiange "Jolo" was prohibited. Before this decree was proclaimed

Report No. 15: Jolo, P. I., May 1, 1901. Maj. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry.

[Extract.]

Political situation.—The political situation since last report remains the same; our relations with the Sultan and the chiefs are friendly. They will promise anything in the shape of reforms, but these are never carried out. The best way to look out for No. 1 is their only object in life, and every other interest is secondary to it. Our relations with the poor, who are the great mass of the people, are cordial. Nine out of ten of the population of the islands would gladly renounce all allegiance to the Sultan and datos and swear allegiance to the United States. There can be no progress until the United States takes complete control of the islands. Neither the Sultan nor any dato who is in the line of succession to the sultanate can make anything out of the country; they are bound up in traditions and ancestor worship, and to do anything their grandfathers did not do, would be wrong. In many things they are inferior to the American Indians, and I know of no trait in which they are superior. I have tried to bring the Sultan and datos together, but so far without success. The Sultan stands on his dignity and quotes erroneously from the Koran as to the duties of a Sultan toward his people; so far I can find no case in which he lives up to his model.

The poor people are very anxious that the rival powers should come together, as in case of war they are the ones to suffer.

* * * * * * *

Difficulties exist between Indanan and nearly every one on the island, except the Sultan; they will continue until Indanan is killed. He has had a prominent part in my reports, is a noted thief and a Sultan man, so the Sultan pays no attention to any charges against him. The complaints of the Sultan against Tahir are not well founded.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *June 24, 1902.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SEVENTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Zamboanga, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that while the Sultan was staying at Tullei, on the 12th inst., a family of 7 persons appeared at these headquarters and asked for protection, as the Sultan was claiming them as his slaves. Conformably to orders received from the brigade commander, they were given a letter of protection, translated copy of which was furnished the Sultan.

The latter considered this action unjustified in view of the Bates' agreement and General Bates' letter of April 4, 1900, to the Sultan and datos regarding the subject of slavery; he wished to know by what authority I acted thus. I furnished the Sultan translated extract copy of General Orders No. 12, current series, headquarters Seventh Separate Brigade, and telegrams of March 20 and May 29 from the same source, as far as referring to the subject. The Sultan then informed me that he was going to complain direct to the division commander, and requested me to permit the official interpreter, Mr. Schuck, to translate his letter, to which I consented. I herewith inclose a copy of the Sultan's letter of complaint, for the information of the brigade commander.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report No. 21. Jolo, P. I., July 2, 1902. Col. W. M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry.

[Extract.]

But true to Moro custom the hostile factions continue to manifest their ill feeling toward each other by mutual stealing of horses and cattle, thus keeping the fire of strife smoldering. To remove this constant menace to peaceable development and secure the punishment of thieves and evil doers, I have made every effort to bring

about a reconciliation between the Sultan, his principal opponents and Datos Kalbi and Joakanain.

* * * * * * *

A family of 7 persons, living in Buz Buz, having been sent for by the Sultan, who claims all of them as his slaves, appealed to me for protection, which was accorded them conformably to general orders and instructions received.

* * * * * * *

June 1 I received a letter from the Sultan's brother, the Dato Rajah Muda, informing me that he was going to Tapul Island, to settle cases, and that if evil reports should reach me concerning his doing there, not to believe them. Soon after I heard that the Rajah Muda was busy fining Tapul people under one pretence or another, but no official complaint was made to me. However, I had a hint conveyed to the Rajah Muda that his actions had come to my knowledge and an investigation was intended. He immediately decamped for Maibun, much to the relief of the Tapul people.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report No. 23. Jolo, P. I., January 18, 1903. Col. W. M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry.

[Extract.]

Thefts are increasing on the island of Jolo. Among others, numerous complaints came to me from the Sultan and Maharajah Indanan, who accuse Datos Kalbi and Joakanain's people of stealing horses and cattle, and from Dato Kalbi, who makes similar charges against the followers of the former. It is the old story of retaliative thefts, though Indanan's people seem most to blame and enjoy an all-around bad reputation.

* * * * * * *

The Sultan arrived at Siassi October 26, remaining until November 6, when he left for Lugus; gambling seemed the sole object of his visit to Siassi. Just before his departure, a Moro and his wife came to the commanding officer to ask protection against being taken as slaves by the Sultan, and a Moro woman requested protection for herself and her child from being taken into slavery by the Rajah Muda. Both parties were given protection.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *March 17, 1903.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. SUMNER,
Commanding Department of Mindanao,
Zamboanga, P. I.

SIR: When the Sultan learned from me this a. m. that the 7 sentenced Moro prisoners were to go to Manila on the *Liscum* this afternoon, both he and his officers became very much excited. The Sultan declared that he could not be responsible for what might occur, and finally after a three hours talk he went away declaring that he could not answer for the acts of the Parang people.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, P. I., *March 17, 1903.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. SUMNER, U. S. Army,
Commanding Department of Mindanao,
Zamboanga, P. I.

SIR: The Moros are very restless throughout the island. The Look chiefs are unfriendly, not to say hostile.

The last three juramentados came from Look. A Moro from here, while back in the country buying chickens, was asked if they had been to Jolo. Panglima Hassan is reported to have threatened to attack Jolo.

The Look chiefs work together; they muster about 10,000 men, women, and children. The Sultan informs me that Panglima Hassan will not obey his orders; that he has sent for him, but the Panglima refuses to visit Maibun, because the navy were allowed to put their flags on the land. The Sultan begs me to stop the naval survey, if only for some time.

Many of the Parang people are angry because of the trial and sentence of seven of their men for burning and looting of the Chinese quarter.

Many people believe that juramentadoing is countenanced by all of the chiefs. The immediate cause of discontent is the survey and the census; the Moros associate both together. They will not believe that we are not going to tax the people and take their land. The customs officials have continued to nag them from the beginning. Only yesterday the Sultan complained that the officer at Siassi was charging a license on boats over a certain tonnage. It was found to be so, but Mr. Corwine said that it was a mistake by the local officer.

The cholera is still bad in the interior and the Moros say that they had better die fighting than of cholera. They talk a great deal about Genenal Bates's promise that the Americans would treat them better than the Spaniards did, but say that they enjoyed free trade under the Spaniards while the Americans make them pay heavy duty even on the thread that their women use in weaving. They also find the duty on Chinese tobacco, which is a favorite, prohibitive, as it is ten times as much as it cost; so they claim that matters and things are going from bad to worse until they are utterly demoralized.

Dato Kalbi asks permission to move to Mindanao. He wishes to take some of his people. He gives as a reason that there is no law in the country, that the Sultan is against the datos, and that he has set up one chief and another until they have grown powerful and are now beyond his control. Kalbi says also that a considerable number of his following has deserted and gone to join the Look people.

The Sultan and his prime minister, Hadji Butu, are to go to Singapore by next boat. It looks as if both the Sultan and Kalbi anticipate trouble and wished to stand from under. I shall advise the Sultan to remain here, as he will be held responsible even though he be absent.

Taking all these things into consideration, I believe that not less than three troops should be sent out together. The Moros should not be allowed to think for a moment that they could attack the troops successfully; consequently the column in the field should be strong. Four troops or companies would not be too strong a garrison for this place should it be attacked. This is not probable, but it is a fact that all of the chiefs in the Look district are united, and others, like Maharajah Indanan, would perhaps join them.

When I say that not less than three troops go out together, I consider the fact that when B Troop scouted alone its complement was more than 100 men, whereas our troops now would not get out more than 45 men, and the Moros are decidedly threatening in their attitude. In my opinion the presence of a regiment on the island, with its 50,000 Moros close at hand, would act as an excellent preventive.

Under the present condition of affairs on the island, this garrison should consist of not less than eight troops, three of them mounted. I know that I make this statement at the risk of appearing too cautious, but on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure, and that it is my duty to state a candid opinion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel, Fifteenh Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report No. 26.—Jolo, P. I., June, 30, 1903.—Col. W. M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry.

[Extract.]

Residents of Jolo town and Tulei complained to me that a number of branded cattle and horses had lately been stolen from them, presumably by followers of Maharajah Indanan of Parang. I therefore sent, April 2, Capt. Le Roy Eltinge with Troops H, I, and M, Fifteenth Cavalry, to the Maharajah's territory to look about

for the stolen property. The troops proceeded along the Maibun road and then followed a trail leading to Indanan's cotta. Bodies of troops have at different times visited and camped in Parang; their appearance should therefore create neither surprise apprehension among the natives, yet the reception of the cavalry was extremely hostile. When Captain Eltinge arrived near Indanan's place, the troops halted and dismounted for a short rest, the captain intending to visit Indanan. Immediately gongs were heard sounding, summoning his people to arms, and in an incredibly short time about 500 armed Moros gathered at the place. All carried rifles or spears and barongs; even women and boys armed with barong or spear hurried to the scene. The men crowded around the soldiers in the most threatening manner. The maharajah appeared, surrounded by a number of his men, to meet Captain Eltinge. A short conversation took place, in the course of which Indanan professed total ignorance regarding the stolen cattle. His whole behavior was most insolent. When Captain Eltinge inquired why he had called his people together at the approach of the troops, and requested him to at least stop his men from provoking the soldiers, as this might lead to trouble, Indanan replied that if any one of his men was hurt there would be a fight, and if the troops remained at his place until afternoon some 1,500 of his (Indanan's) followers would gather there. When the troops resumed the march, after a stay of two hours and a half, they were followed part of the way by the yelling mob. It was reported to me that Indanan expected to returrn next day, and made preparations for a fight. Some armed bands even advanced that day along the Maibun road, and late in the evening firing was heard at the Asturias blockhouse.

I informed the Sultan of this occurrence, and enjoined him to take Indanan severely to task, as a repetition of such demonstration would not be tolerated. A few days later Indanan came to me with profound apologies. However, no faith can be placed in his sincerity. He is an ignorant but cunning, unprincipled savage, and his henchmen are composed of the worst element. Though the cavalry did not see any of the stolen cattle in his territory, yet there exists but little doubt that the thieves are among his people, and that he is perfectly cognizant of the fact.

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A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

POST OF JOLO,
Jolo Jolo, P. I., August 17, 1903.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. Army,
Civil Governor, Moro Province.

SIR: Allow me to state a few facts concerning Jolo and the Moros: To give a general idea of what you may expect to find, 50,000 people before the cholera, now about 45,000; many chiefs of various rank and following. The strongest men are the few who command the greatest number of followers.

The Sultan is a power, but has nothing like the influence he might and should possess.

The Datos Joakanain and Kalbi (brothers) rank next to the Sultan. They are strong, but have not the following they had a year and a half ago. They are not loyal to the Sultan.

Panglima Hassan is probably the strongest chief on the island. His cotta is about 4 miles south from Seit Lake. He can call 500 well-armed men in an hour, and many more hundreds in a day. Hassan claims to be friendly; if he were Sultan he would rule.

Barulla is also a strong chief. He lives southwest from Hassan. He is friendly, and considered by all officers who have seen him to be a very good man.

Maharajah Indanan is as strong as any chief on the island.

His cotta is 6 miles south of Jolo. Indanan is a bad character. His people steal cattle, horses, and slaves. He will have to be disciplined. Indanan's people swarmed around three troops of cavalry, dismounted, under Captain Eltinge. Fortunately not a shot was fired.

There are probably 100 other chiefs who command strong followings, but none have been so much in evidence as those mentioned.

The Taglibi chiefs have been surly, they refused to come to see General Davis.

The Parang chiefs have been guardedly friendly. It was at Parang where the Chinese quarter was burned and looted by the Moros. The leaders of that outrage are now in Bilibid prison.

A man may ride anywhere on the island unarmed, but if alone and armed he might be killed for his gun and pistol.

It is usual for the Moros to meet the troops with armed force. They assemble quickly at the beating of gongs. I have prohibited such assembling since Captain Elting's experience. The chiefs have always been notified that the troops were to visit them; it was General Davis's orders to so notify them. This was upon the special request of the Sultan and all the chiefs.

When Captain Eltinge went to Indanan's cotta it was a surprise, because stolen stock was looked for.

There is no immediate occasion to punish any chief except Indanan.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

Letter from Capt. S. Seay, jr., Twenty-third Infantry, dated Siassi, Siassi, P. I., November 20, 1900, to the acting assistant adjutant-general, third district of Mindanao and Jolo.

[Extract.]

I have the honor to report that the bearer of this, Lustriano Panozo, a Filipino, has complained to this office that his adopted son, Hoan, a Filipino-Moro, was murdered at Balimbing about a week ago by the Dato Pangiran, of Lamenusa, who was one of the retinue of the Rajah Muda, and who invited Hoan into his boat under pretense of friendship and then shot him. Hoan had previously killed one Amil, a slave of the dato, for assaulting Hoan's wife's sister.

This seems to be the outcome of the abduction, sometime ago, of Hoan's wife and her sister, which occurred at Laparan Island.

As this affair is one between Moros, I do not see my way clear to act, although the Dato Pangiran lives in my jurisdiction; but it would be advisable to cause some action to be taken by the Sultan, if possible, as it will maintain our influence with the natives if they know that this action is taken at our instance.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Moro affairs for the month of March, 1902, dated Siassi, Siassi, P. I., March 31, 1902.—Capt. L. B. Simonds, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

[Extract.]

A messenger arrived from Dato Amilhussin, stating that he, the dato, had received word from the Sultan to send 400 of his men, fully armed, to report to the Sultan, and asking for instructions. This in view of the agreement made in July, 1901, between the dato and the district commander at Jolo, in which American protection was promised the dato if he would refuse to fight for or against the Sultan. Report was immediately made by wire to the commanding officer, Jolo, and under his instruction the dato was instructed not to obey the order of the Sultan and he would be protected.

* * * * * * *

The Sultan's representative on the island of Lugas, Salapudin, is very unfriendly to the dato, and would undoubtedly, as he has before, relish an opportunity to make war on the dato. In October last a similar order was issued by the Sultan, and the dato not obeying was fined and Sarapudin ordered to collect it. A fight occurred, and part of the command at this station was sent to Lugas and stopped the fighting. A repetition of this affair is more than probable, unless the Sultan be warned to not attempt to collect the fine. Prompt action should be taken when it becomes necessary to protect Amilhussin, as he has faithfully kept his promises to the military government and is believed to be very friendly to American interests. He controls nearly all of the islands of Lugas, Lepac, and Siassi, and will prove an important factor in all native affairs. Dato Puyo is at present the only dato resident in Siassi.

He controls portions of Siassi and Lapac, and has some following. He is an old man, and his son is the real head of affairs. These two datos are the only ones in this jurisdiction who are receiving subsidies.

[Cablegram.]

SIASSI, P. I., *March 27, 1902.*

ADJUTANT, *Jolo:*

Messenger left Sultan Saturday, reached dato Monday morning, here to-night, will return messenger to dato instructing him to not send men to Sultan and he will be protected. Please keep me advised about Sultan's orders, as the people here are constantly stirred up by him, and many men from Lugas and Tapul have landed here to-day and there is more or less excitement. Have you any further instructions for to-night?

SIMONDS.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of telegram from Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding officer of Siassi, to the adjutant at Jolo, dated Siassi, P. I., July 26, 1902.

Sultan during his visit here is attempting to collect a tax of $2, Mexican, from all men of the islands of this group. Many people are running away to escape this tax. Are there any instructions relative to allowing such a poll tax or not?

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A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from the commanding officer (Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, Fifteenth Cavalry), Siassi, Siassi, P. I., to the adjutant, Jolo, P. I., dated October 31, 1902.

[Extract.]

Dato Yacob, of Seyunds, caused considerable trouble during the latter part of September and beginning of October by protecting and hiding a horse thief and refusing to give up either the horse or the thief. This resulted in making a peremptory demand that he deliver the man and horse and come himself to Siassi and report to me. He sent the man and horse, but refused to come himself. I then sent an officer and 20 men to bring him, but he fled to his grandfather, Dato Emil Hussan. Dato Emil Hussan, however, told him that he was a young fool and was too presumptuous, and ordered him to come in here and report to me, which he did.

I have seen him several times since then and he is very friendly, while up to that time he had been troublesome and never voluntarily came in sight of an American.

With these exceptions there has been an unusually quiet and prosperous month among the people.

The Sultan of Sulu arrived here in the middle of the night of the 26th instant. He is gambling and losing heavily.

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A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from Capt. Howard R. Hickok, Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding Siassi, Siassi, P. I., to the adjutant, Jolo, P. I., dated February 25, 1903.

[Extract.]

I have the honor to make the following report:

On or about December 26, 1902, there occurred a triple murder of 3 Moros and a robbery by 1 Moro named Guguyu. The facts as at first reported appeared to constitute a case of piracy. The guilty man was arrested by his dato. I could not have

him brought in at the time due to the prevalence of cholera in that district. He was brought in on the 13th instant, and is now in confinement here. When I requested the arrest and transfer of this man to military jurisdiction there was no objection made by the Moros, who seem to think it perfectly proper that the United States should dispose of the case. After consulting with Judge Powell, of the court of first instance for the jurisdiction, it is not clear that a prima facie case of piracy exists, but only one of murder and robbery.

Under the Moro schedule the punishment adjudged on this man by the Sultan's representative will be: Three people killed, at $210, $630; 1 robbery, at $105; total fine, $735.

He is poor (so are his relatives), and the fine will probably not be paid; in default of which slavery is the punishment.

If he appeal for protection against slavery (and there is a growing feeling for such protection), the practice observed is to grant the protection and give a "safe conduct" in writing. Thus the man escapes free of punishment.

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A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Capt. S. A. Cloman, Twenty-third Infantry, dated Bongao, P. I., February 2, 1900.

[Extract.]

I have the honor to report the following as having taken place in the Tawi-Tawi group of islands, within my jurisdiction:

On January 26, 1900, a party of soldiers, consisting of Sergt. Egbert V. De Wolfe, Corpl. Leonard T. Mygatt, Privates Webster F. Gibbons, William T. Carter, and John A. Greathouse, all of Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, left the post in a small sailboat on a seven day's pass, for the purpose of visiting the lake on the island of Tawi-Tawi and hunting.

The aforesaid party left the post about 8 a. m. Friday, January 26, 1900, and proceeded up the coast of Tawi-Tawi about 12 miles, where they camped on the beach for the night.

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The party next went into camp on a small uninhabited island about 8 miles from Balimbing, and about 6 o'clock that evening saw two large praos (native boats) about a mile offshore, where they remained all night. This caused no particular remark, as praos are continually coming and going in those waters, many people living entirely in their boats. Early the next morning these praos landed and the natives, 10 in number, came to camp. Several of them were recognized as being of the inhabitants of Balimbing, who had treated them so nicely, so every effort was made to return the hospitality. They were given breakfast and a deck of cards that they seemed to greatly fancy. About 7 a. m. the party broke camp and proceeded over the main island of Tawi-Tawi, although the natives seemed to insist on their staying where they were until high tide in the afternoon.

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At this time Corporal Mygatt was taking off his clothes in a corner of the tent, while the other four men were playing whist on a blanket in the center, being surrounded by the natives, who seemed greatly intent on grasping the methods of the game. They had no weapons with them except their woodcutter's tools, consisting of native hatchet and parangs (a sort of bolo used for cutting small timber), but none of these were visible at the time. The corporal left the tent and went to the beach and soon afterward heard some screams and two shots. In the tent the game had continued for about five minutes after the corporal's departure, when the native standing behind Sergeant De Wolfe suddenly pulled a parang from behind him and struck the sergeant on the neck, nearly severing the head from the body and killing him at once. At almost the same time Private Gibbons was struck on the side of the neck and head, making a hole through the skull 5 inches long, through which the brain oozed, and Private Greathouse was struck on the neck, the parang severing the external carotid artery and exposing the internal artery and spine. The parang (barong), which I now have, is badly nicked and dulled, or the head would have been completely severed. The edge of the parang meant for Private Carter's neck was turned by the tent canvas and only staggered him, but at almost the same

time another Moro struck him a terrible blow on the head with an oar he had made. He staggered toward his gun but another native sunk a hatchet deep in his back, injuring his spine. He then ran to the cook fire about 20 yards distant for the axe, but by the time he had reached it and turned, the Moros had all disappeared but the three who were chopping Private Gibbons, and these ran before he could reach them. In the meantime Private Gibbons had reached his gun and fired a shot, but being virtually blind and staggering, it was without effect, and then began a terrible struggle for the gun. Private Gibbons could do little more than struggle bare-handed for its possession while the 3 natives literally chopped him until he was helpless, when one of them got possession of the gun and shot him below the heart. The natives then ran for their boats and pushed off, taking with them 3 rifles, 1 revolver, and 4 belts, with the cartridges. This whole melee lasted only about a minute, being simply a wild chopping and scramble for the guns. When the corporal returned from the beach he met Private Greathouse in the woods, carrying a gun with one hand and holding his head on straight with the other. * * * The dead sergeant and Private Gibbons had to be carried through the woods to the boat, and they were over 30 miles from friends or help, with one man to sail the boat and take care of the three wounded. * * * The two dead men were buried that afternoon, and during the day I collected what native boats I could preparatory to an expedition in search of the murderers. There is only one prao in the vicinity and it is a poor affair, that was dangerously overloaded with 10 soldiers, while the others are mere native skiffs carrying from 1 to 5 soldiers each. Enough were collected to carry 45 soldiers and the Moro boatmen, and the expedition left the next morning (Wednesday, January 31, 1900) at 8 a. m., accompanied by Dato Tantong and Dato Sakilan of this place, with 11 followers. * * * Immediately upon landing the town was surrounded, and upon the appearance of the chiefs they were told to order all the inhabitants ashore unarmed and assemble them below the fort. * * * I passed the rest of the afternoon in trying to get information from the chiefs and men assembled, but they all expressed absolute ignorance of the murder, the men who committed it, and all the side details which I asked. The corporal was not very sure of the appearance of the murderers, and the conference finally ended by my sending them back to town with the information that it would be surrounded all night by guards who would shoot anyone leaving it by boat or land, and that they must do their own investigating during the night, and that if in the morning at 8 o'clock they could give no information the town would be burned. During the afternoon I had arrested 11 men on suspicion, and they were confined in the fort, where we passed the night, with proper guards over the boats and over the town. During the night I examined the prisoners in the most searching way, and finally two of them confessed knowledge of the matter, saying the murderers had come to their houses secretly on the night of the murder for food and told them about it, after which they left for the island of Latuaus. They gave me a list of the 8 men, and of course I knew that the traitors were the other two. I verified many of the subsidiary details from the other prisoners. In the town there was a big talk all night, with many of the friendly Moros to help matters along, so I was not at all surprised when early next morning word was sent that they had 3 of the murderers to turn over. This was done, and the talking was fast and furious. All the accused told about each other, told where the other 5 men were working, and told where the guns were buried in almost inaccessible caves in the mountains about 5 miles away. They all told the same story of the murder and the share each man took in it to the minutest detail, their reasons for it, etc. One of the murderers was then sent with a party to get some weapons and the other 9 were sent with a guard to get wood and water for cooking purposes. In a short time I heard some firing. I sent a detail to investigate this and they returned with the news that soon after leaving the fort they had made an ill-advised attempt to escape, but fortunately all had been killed. Soon afterward the other party of soldiers and Moros returned with the news that the murderer in their charge had been killed while attempting to escape. * * * The inhabitants furnished me with 3 large praos to bring back some of the soldiers from our overloaded boats. Ten men were sent to the old camp for the tent fly and the remainder returned to Bongao, arriving about 3 p. m., having been gone about thirty-one hours. * * * I was not able to find one inhabitant of Balimbing besides the murderers who knew of it. The murderers had kept their secret well, and the chiefs obtained confessions from the men during the night by means that I know nothing about. It was my ultimatum to them to produce the murderers.

A true copy.

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Moro affairs, dated Bongao, Sulu Islands, P. I., April 23, 1900.—Capt. S. A. Cloman, Twenty-third Infantry.

[Extract.]

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants of this group are the bayan (or fishermen) Moros. They are all either pirates, ex-pirates, or descendants of pirates, but now rarely exercise their craft, and then only on each other. About every two months a boat load of Moros disappears never to be heard of again, and the natives only wonder who did it. All boats go armed, and in fact the carrying of weapons at all times is universal. This, of course, leads to many cutting affairs, but these are being discouraged by harsh and summary punishment.

A true copy:

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of letter from Capt. R. C. Croxton, Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Bongao, P. I., to the adjutant-general third district of Mindanao and Jolo, dated Bongao, P. I., October 23, 1900.

Referring to the visit of Dato Tantong to the Sultan of Jolo, I have the honor to request information as to the following matter: Dato Tantong informed me that he was given a letter to the Sultan from the military governor of Jolo, to the effect that he and his people must be protected and not interfered with. The dato himself was not fined, but Hadji Halimow, who was with him, was fined $105 Mexican, and Immum Sulimum, the brother of Tumas (who was killed in Sibutu), was also fined the same amount. The reason appears to be that Sulimum performed the marriage ceremony for Alibassa and wife and Hadji Halimow allowed it. Alibassa's wife was a daughter of Panglima Pandow, who opposed the marriage, but the woman was willing, and they were married. The Moro custom seems to be to fine the man who marries the woman, and the fines imposed upon Hadji Halimow and Sulimum appear to be unjust, and I have therefore directed them not to pay them until the matter is laid before the governor of Jolo. Panglima Pandow is also trying to fine Alibassa 12 slaves for taking the daughter. I have directed him not to pay until I have investigated further. All these fines have been imposed since the killing of Alibassa's wife, and I believe all of them have been imposed on account of her accidental death. This matter is laid before the governor of Jolo for the reason that Alibassa was found innocent, and the governor has directed that he be not interfered with.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of letter from Capt. B. F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry, to adjutant Seventeenth Infantry, Zamboanga, P. I., dated Bongao, P. I., November 14, 1901.

I have the honor to report that His Highness the Sultan of Jolo visited this station to-day, flying four Moro flags from the boats of the fleet.

On the 12th instant a messenger came to the post bearing the news that His Highness would visit us within a few days with a fleet which is making a tour of the archipelago.

The messenger was flying a Moro flag when he landed at the pier. I caused him to lower the flag upon his departure and cautioned him against the further use of any but the American (United States) flag.

The messenger reported my action to His Highness upon returning to Balimbing, but the latter nevertheless entered the harbor here two days afterwards flying the flag mentioned at the place of honor on the boats, they being the only flags displayed from the boats bearing them. There were several United States flags in the fleet, but upon other boats.

This action of His Highness the Sultan of Jolo was regarded by me not only as a direct violation of the treaty with the United States but as open defiance of my authority as acting military governor of the Tawi Tawi group.

Upon the departure of the fleet I caused His Highness to lower all the Moro flags

except upon His Highness's own boat, and cautioned His Highness that even there it must always be displayed in company with the United States flag, which must always occupy the most exalted position.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from First Lieut. Warren Dean, Fifteenth Cavalry, commanding Bongao, P. I., to the adjutant, Jolo, Jolo, P. I., dated August 31, 1902.

[Extract.]

From observations during this trip and my dealings with the natives the last three months, I would summarize the conditions in the Tawi Tawi group as follows:

The people of the group are on the whole friendly to the Government of the United States. They are ignorant, slow to reason, and fear the Americans. There is no industry except fishing and rice planting except at Balimbing and a few boats made at Banaran. In general the people recognize no native authority outside of their own immediate chiefs. Dato Tantong has little or no authority even in his own town of Seminol. Many times since I have been here the Panglimas of Seminol have refused to obey him. Dato Sakilan, a brother-in-law of Tantong's, rules Bongao and Sanga Sanga. Dato Ta Ta rules Bilitan and Panglima Rajalum is the chief at Secubun. The people follow their own pursuits and seem to care little what goes on outside of their own immediate neighborhood.

A true extract copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Moro affairs, dated Bongao, P. I., April 1, 1903.—Capt. Kensie W. Walker, Fifteenth Cavalry.

[Extract.]

Attention is invited to my letter of the 18th instant, relative to the Panglima on the island of Tandubas refusing to allow Mr. Clark to land, and threatening him if he made an effort to do so. Since that date a Chino named Dee Tao from Tandubas has come to me with a complaint that he has been robbed, all the goods in his store having been taken. His story is that a Moro named Hattmanlun owed him $23.50 Mexican; that he made a business trip to Jolo; that on his return to Tandubas he found the Moro dead, and that he went to the man's widow and told her of the debt. She denied the debt and claimed that on the contrary the Chino owed her husband more than the amount and demanded payment. That the Chino refused to do. The Chino claims that on or about March 24 three Moros, by name, Ladig, Nihepan, and Siduan, all residents of the town of Tandubas, and known to him, came to his store and seized all his goods, valued at about $1,000 Mexican, and carried them away. These goods, he says, or what is left of them now, are in the hands of the woman above referred to. This Chino claims that there are about 400 guns on Tandubas; that every man has a gun, and that some have two.

Report of Moro affairs in the Tawi Tawi group for the month of June, dated Bongao, Tawi Tawi, P. I., June 26, 1903.—Capt. Kensie W. Walker, Fifteenth Cavalry.

[Extract.]

On June 4 Dato Tantong reports to me that word has been brought to him of fighting on the island of Sikabong; that the fighting was started by Dato Jamaseleh because of an assault with attempt to rape by one Janel on a girl named Asan, a daughter of Tantong, and that the arrest and punishment of Janel was requested. He said that Janel was a bad character, and a man with no following.

Information from all sources showed the condition at Sikabong to be as follows:

Dato Jamaseleh (a son-in-law of Tantong) and Dato Raginda (a son of Tantong) were the leaders of one party and probably the stronger party. The chief of the opposition party was Dato Barra. To this party belonged Janel, who is a "Salip"

and a man of considerable influence. While Jamaseleh was probably the stronger, Barra had relatives and friends in the neighboring island of Obian, who could join him. I also learned that Jamaseleh was considered a dangerous man; that he had killed a great many people, and that he had one time been arrested by the commanding officer at Bongao for some offense. I told Tantong that he must send word to all parties that the fighting must stop, and that Jamaseleh and Janel should report to me at Bongao. Up to this time one man has been shot, namely, Janel's father.

As a preliminary to the settling of the disputes, I made an unsuccessful effort to get an unprejudiced Moro court for the trial of Janel. Only one man could be found that neither side objected to, and he declined to become mixed up in the affair. Both sides wanted me to hear the testimony and settle the case, and this finally I agreed to do. The only real witness was the girl Asan herself. She said that Janel made no attempt to rape her, that she passed him in the street in daylight, where all could see, and that when he passed her he took hold of her arm, but said nothing to her. He did not try to force her to go with him, and she went on into her house.

Janel denied having even touched her, and I was inclined to believe him, as it is hardly probable that he would do anything (even take hold of her arm) to the girl in broad daylight and in the open street, where all could see, and as this was all the evidence that could be produced, I decided in favor of Janel. The decision seemed to be accepted by Tantong and Jamaseleh.

I then made an effort to find out who actually shot the woman, but was unable to do so. I have no reason, however, to doubt the escaped slave's story. And, by the way, I gave her her freedom and the usual paper to that effect.

* * * * * * *

So long as the dispute is confined to any one community and its people the chiefs can settle it and that will end the matter. However, when people of another community are implicated, there is no way, at least no regular way, that the dispute can be settled, except by resorting to arms. The Sultan absolutely fails to establish courts in that group for the trial of questions between Moro and Moro.

A true copy.

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

The humble petition of the residents, traders, and natives of Bongao, Tawi Tawi.

October 1, 1903.

The Civil Governor,
Jolo, Jolo Island, P. I.

Most humbly and respectfully showeth:

That your petitioners most humbly and respectfully beg through the medium of these few lines to approach your excellency and lay the following matters, and beg that your excellency would be kind enough to take their poor circumstances into your excellency's kind and benign consideration.

1. That your petitioners having heard that this post is to be abandoned shortly your petitioners feel sorely grieved, as your petitioners (residents and traders) have a lot of property here amounting to, more or less, $13,000 Mexican currency, and should this post be abandoned your petitioners (residents and traders) are sure to lose a considerable sum of money, as the Moros of Tawi Tawi group would be sure to come and rob everything that they may have. In order to prevent them your petitioners (residents and traders) are quite sure there would be bloodshed amongst the innocent people, as this matter occurred when the Spanish left here before the Americans came.

2. That your petitioners (natives who were formerly slaves, and who have had their liberties from the American and Spanish governments) feel sorely distressed, as your petitioners are quite certain that they and their families would be recaptured again by their former owners and be sold again as slaves, like sheep, and be treated like dogs, and possibly be killed for having escaped before, and also they would be separated from their families as before the Americans came here. When the Spanish left they were treated in this manner, and up to the present time some of your petitioners (natives) have not seen or heard of their families, as they were sold to some distant places as slaves, and your petitioners (natives) may perhaps never see them again during their lifetime.

3. That your petitioners (natives) are situated in very poor circumstances, and getting their daily bread by fishing and cultivating only, and should this post be

abandoned they would not have any place to go to at all to earn their living in order to feed and clothe their families, and would surely die of starvation.

4. That your petitioners have to thank the American Government for the kind protection which they have received during the past four years, and that your petitioners therefore, now, one and all, with joint hearts, crave most piteously that the same protection be given them forever, and for which, as in duty bound, we will ever pray.

Here follow 72 signatures of Chinamen, Filipinos, and Moros.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter om Maj. O. J. Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, to the Sultan of Jolo, Jolo, November 23, 1900.

[Extract.]

I have the honor to submit to you the following brief account of a piratical act committed near Bun Bun, island of Jolo:

Two Chinamen and four Moros (or Filipinos in Moro garb) left Jolo, P. I., in a banca on October 28 with a cargo of goods, valued at about $2,000, for Zamboanga. They were attacked by a vinta near Bun Bun, the entire crew and two Chinamen murdered, with the exception of one moro, who escaped.

Upon investigation it appears that Dato Sabudin, of the island of Lapinigan, had been visiting Jolo, and had watched the Chinamen purchasing their goods; he followed them up, attacked them when the opportunity offered, and took the larger portion of their goods and returned to Lapinigan. The banca is now at Bun Bun.

It is my desire to capture and bring to trial the offenders in this case, and I write to you to ask the assistance of Your Highness and datos.

Article VIII of the agreement states: "Piracy must be suppressed, and the Sultan and his datos agree to heartily cooperate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy."

If you can succeed in taking those men and turning them over to us, we will feel that you are as anxious as ourselves to put a stop to that bad practice.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *November 25, 1900.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, from his brother, the governor of Tiangi, greetings:

In my last mail from Bongao, I received the Moro letter you wrote the governor there, for translation. Some months ago I wrote to Maibung at the request of the military governor of Bongao, asking that all Moro letters be sent here for translation before going to Bongao, as it would save lots of time. Please do this in future. You can see the delay this has caused. How about Maharajah Towasil? According to the agreement, the goyernor of Bongao had jurisdiction, as it was an offense of the Maharajah against the governor of Bongao in resisting arrest and search of his house when he, the governor, was searching for Selungun, who was said to be a pirate and was wanted in Maibung. Whether Selungun was a pirate or not has no bearing on the present offense of the Maharajah. Captain Cloman tried the case, and as a part of his punishment he was banished from the Tawi-tawi group of islands. This was perfectly legal under Article IX of the agreement. I approved his sentence. In September I heard that Towasil was going to Tawi-tawi with your party, so I wrote a letter to you September 13, 1900, telling of his sentence and that trouble would ensue if Towasil went to that group. I also wrote a letter to Towasil the same day, forbidding him to go without my permission, which I had a right to do under the agreement, Article IX. Notwithstanding these two letters Towasil went to Tawi-tawi with a letter from you to the chiefs in Simonol and Tongoson, Panglimas Aukassa, Abdurahim, Hussin, and Mualam, stating that you were sending Maharajah Towasil to them and wished them to contribute in order to make up the losses he had sustained. Towasil was arrested on Simonol by the military governor at Bongao and sentenced to six months' confinement at Jolo for a violation of his

order in returning to Tawi-tawi Islands. His son was sentenced to three months' confinement for the same offense, which sentence I approve. They are now held in confinement at Jolo. Did you not realize that in sending Towasil to Tawi-tawi after the letter of September 13, 1900, was written to you that you were placing yourself in direct defiance of the legal orders of the Government of the United States, and that it would be so looked on by the authorities in Manila, where this act on your part will have to be reported? If you have any explanation with reference to your actions in this case, I wish you would send them to me so they can be forwarded to the Governor-General at Manila for consideration in connection with this case. I am in hopes your action was caused by a misunderstanding on your part. If it was, it was a very expensive one for Maharajah Towasil.

Very respectfully,

O. J. SWEET,
Major, Twenty-third Infantry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Sultan's letter.

This, my seal, comes to all the chiefs of Simonol and Tongosong, Panglima Aukassa, Panglima Abdurahim, Panglima Hussin, Panglima Mualam, and their followers, friends, and relations:

I am sending Maharajah Towasil to you. He was punished (unjustly) by the Americans and lost all his goods while in your care. His friends and I, myself, depended on you to take care of him, but you did not do so well enough. Therefore, I wish you to consider his losses as well as his bail, and if you love and pity the Maharajah the same as I do, help me to recover his goods (losses). Anybody getting into trouble while under your charge, even if otherwise, it is right on your part to help. You will know how much each of your followers should contribute, and how much you yourselves, and turn it over to him.

Written this 5th day of the moon Rabi Alachir, in the year 1318. (2d of August, 1900.)

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *November 26, 1900.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, from his brother, the governor of Tiangi, greetings:

Some months ago while the question of the burning of Conawai and receiving money from Chinese was under consideration, the Rajah Muda wrote a letter, August 18, 1900 (21st day of Rabi Alachir), in which he stated: "I leave my father to judge the matter, and if you think we have done wrong and that the money should be returned, I will do so." This letter was forwarded with the report of Major James to the military governor at Zamboanga, who approved my decision, "That after considering everything this money should be refunded." On September 28, I wrote you, notifying you of my decision and requested that the money be turned over to me to be returned to the Parang Chinese. No reply having been received from either yourself or the Dato Rajah Muda on the subject, the papers were referred to the military governor at Zamboanga, who directed that the money, $131, be withheld from the salary of the Dato Rajah Muda. The Dato Rajah Muda was in Jolo and had a long talk with me, after his letter was sent to me; he said nothing with reference to this affair but drew two months' pay and left.

Very respectfully,

O. J. SWEET,
Major, Twenty-third Infantry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *October 11, 1901.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, from his brother, Maj. C. A. Williams, military governor, greetings:

The military governor at Siassi telegraphs me that Maharajah Sarapuddin and Maharajah Indanan, with force of 70 rifles, are at Lugus stealing cattle and disturbing the people of Dato Amilhusin and followers of Panglima Sasapan. These maharajahs are the Sultan's followers, and their conduct shows that the Sultan's orders, which the Sultan gave when I sent him word on September 28, are not obeyed by Sarapuddin. These maharajahs are committing crimes and offenses which the Sultan is expected to punish, for the people of Amilhussin have not committed crimes and offenses for which they should be punished under article 9 of the agreement.

It seems as if the government of the Sultan can not stop these chiefs from injuring the people, who are not allowed to live in peace and attend to their homes and work.

This will reach my brother to-night, and to-morrow his orders should reach Lugus and this bad work be stopped.

I can now talk with the governor of Siassi; and if Sarapuddin and Indanan do not stop at once and for always, as told by the Sultan and also by the governor, the governor of Siassi will be ordered to take soldiers again to Lugus to stop Sarapuddin and Indanan, for the people of Lugus can not be punished for obeying their leaders who kept them out of the late war by order of the governor, Colonel Sweet.

Sarapuddin has also stolen the wife of one of the dato's men.

Failure to stop these things makes it look as if the government of the Sultan is only in name. I hope to be able to let the governor-general in Manila know that this is not the case.

Let me know by this messenger what your highness does about it, so that I can telegraph the governor of Siassi if it is necessary for soldiers to go again.

Your brother will be glad to see the Sultan when the Sultan is well, and hopes he may soon have good health again.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WILLIAMS,
Major, Seventeenth Infantry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *March 21, 1902.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo from his brother the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, Greetings:

Yesterday a number of houses were burned and looted within plain view of Jolo, and it has been reported to me that this has been done by Maharajah Indanan's men. I do not know why these depredations have been committed, but I hear that it is in connection with a fight going on between Datos Joakanain and Hegasan, though I can not understand what Maharajah Indanan has to do with this matter. I request the Sultan, who is the head of his people, to settle this trouble and stop the fighting, which is destroying life and property, impoverishing the country more and more, and preventing the poor people from cultivating the land and providing for their needs. I can not permit that houses are burnt in the near vicinity of Tiange, and I wish the Sultan to notify the chiefs of this.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Military Governor.

(Hegasan has since been assassinated.)

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Cablegram.]

JOLO, P. I., *March 23, 1902.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Zamboanga.*

Some native houses were burned near Jolo day before yesterday morning. I sent a message to the Sultan prohibiting such acts hereafter. Last night or early this morning a house which was built for shelter of road party on the new Maibun road

was burned. Have sent Lieutenant Wigmore with Lieutenant Norton, commanding B troop, to demand explanation and ordering the war between the chiefs of this island to be stopped. This demand was made under Article I of the agreement.

Troop B left here at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE, *Colonel, Commanding.*

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *March 22, 1902.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo from his brother the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, Greetings:

One of the houses belonging to the United States Government on the Maibun road was burned last night. An immediate explanation is demanded.

You are at the same time informed that the war between the datos and other chiefs must cease. This order is issued in accordance with the provisions of Article I of the agreement, which acknowledges the sovereignty of the United States.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *March 27, 1902.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo from his brother the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, Greetings:

I felt very sorry to learn from your prime minister Hadji Butu that the arrival of the cavalry at Maibun on Sunday had so frightened your mother, the Sultana, and the women and children generally. This was not my intention and I most sincerely regret it. But I must say that the burning of the hut on the Maibun road immediately after my letter to you concerning the burning of the houses near Jolo surprised me, so that I did not know what to think.

I hope that such misunderstandings will not rise again, and am pleased to learn that my order has been obeyed and peace been reestablished on the island. I wish your people to avoid in future all cause for trouble and strife and hope the Sultan will exert his influence to this end, so that peace may reign on the island and the people be happy, prosperous, and contented.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *April 12, 1902.*

To my son His Highness the Sultan of Jolo from his father the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, Greetings:

The bearer, Paradji, son of Panglima Hadji Tahir, of Parang, has come to me and complained that four of his father's horses were stolen two weeks ago and were later seen in Sakatie's possession, who is a brother of Maharajah Indanan and lives about 8 miles from Jolo. The bay mare with white eyes was given to Paradji's father by Panglima Dammang, of Parang, about four years ago; the other three were born on his father's place and have not yet been ridden.

Paradji's horse was also taken about three weeks ago by Abdul Ahab, Islasi, Laja Muddin, and Alamia, followers of Habib Awab, who lives a little to the west from Indanan. They took the horses in broad daylight in front of the house and were recognized by several persons present. Paradji had received this horse and $4 in payment of a debt only two days before it was taken.

I request my son the Sultan to take this matter in hand and be sure to have these horses returned to their rightful owner. I have received so many bad reports about Maharajah Indanan that I must believe he is not a good man.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo and the datos and chiefs of the Jolo Archipelago, Greetings:

I hereby inform all concerned that if His Highness the Sultan or any other dato or chief collect taxes of any kind, the people paying such taxes do so of their own free will and because they wish to do so. Such taxes are not collected by the authority of the United States or with the sanction of the military governor of Jolo.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Calvary, Commanding.

AUGUST 7, 1902.

Official copy of above furnished the commanding officers of Bongao and Siassi.
A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Calvary, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, P. I., *January 19, 1903.*

To His Highness the Sultan of Jolo from his father the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, Greetings:

I hereby inform you that during last night two Moros, Kulapi and Dabusan, attacked the quarantine guard on the road to the Asturias, and that Kulapi shot one of the guards in the leg. I am told that Dabusan is staying with either Panglima Ambutung or Panglima Tahir.

The quarantine guards are employed by the United States authorities; therefore, under article 9 of the Bates agreement, I demand the arrest and surrender to me of Kulapi and Dabusan.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, P. I., *March 5, 1903.*

To His Majesty the Sultan of Jolo from his father the Governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, greetings:

On January 17, instant, and several times since, I have demanded of you the arrest and surrender to me of the Moros Dabusan and Kalupa for attack upon the quarantine guard. Article 9 of the Bates agreement makes it incumbent upon you and your chiefs to surrender such criminals to the United States authorities. I have reliable information that these two men are in Parang; they were seen at Panglima Ambutong's place. It therefore appears that my demand for their arrest meets no attention If these parties are not surrendered to me without further delay I must consider that there exists no intention on the part of the Moro authorities to comply

with article 9 of the Bates agreement, and will be compelled to send out my soldiers to arrest the criminals and those who are harboring or protecting them.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

These men were surrendered, tried, and sentenced to Bilibid.

[Cablegram.—Copy.]

JOLO, *July 26, 1903.*

To the SULTAN, *Siassi:*

Many complaints are made to me that you are taxing the people heavily. I advise you to stop it.

W. M. WALLACE, *Governor of Jolo.*

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *March 21, 1902.*

To Maharaja Indanan, greetings:

A number of houses were burnt and looted yesterday in the near vicinity of Jolo. It has been reported to me that this was done by your men. I wish to know why you permit your men to commit such acts of violence, and I inform you that I will not allow such depredations to recur in the neighborhood of Jolo.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, Military Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Jolo, P. I., April 7, 1902.

All chiefs in the vicinity of Parang, Island of Jolo, are hereby ordered to assist Chino Yson to find his cattle, which were stolen from him and were trailed to Parang. When found they are to be turned over to Yyson.

By order of Colonel Wallace.

F. C. MARSHALL,
Adjutant, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

No result.

[Copy.]

To the Dato Rajah Muda from his father the Commanding Officer at Jolo, Colonel Wallace, greetings:

The Chinaman Yap Soon Liong has proven by witness before the provost-marshal, Jolo, that you forcibly took from him two head of cattle. I hereby direct you to at once either return the cattle to said Chinaman or pay him their full value in money.

If you have any complaint to make against Yap Soon Liong, send it to me in writing and name your witnesses if there be any. I will then investigate the matter and see that justice is done. But the cattle must first be returned or paid for by you. This is in accordance with article 9 of the Bates agreement.

JOLO, P. I., *July 23, 1902.*

* * * * * * *

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, P. I., *October 30, 1903.*

To Dato Kalbi, from His Father, the Governor of Jolo, greetings:

I hereby inform you that Mahari, one of the Sultan's men, has reported to me that some days ago 4 buffaloes were stolen from him, and that he traced them to Lati. Mahari says that others have seen Susulan riding these buffaloes in Lati. I wish that you recover these buffaloes (4) and send them and the man who stole them to me. Do not delay this matter, but send out your men at once to look for these cattle, and let us punish the thief; that is the only way to stop stealing.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, *March 17, 1903.*

To Datos Calbi and Joakanain, from the Governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace, greetings:

In the event of trouble between you and Hassan's party, the people of Moubu have, at their request, been placed under American protection. As long as they remain neutral they must not be molested in any manner. I have informed the Sultan of this also.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, JOLO ISLAND, P. I., *August 7, 1903.*

To Datto TAMBUTONG:

It has been reported to me that you sent certain of your people to Panglima Amsali in Pangusaran with rifles and collected $100 from him. I think that you did very wrong and that you ought to return the money to Panglima Amsali.

Colonel Wallace, the governor of Jolo, gave Panglima Amsali a letter of protection and any hostile act toward him shows hostility to the United States Government. I will report this matter to Colonel Wallace for instructions.

J. B. JACKSON,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

One hundred pesos returned by Dato Calbi, October 10, 1903, and turned over to Amsali after great pressure put on the Moros by the governor.

[Copy.]

To the chiefs and people of Pangutarang island, greetings:

Some time ago I gave you a letter of protection, at your own request, and I have since assisted you when Asjali attempted to fine you unjustly. Now it is reported to me that there is trouble and contention among yourselves. Therefore, Hadji Tahil and Jaji, brother-in-law of Mr. Ed Schuck, are coming to your island to investigate and settle this trouble; they have my consent to do so and I desire that you submit to their fair judgment. I hope to hear from Hadji Tahil on his return that all trouble among you has been settled and that there will be no more contention.

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

JOLO, P. I., *August 21, 1903.*

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

To Dato Joakanain, from his father the governor of Jolo, Col. W. M. Wallace, greetings:

I am informed that recently, while some people from Look in company of Maharajah Tahang slept at the house of Imam Muallam Mohamad Ali, 3 horses were stolen there, 2 of them belonging to the Look people and 1 to Maharajah Tahang. Huyidim, the son of Imam Muallam, looked for them and found them with your and Schuck's people, who said that these horses were taken from thieves, and asked 10 pesos for the recovery and return of the horses. Now, the allegation of Huyidim having said that your people had stolen these horses, that you had kept Maharajah Tahang's horse and that 20 pesos had been paid for the return of the other 2 horses, I understand to be false. Since said horses have all been returned to the owners I should consider the case settled. But if there remains any doubt about it, let Mr. Schuck investigate and try the case; your men can go to him if they have any complaint against his people and I have no doubt but they will find justice.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

JOLO, P. I., *August 21, 1903.*

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

JOLO, P. I., *October 17, 1902.*

Mr. TIANA, *Captain Chino, Jolo, P. I.*

DEAR SIR: Frequent thefts of coffee from Schuck's plantation having been committed by Moros, who evidently sell their stolen coffee to the Chinese, I wish you to notify all Chinese of Jolo Island and that they are not permitted to buy Liberian coffee of any Moro, this coffee being exclusively grown on said plantation. Offenders will be punished.

Very respectfully,

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR, SULU DISTRICT,
Jolo, P. I., September 21, 1903.

To Panglima Hassan from the civil governor of the Sulu district, Maj. H. L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, greetings:

About ten days ago I sent a message to you, through Hadji Butu, to come and see me at Jolo. You have not come. I am not positive that you received the message, so I send you this in writing. I desire to see you within three days and I expect that you will answer this letter in writing at once by the same messenger.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Civil Governor.

A true copy

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from Panglima Hassan to the civil governor at Jolo, dated September 25, 1903.

This letter of trust from Panglima Hassan to his brother the civil governor of Jolo.

His desire to see the governor is as yet small. The reason he can not come is because he is very much surprised as to his agreement with the general in Manila, the general in Zamboanga, and the governor of Jolo, that if his slaves should come here (Jolo) they would be returned. Now, twice has he sent for them, but they were not returned,

although the white man is a man of his word. And as to his slaves who have come here (Jolo), there were at first 6 and after that 6; Arasain, Jamil, Lahia, with her children, and Insia, with her children. Now, if it is really true that the white man is a man of his word, send his slaves back by these messengers, 12 in number.

He wants this letter to be answered and to be forwarded by these messengers.

To finish this letter I send greetings and best wishes to my brother the governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SULU DISTRICT OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Jolo, P. I., October 1, 1903.

To Maharajah Hajerol, at Nunukan, in Parang, Jolo, from the governor of the Sulu district, greetings:

Some nights ago the store of a Chinaman living in Tullai was burglarized and money, pearls, and a large quantity of goods were stolen, part of which only have been recovered. Palud has been recognized as one of the robbers. Baunbang is strongly suspected of being implicated in the burglary. It is thought that both men have returned to your part of the country. I therefore order you to arrest Palud and Baunbang and bring them to me with all the money, pearls, or goods found in their possession. Do not delay this matter, but arrest these two men at once if they are in your country. I have also written about this matter to Bantalla Tiblani, and I think it best if you assist each other in arresting these men.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

No result. October 18, 1903.

Copy of a letter from the Sultan of Jolo to the Governor of Jolo, dated February 2, 1900.

When you were at Maibun I told you that Dato Joakanain had some of my horses; I now beg to inform you that since then some more have been stolen by him; he holds now 9 of my horses. I leave the matter to you. I beg you to see that he returns them to me. I have nothing that belongs to him, why should he take that which belongs to me. As for me I don't want trouble and disturbances.

A true translated copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

Letter from the Sultan of Jolo to the Governor of Jolo, dated August 13, 1900.

On my return from Singapore I inquired of my chiefs as to their carrying on during my absence. They informed me that there was a great deal of disturbance and that my people had been fighting in Jolo as well as on the islands, and that the cause of all the disturbance was my brothers Dato Kalbi and Joakanain. These two did not even come to meet me.

In the first instance they looted the houses of innocent hadjis and robbed them of all their belongings, including their families. If you had not assisted them they would have been killed, like they did with the Patah people, and sold their wives and families into slavery.

Secondly, my slave escaped and went to them for protection. I demanded the delivery of this slave, which they refused. Afterwards this slave ran away to Look to Panglima Hassan. They demanded this slave from Panglima Hassan, saying that

they would fight him if he did not surrender the slave. Panglima Hassan, who did not want to have any disturbance during my absence, surrendered the slave, who was immediately killed by them.

Third. It has been proved to me that they are keeping Puding in hiding.

Fourth. They are the cause of a fight between my subjects. They demand pearls that don't belong to them. When the owner of the pearl district asked the finders for the pearls, they were no longer in his possession but in theirs. Then they ordered the rightful owner to be killed. They took 6 pearls which belonged to others who had committed no offense. This happened during my absence.

Fifth. Other people's property that may come to them, slaves, horses or cattle, even if it belongs to me, they keep, and refuse to return them if asked to do so.

Sixth. They killed 8 innocent Patah men.

How can I keep order among my subjects if they oppose me in everything I do? When I want to do what is just and right they tell the people that I have adopted the customs of the white people and am not following up the laws and customs of our forefathers. They are the stumbling block to civilization here in the Jolo Archipelago. Therefore I declare that they are bad people.

A true translated copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram, to my father, Major Sweet, governor of Jolo:

Your letter reached me, and I understand its contents. You ask me whether I have leased out the Palawans. It is true; I have leased them to an American by the name of Andre Poniatoski for the term of fifty years. When he is in the Palawans he will inform the people there of it, and when he comes to an agreement with the people living on the land he wishes to cultivate, they will ask the American Government to witness the agreement, and I also. As yet he has not gone to Palawan, and that is the reason I have not informed you about the lease. The treaty says in article 4 that after buyers and sellers have come to an agreement, they will let the American Government witness the transaction, if there be Americans in the country which has been leased.

Greetings and best wishes to you.

30th day of Moharram, 1319—May 19, 1901.

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of a letter from the Sultan of Jolo to Major Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry (no date).

I beg to inform you that the people of Bud kanjagun are flying the American flag. I wish to inquire if they asked your permission, or if you ordered them to do so. Because if they did, so long as they don't fight and keep neutral and not side with Joakanain, but follow you and don't deceive my men, it will be good. I would like to know at once, because Joakanain's men have gone out and are making fortifications on the roads near Maibun.

The American mauser which was demanded from Panglima Hassan is in Joakanain's possession. Panglima Hassan said he gave it to Joakanain because he demanded it.

Letters received June 18, 1901.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of a letter from the Sultan of Jolo to Major Sweet, Twenty-third Infantry, dated December 5, 1901.

I beg to inform you that one of my subjects was killed. I hear that it was done by Hambalji's men, who is the chief of all the thieves who escaped over to him. They

make raids upon everybody and steal and kill where they can. They earn their living in this fashion. The people in the interior are in great trouble, because these people steal all their cattle and horses from them.

* * * * * * *

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

No date.

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram, to my father, the governor of Jolo:

I beg to inform my father that your message has reached me, and I understand it. My father informs me of the trouble between Dato Joakanain and Hegasan; same has already come to my knowledge. My father wishes to know if I will interfere in the matter. I will side with no party, as I do not know the cause of their trouble. I will investigate the matter, and after investigation has been made, I will try and sentence the guilty, and if my judgment should be opposed I will inform my father what further steps I will take in the matter. I will do that what is just. Hegasan has since been assassinated.

(Received February 14, 1902.)

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram, to my father, the governor of Jolo:

I beg to inform you that the Taglibi people have come to me and surrendered. They explained that the reason they made the seizures and did the killing was in retaliation, as Joakanain's people did the same to them, and that they would submit to my decision in the case. I have sent a letter to my elder brothers, Joakanain and Kalbi, asking them to come here to enable me to decide the case, in order to establish peace and prevent further seizures and killings between them and the Taglibi people.

Greetings and best wishes to my father, and may Allah grant you long life and happiness.

Written this 8th day of the moon, Jul Kaadah, in the year 1319. (February 17, 1902.)

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram, to my father, the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace.

I beg you to help me to tell Dato Amilhussin to discontinue creating trouble among my people in Lugus. He took 4 head of cattle and 1 Colt's rifle from Maharajah Sarapuddin. I did not make any fuss about it, because he is my grandfather; but I asked him not to do it again, to take things without cause. But it appears he won't listen to me. He is now claiming an old man called Habi, a follower of Maharajah Sarapuddin, without cause.

The reason I inform you of this is because he may have a quarrel with the person he unjustly claims, so you may not be surprised. I wish you will let the governor of Siassi know about this. Greetings and best wishes and may your life be long and happy.

17th Moharram, 1320. (April 25, 1902.)

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram, to my father, the governor of Jolo, Colonel Wallace.

I beg to inform you that your letter has reached me, and that I understand its contents. The reason why my brother Joakanain can not come to Maibun is because he is sick. Even if it was not so, it is now such a long time since my father ordered them to come to Maibun to meet me, but they have not done so. Notwithstanding this, if they return me my property which they have—slaves and cattle—I shall not be angry with them, but we would be brothers as formerly. But if they do not return me my property, even if they come and see me, we will never come to an agreement, and there would be only trouble afterwards. During this moon, while I was absent in Look, some more of my property was taken over to them—3 rifles, 1 Mauser, 4 Remingtons, 2 horses, and 2 buffaloes.

24th of the moon, Sapar, 1320. (May 31, 1902.)

Greetings and best wishes to you.

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from certain Moros to Maj. O. J. Sweet, military governor, dated October 26, 1900.

[Extract copy.]

That the individual named Janlula, the brother of Farilah and uncle to Amin, wife of Teh Chiok, did most unjustly and mercilessly, about two months ago, abducted and illtreated the girl named Eah, the daughter of Parilah and sister to Amin, who was under our protection and parental roof at Tulaye.

The said Janlula, the uncle of the girl Eah, had on several occasions demanded the girl to be given to him in marriage, but it being against the laws of nature and entire abhorrence of this man to Eah, we jointly declined to accept his wicked proposal. * * * Stealthily entrapped Eah and forcibly carried her away to Mayambong and most treacherously sold her to His Highness the Sultan of Jolo, for the sum of $30, Mexican, and a buffalo to the bargain. Subsequently learning the fate of Eah and with the greatest anxiety of redeeming her from the hands of the Sultan we had dispatched Hadje Tayer and Buyong with the sum of $75, Mexican, and begged them to pay the same to His Highness, Sultan of Jolo, and obtain freedom for our child Eah, but to our great misfortune and distressed state of circumstances, His Highness the Sultan, declined to accept the $75, and demanded the sum of $200 to set free Eah from bondage. And the Sultan further threatens to take our whole family as slaves, although we are finally free of any debts to the Sultan or his followers, etc.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from Maharajah Ahamad to the commanding officer at Jolo, Jolo, P. I.

According to inquiries made by Tulawi and the governor we beg to state that it is true a raid was made upon Ahamad. He was killed and his family, 6 in number, were sold by Maharajah Indanan and Hatib Awab. Four buffaloes and 15 horses were stoled from Maharajah Ahamad and his subjects. If they had gone to claim their property they would have been shot. The shooting only ceased after everybody had escaped.

MARCH 22, 1901.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

From Dato Mohamad Tahitel Kalbi.

I beg to inform my father, the governor of Jolo, that the son of Imam Atti was present in Maibun at a meeting between Maharajah Indanan, Panglima Hassan, Sarip Saquib, and Hegasan, at which it was agreed between them to go out on the night of the 8th of this moon (April 19) to take Tambang. I think that if the Sarip is a party to this agreement it is very suspicious. If my father the governor consents, I will return to Tambang to strengthen my fort, but if my father says I shall not go back I will do as my father wishes and remain quiet. I depend on my father. It was my intention to see my father, but my teeth ache. I trust I will soon be better.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

This letter as a sign of truth comes from the throne of His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamad Jamalul Kiram.

I inform you all, hill people and shore people, Moros and Samals: The order has been issued that all fighting shall be stopped; also all stealing, taking from one another, robbery, punishment of innocent people, or any other violation of the laws; and as my father the governor will assist me in establishing and maintaining order in the country, therefore be it known to all that I forbid crime.

Whoever violates this agreement between my father the governor and myself will be punished, as he has violated our orders. All will be treated alike, be they high or low, rich or poor.

My father the governor and I have agreed that the governor will assist me in upholding the laws of the country and to punish whoever violates this order.

24th Moharram, 1320. (May 3, 1902.)

[SEAL OF THE SULTAN.]

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

On the 26th of June 1903, Birod, a Moro from Parang, with five or six followers killed another Moro at Mr. Charles Schuck's place, Jolo, and carried off a slave girl.

Upon being asked about it by Indanan, he replied that he had killed the man because he was his slave and there are more there he intended to kill at Jolo.

Colonel Wallace, on June 27, called upon Indanan for the surrender of Birod and the slave girl. On the 11th of July, Major Jackson, Eleventh Infantry, commanding in Colonel Wallace's place, called upon the Rajah Muda, the heir apparent (the Sultan was in Singapore), Hadji Butu, prime minister, and Hadji Taib, minister of war, for information as to the action taken in Birod's case; reply was made July 20, that nothing had been done.

On the 26th of August a demand was made at Maibun by Major-General Wood, governor of Moro Province, on the Rajah Muda, to arrest Birod and others implicated with him and produce them in Jolo within five days under a guarantee that they would be tried by Moro law by Moros. Hadji Taib went to Parang to arrest these men and came back September 4, 1903, saying he could not do it. The Sultan asked another opportunity and he induced Indanan to go to Parang with from 300 to 500 men to arrest them. He got one of the companions of Birod and the slave girl, turned them over to the Sultan, who delivered them to the district governor at Jolo September 16, 1903. The companion of Birod was returned to the Sultan for trial by the Moros and the girl was freed and given to her father by the governor of Jolo. It was reported that Birod, Panglima Tahir, and about 40 men are fortified on a hill near Silankan, in Parang. Indanan looted all the houses in that section and was ordered by the governor to return the loot, which has been reported accomplished, but Indanan abandoned the siege on that account.

The Sultan has asked another opportunity to capture these men on the hill, which capture remains unaccomplished to date.

OCTOBER 2, 1903.

It is believed that the Sultan is honest in his efforts to make the capture, but has not the power to do it, and Maharajah Indanan is playing him false, having between 300 and 500 men against 40 on the hill.

JOLO, P. I., *June 27, 1903.*

To Maharaja Indanan, Parang, Greetings:

I look to you who command the Sultan's men to arrest Birod, Sankola, and Padjing and those who were with them, all of them followers of Hadji Panglima Tahir. They went last night to the house of Amlin, near Mr. Schuck's house at Anuling, and killed Amlin and carried off a girl named Sabdia. I expect you to bring the girl and murderers to me before to-morrow night. When the Sultan left here, he asked me to act for him in matters of this kind. Therefore obey this order.

W. M. WALLACE,
Colonel Fifteenth Cavalry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *July 1, 1903.*

To Hadji Panglima Tahir, Parang:

The case of murder and kidnaping committed by your men during the night of June 26 against Moros living on Mr. Schuck's land has, at the urgent request of Hadji Taib, been referred to him for trial. You are hereby notified that hereafter if any outrages are perpetrated by your followers or any other Moros living on Mr. Schuck's land, such case will be investigated and the criminals brought to justice by the United States authorities. The people living on Mr. Schuck's estate are under the protection of the United States Government.

J. B. JACKSON,
Major, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, *July 11, 1903.*

To Dato Raja Mudah, Hadji Butoh, and Hadji Taib, Greetings:

Colonel Wallace wishes to know what you have done in obedience to his order about punishing Birod and others, who committed the murder on Mr. Schuck's plantation, and the return of the girl they abducted.

I request that you answer this at once; I also desire that you come and see me on Monday next for conference.

By order of Major Jackson.

F. C. MARSHALL,
Captain and Adjutant Fifteenth Cavalry, U. S. Army.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

This letter from your son, His Highness the Dato Raja Mudah, Muhamad Mualil Oassit, and from your brother, Hadji Tuib, to Colonel Wallace, governor of Jolo.

We beg to inform you that we can not come on Monday as we have plenty of trouble.

First. Birod's case which we have on hand is not yet settled.

Second. Hadji Taib is very sick; he is not able to move about.

But as soon as Hadji Taib is well and Birod's case is settled, we will go and see you.

Greetings and best wishes to you and a long life.

Twenty-fifth Rabi ALACHIR 1321, July 20, 1903.

CHARLES SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Conversation between the civil governor, Maj. H. L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, and Hadji Butu, the Sultan's prime minister.

JOLO, P. I., *September 11, 1903.*

Q. Any news?—A. The Sultan has returned to Maibun. He has told all of his people that whoever wants to help him to uphold his authority must assist to capture Birod. The chiefs of Parang—Panglima Dammang, Maharajah Indanan, and Hatib Awab—told the Sultan that they would not like that chiefs from other parts should come and help. I went to Look to get Panglima Hassan to help in the capture. When he came he said it is well to let the Parang chiefs try to get Birod, to see what they could do. He said not only the governor, but himself thought Biroa should be punished. If the Parang chiefs can not capture Birod, Hassan will come with all his men. If the Parang chiefs play false to the Sultan, Hassan will help to punish the Parang chiefs. About 500 Moros are fighting Panglima Hadji Tahir; it is said that Panglima Dammang is not helping to fight him. It was at first said that there were about 200 people with Panglima Hadji Tahir on the hill. Hadji Taid called out to them that all those who had nothing to do with the case should leave. Many left, among them Paradji, the son of Panglima Hadji Tahir. This was yesterday. Paradji came to Hadji Taib. The Sultan has said to the people that if Panglima Hadji delivers Birod, the Panglima would be free, otherwise he will be taken also.

Q. How many people are on the hill now?—A. There were about 200 people in the beginning, up to yesterday about 100, now only about 40.

Q. Do you think they will get them?—A. There is only one road on the hill; escape is not probable; there is no water on the hill; they have about five to six days' supply of food and water.

Q. Hadji Tahir has said they had food and water for three months?—A. The people up there were many in the beginning and all of them brought food along; but when they left they took the food away with them.

Q. How many of them have rifles?—A. Every man has a rifle.

Q. How much ammunition?—A. About 40 or 50 rounds each.

Q. Have they any cannon?—A. It is rumored that they have one small iron cannon; it is no good because it can not be trained downhill, it has no carriage.

Q. Is the place fortified?—A. No; but it is a precipice.

Q. What are they doing at the foot of the hill?—A. Waiting for those that have nothing to do with the case to leave; some of them are not blood relation of Panglima Hadji Tahir, and it is expected that they will leave him.

Q. How high is the hill?—A. About 500 feet.

Q. Is it a strong place?—A. Yes; it has no soil, only rock.

Q. How if the troops go to drive them out?—A. Those on the hill would not stand it long.

Q. Are you confident that you can get them yourselves?—A. If the chiefs really mean it, certainly.

Q. Where is the girl?—A. It is said she is also on the hill.

Q. Why did they take her up there?—A. They took a lot of slaves with them to the hill; some are still there, some have run away.

Q. I want you to keep me posted about the affair.

Q. Dato Dakolah had an American horse; he said he was going to give it to Panglima Hassan.—A. Panglima Hassan said in Maibun the other day that he was going to send for it and return it.

Q. What is he waiting for?—A. He has been to Maibun.

Q. What authority has he over the Taglibi people?—A. He has relations over there and power there.

Q. Has he power over those men whom I want there?—A. He can get his relations if they are wanted, but others only by force.

Q. Do the Parang people know that the general has promised that they shall be tried by Moro court?—A. Yes; that is the reason that the people are wild with them, that they will not believe it.

Q. It is easy for me to go there and kill them if I want to?—A. They have been told so, also that if they go into a hole or on a hill nevertheless the Americans will get them. The Sultan told them that the general had pledged his word they should be tried by Moros.

Q. By resisting they expose themselves to get killed.—A. The Sultan has told them so.

Q. It is their own fault if they get killed now.—A. They understand that; their own relations have told them so.

Q. Tell them to surrender, but don't let them escape.

Q. Have you heard who killed the women in Tullai?—A. I heard only that a woman had been killed. Every man tries to hide his bad deeds.

Q. I wish you would come and talk to me so that we get better acquainted with each other.—A. I thank you very much for your encouragement; I like to learn. My family is living in Tullai. I brought them there when the Sultan left for Singapore. I think they are safest there. I would like Moros and Americans to understand each other. I have told the Moro chiefs that the Americans are not only our friends, but our father and mother.

Q. I want you to come to me every day if possible and report the situation. I thank you very much for your coming.—A. I am not a fighting man; more a politician. I try to advise the people, but do not like to mix up in fighting. Whatever you want me to do for you I will do it if you let me know.

Q. I thank you very much.

[Copy.]

The Sultan sends Hadji Taib, Hadji Butu, Habib Mura, and Hadji Tahil to the district govornor to say that he, the Sultan, can not get Hadji Panglima Tahir and the other men who are wanted, because the men the Sultan sends to get them have to return the loot, and the men wanted are on the hill.

Hadji Tahil says the agreement provides that if the Sultan is unable to get criminals wanted by the United States the American Government will assist him. Governor answers in such cases he needs no Moros to help; the troops alone can arrest the people wanted or kill them if they resist. But if arrested by the Americans it will be worse for them than if they gave themselves up.

Sultan complains through Hadji Tahil that the following will not assist him: Dato Joakanain, Jolo Island; Dato Kalbi, Jolo Island; Dato Puyo, Siassi Island; Dato Amil Hussin, Lugus Island; Salib Sakib, Jolo Island.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1903.

A true copy extract.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

This letter from your son, His Highness the Sultan Hadji Mohamed Jamalul Kiram, to his father the governor.

I notify that Hadji Taib gave me your message that you wanted me to say and put into writing one of the two, if I can get Hadji Panglima and Birod or not.

I can not say one of the two things in a hurry, because as yet I have not consulted all my people in Jolo and the islands.

I have not finally settled with them.

If I have done my utmost and they will not obey my orders nor follow my advice, then I will come to you and tell you as to how I think.

I have great confidence in you, and I trust that you will protect me where I have not the power.

Greetings and my best wishes to you.

The 4th day of the Moon Rajab 1321.

E. SCHUCK,
Official Interpreter and Translator.

Received September 25, 1903.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Conversation between the district governor, Major Scott, and the Sultan of Jolo, at the governor's office.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Present: The district governor, the Sultan, Hadji Taib, Hadji Butu, Hadji Mohamed, Habib Mura, Hadji Tahil.

Q. Any change this morning?—A. My intention was to come back directly, but then I did not want to come back without something sure. My heart is with the Americans; there may be a change in governors, but there will never be a change in my sentiments. If it depended only upon myself there would never be bad relations between us; but others are causing the trouble.

Q. How are the people in the country feeling?—A. They feel more assured about you, and that the soldiers do not go out to do them harm.

Q. You seem to have something on your mind?—A. Yes; about my brother Attick. [Sultan shows the governor a letter bearing Sultan's seal and signature.] This seal was stolen from me, and the signature is forged.

Q. What is the meaning of the letter?—A. When Attick came back from Singapore he knew that I had some money outstanding with Maharaja Sarapuddin, of Lugus Island—1,600 pesos. Attick sent this letter, with my seal and forged signature, and got the money from Sarapuddin. [Sultan shows another letter bearing his seal and signature.] This letter is also forged; it was sent by Dato Attick to Katz Brothers, in Singapore. Its purport is to borrow from them 1,200 pesos, but he did not get the money because the firm was suspicious.

Q. Where is Dato Attick now?—A. At Maibun. I am afraid he has made other bad use of my seal.

Q. What use?—A. About Palawan. I have heard that it was said that the Sultan of Brunei has a document from me regarding the sale of Palawan. A messenger from the Sultan of Brunei came to me in Singapore and said that part of Palawan belonged to the Sultan of Brunei, but the Sultan of Brunei would buy my share of that island; somebody wanted to buy the whole island for 4,000,000 pesos. I told the messenger that I did not want to have anything to do with this matter. I heard that the messenger then went to Dato Attick, and I do not know the result. Since I returned to Jolo, and have seen Dato Attick's forgeries, I have suspicions. I told Dato Attick in Singapore not to have anything to do with the messenger of the Sultan of Brunei.

Q. Did Attick steal the seals?—A. Yes.

Q. Where are the seals now?—A. I have them. He got the seals secretly and stamped blank paper with them.

Q. Has he any more of that paper?—A. I don't know; but I am afraid that he gave a document to the messenger of the Sultan of Brunei. I have spoken to Dato Attick about it; he swore he had no more.

Q. If he got your money from Sarapuddin on a forged letter, you can punish him. As to the Palawan affair, if there is anything in it, it will probably reach the governor at Manila, then come to the governor at Zamboanga, and then to me. I will then let you know about it.—A. As to punishment, I can do nothing against my own brother. Our religion does not permit it (called "sumbang").

Q. I understand that Attick confessed to you?—A. No; but the Raja Muda told me.

Q. That Datto Attick wrote these two letters and also to the Sultan of Brunei?—A. Attick told him.

Q. That he has written to the Sultan of Brunei?—A. No; but I suspect him. When Attick returned to Jolo he spoke bad of me. When I returned he got frightened. He had told the people that I would never return.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Q. People from Taglibi say he was from Look.—A. It was the wish of the Taglibi people to put me in bad odor.

Q. Well, what shall I do now, go after Birod? Are all the Moro chiefs afraid of him?—A. I came to hear from you about this.

Q. Sometime ago General Wood sent for him; he gave Rajah Muda five days to get him; before that, in June, Colonel Wallace sent for him. Now we have October. The Sultan promised to get him, if we turn him over to him for trial; that runs now two or three months. About August 28, Rajah Muda promised to get him; Hadji Taib here heard him promise it. The Sultan sent Indanan after him. Indanan did not do anything but steal off innocent people and came back without Birod. I will get him myself.—A. Did the Sultan give it up?

Q. I am getting tired of waiting. I heard that you want to bring him, or do you want me to get him?—A. Is the case absolutely bad?

Q. The case is very bad, as he don't come in. I take some soldiers and a few cannon and get him. A few days I may wait yet; I have some little business here. When I am good and ready I will go out. Yet, if he wants to give up, and will put up a little white flag, I promise not to kill him; if he don't resist or does not run away, I will not hurt him.—A. I am told it is a stronghold.

Q. I don't care about that. We batter it down with a cannon.—A. Does that still hold good, that you would turn him over to Moro justice?

Q. Yes, I promised it, and I am going to keep it.—A. I would stay at Sali's place and send for him, but I can not promise that he comes.

Q. Never mind, then, I get him myself. I am now waiting since June.—A. I think if I would send for him he could come to-night.

Q. If he comes here before I start out, all right. I want those others, too. When I go there, I get them alive or dead. I don't like to kill anybody, but my orders have to be obeyed.—A. I would like to talk to you about something else. Two generals have told me that when slaves run away they would be returned.

Q. I think you are mistaken about that. I was there myself with General Wood. The United States don't recognize slavery. Who was it? General Davis? You certainly are mistaken. In our country we had much trouble ourselves about the slaves; we fought big battles in which more people were killed in one battle than there are in Jolo together. One time we have been savages; we know better now. Russia, England, people that own half of the world and have more than half of all the money and power, have no slaves. They have determined that there be no slaves. I don't recognize slaves; no man can be the property of another, like a horse or cattle. I don't believe that the general promised you to return slaves. My Government would not allow to return a slave.—A. Somebody comes to you to give up his person for a debt. What are you going to do, lose your money, take nothing?

Q. If he has no money to pay, I take his horse or dog. * * * I am careful whom I lend money.—A. In that case I would be ashamed to come here to Jolo and to meet a man that owes me and run away.

Q. I can not see that; they ought to be ashamed of him.

Record of a conversation between the district governor, Major Scott, and the representatives of the Sultan of Jolo, viz, Hadji Butu (prime minister) and Hadji Taib (minister of war), at the governor's office at Jolo.

JOLO, P. I., *October 7, 1903.*

HADJI BUTU. I received a letter from the Sultan and he wishes that I tell the governor all about it.

GOVERNOR. What is it?

HADJI BUTU. Panglima Hassan came from Look to see the Sultan. The Sultan asked him why he had come. Hassan said, we have agreed to get Birod. After Hassan, they all came to Maibun, Panglima Dammang, Panglima Ambutong, and Maharajah Indanan, with their followers. The Sultan asked them, what have you agreed upon and why do you come with so many followers; I asked you to get Birod, that was why you had a conference; now, have you got him? The chiefs answered, the Sultan should not interfere, they would look after it themselves. They said our thoughts are not bad but good; we want to bring peace in the country, then the Sultan can live in peace also. The Sultan replied, that is all right as long as you do good work, but bad work I don't allow. Then Hassan said that he was going to bring Birod. The Sultan asked, why do you go with so many followers, why don't the chiefs go alone; if there are so many men there is likely to be trouble. If you go with such a large number to the governor, he has still more men than you have; if you want to show your greatness, the Americans are greater than you; if you want to show your courage, the Americans are braver than you; if you want to show your

wisdom, the Americans are wiser than you. The chiefs answered, we will think over it, but don't you interfere. When they left, the Sultan told Hadji Taib to go along and see if they did bring Birod to Jolo.

GOVERNOR (to Hadji Taib). Did you see him here?

HADJI TAIB. No; that proves to the Sultan that the chiefs do not keep their word.

GOVERNOR. I am sorry that the Sultan can not get Birod; so I have to go and get him myself.

HADJI BUTU. We are more sorry about it than you are.

GOVERNOR. I think Maharajah Indanan don't want anybody to succeed getting Birod, and that he feels bad that Panglima Hassan should go there for that purpose. I told Hassan that I would give the Moros the chance to do it, but I now find out that they can not do it, so I am going to get him myself. I have no hard feeling toward the Sultan, and I believe he would get Birod if he could, but it is beyond his power.

HADJI BUTU. The Sultan depended upon Hassan's promise; he did not for a moment think that Hassan would break his word.

GOVERNOR. I think Hassan, Indanan, Ambutong, and Dammang don't want to get Birod. Is there anybody else left to do it—I mean of the chiefs?

HADJI BUTU. No; Hassan is the most powerful chief of Look. There are none left in Jolo. Dammang and Indanan are the chiefs in Parang, all other chiefs there follow them.

GOVERNOR. There are only Datos Joakanain and Kalbi left, and they would not go to Parang?

HADJI BUTU. Yes, no one else.

GOVERNOR. Then you acknowledge that the Moros can not get Birod?

HADJI BUTU. It looks like it.

GOVERNOR. Can you suggest anybody else to do it?

HADJI BUTU. No.

GOVERNOR. Then don't talk about it any more.

HADJI BUTU. There are none but the Samals left to do it, and they can not do what the Moros can not.

GOVERNOR. Well, it is my business now to get him. But I want you to give me information where he is. If you have no power to take him, you are able to give me information. I expect every day information from you where he is.

HADJI BUTU. We will do that.

GOVERNOR. I know you can inform me; I am not angry with you that you can not take him, but I shall be angry with you if you do not give me this information.

HADJI BUTU. We will do so if we know.

GOVERNOR. You have to find out.

HADJI BUTU. Habib Mura will send out to-morrow to find out.

HADJI TAIB. As soon as I know where he is I'll tell you about it, and I'll go along with you to get him.

GOVERNOR. I need nobody to go along to get him, but he can go along to show me the road and the place. I have men and cannon enough. You can go and tell him to surrender, that's all. I am going to take all that are aiding and protecting him, and those men who were with him at the murder, and Panglima Hadji Tahir. Everybody who wants to help and aid Panglima Hadji Tahir against me can go there now, I don't care how many there are. But tell the people who do not want to help him to get out of the way, especially women and children; our guns shoot a long way. I don't want to hurt anybody. If I come and they want to surrender, they can hoist a white flag and stop shooting. Don't put up a white flag and shoot afterwards, that ends badly.

Mr. Schuck tells that Panglima Hassan said to him when he left Schuck's place, that he was going straight back to look.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Case of Panglima Dammang and Panglima Ambutong.

Neither a proper investigation nor a trial of justice took place in the following case of Panglima Dammang and Panglima Ambutong: Two carabaos of Dammang strayed to the field of Ambutong and were tied up. Dammang sent some men for his carabaos, and they fired upon Ambutong's men, who defended themselves. The Rajah

Muda sent Hadji Taib and Maharajah Indanan to stop the fighting. Both Panglimas were fined for fighting during the absence of the Sultan, and the fines were confiscated.

Colonel Scott's talk with the Rajah Muda at the latter's house, July 26, 1903.

Q. Now don't tell me about anything, only that which I ask of you, and don't interrupt.—A. I thank you for coming to see me.

Q. I heard that you were sick.—A. I am sick, my hip is all sore.

Q. I came down here with the general and governor of all these islands of Mindanao. The governor wants to see you. This man [interpreter] told me that Hadji Taib told him that you had boils and could not come up if the governor did send for you. Is that true?—A. I have a boil.

Q. Where is it? Let me see it. [Makes examination.] This is all nonsense, you have to get up and come with me. We have no idea of hurting you, but when the governor sends for you you have got to come, and we won't have any nonsense about it at all.—A. The general sent for me twice. I have great respect for him, but was waiting for Hadji Butu.

Q. When the governor sends for you you must come and come right away. You must not send lies to him.—A. Hadji Butu told me the general wanted to see me.

Q. And you did not come, but sent word that you had a boil, when you haven't a boil at all. Now get up and come. Bring some of your men with you, if you want, but come, or I shall have to take you, and I don't want to have to do that.—A. I will go with you. [He calls to a slave to help him.] I will go with you, but I have been very sick.

Q. Come along.—A. If I did not want to pay this respect, it would be very difficult for me to go.

Q. I am glad you have that respect. We have no idea of hurting you at all.—A. If it was not for the respect I have for you, it would be very difficult for me to go, for I am sick. My intention was to go, but I was waiting for Hadji Butu. I thank you for coming to see me. My arms are sore, too. I have the measles.

Q. Measles?—A. Yes, and my bones, too.

Q. Now interpreter, I want you to make this plain to him, that we are not going to hurt him, but that I want him to get up and come with me quickly and quietly. I told you, when I came here, I did not want anybody to break in on me; stop it. Assure him that I have no desire to hurt him, but he must come with me quietly, and tell him it will be very disastrous if he tries to run away.—A. I never had such intention.

Q. I am glad you haven't.—A. I will go.

Q. That's good. Have some of his people get him ready. I only want you to understand the situation.—A. It is not fear at all, and I will visit you also.

Q. Glad of it?—A. It is true that I am sick. I don't make this an excuse for not coming. I was waiting for Hadji Butu, but if it was not you I would not go.

Q. When the governor calls, you must obey at any cost. If the governor tells me to do anything I do it at once, and everybody must do the same. Come without fear; you need have no apprehension.—A. If it was only the Moros who wanted to see me, I would not go, but as it is you and the governor, I will go. I have no reason to be afraid; I have done nothing wrong.

Q. Only that you do not obey the governor.—A. I wanted to go, but I was waiting for Hadji Butu.

Q. Hadji Butu has been there and gone; but there is no use talking any more, let's go. Wait a minute; I want to say something more to you. There are seven men who have been sent for; they have killed a man, the uncle of the girl now in the hands of your people. Interpreter, tell him the whole story. [Interpreter goes over the matter.] Explain to him that the governor is going to allow him to try these men according to the Moro laws. And that if the girl wants to go back to the people where she formerly was she may, or if she wants to stay with the Moros she may stay with them. She can do as she likes.

Here is one of our doctors; let him examine you. Doctor, see if the Rajah Muda has boils. [Doctor's examination revealed nothing but a scarred, skinny hip.] Now we'll go. [Party started, and Marquez, the interpreter from Siassi, cautioned that it would be well to be very careful, indicating that the Rajah Muda's men were on the edge.]

TALK AT THE CAMP WHEN THE PARRY ARRIVED.

Q. Now, in regard to the demand of $1,000 from Ambutong. After he [Rajah Muda's representative, Habib Mura] was told that he (Ambutong) did not have $1,000, he demanded $100. This amount was paid. Ambutong thinks he has been

cheated, and has asked the protection of the United States. What do you say, Rajah Muda?—A. Dammang's two carabaos ran over to Ambutong's field, and Ambutong's man, Abdula, tied them up. When Dammang met Abdula he told him that one of the carabaos belonged to him, and that that other buffalo belonged to Hadji Agrul. Abdula said, if one belongs to Agrul we will have to have a talk about this. Then Dammang's man, Kalikan, shot at Abdula's son and two others.

Q. Tell him to give everything in detail.—A. After that the fighting commenced. While they were fighting I sent Hadji Taib and Maharajah Indanan to stop it. I was in Jolo at the time, but these men had stopped the fight when I returned. Hadji Taib told Ambutong to put up security to come in for trial. When the bail had been put up, Hadji Taib told them to come in on Saturday. On Saturday Dammang came in. Ambutong sent only a message. Then Dammang said it is difficult to have trial when only one party is present. It is customary that when a person writes a letter he is answered by a letter, and so a letter was sent back to him telling him to come back next day; Indanan was told the same thing. Indanan came in next day according to agreement, and then the Rajah Muda sent for Hadji Taib to have a conference to determine what kind of a sentence they should give Ambutong. They did not decide the matter that night. Then Indanan went home and the matter was put into Hadji Taib's hands to settle. Then Indanan said that they all agreed that he and Ambutong should be punished for fighting during the absence of the Sultan, and they were punished for this. It is an ancient custom, that when the Sultan tells his people not to fight that they shall obey him; thus Ambutong was sentenced to pay 1,000 pesos for violating the Sultan's law. Then Rajah Muda sent Bahora, Moral, and Joji to Ambutong and informed him he was fined 1,000 pesos, and Ambutong submitted to the judgment; they (the messengers) returned and stated Ambutong submitted. It is not a new custom that when the Sultan leaves his country he gives orders that no one shall fight during his absence. This order was disobeyed. It is customary to punish them with a fine of 1,000 pesos when they disobey this order. Ambutong was not punished for fighting, but was sentenced because he disobeyed the Sultan's order. When the Sultan sent to Ambutong to collect this fine Ambutong named a day when he would pay it. He told them to come back in a week, and when the week was over Rajah Muda sent Habib Mura to Ambutong. Ambutong told Habib Mura that he would bring in the money on Thursday, but only 500 pesos. Thursday he did not come, nor did he send the money. Rajah Muda then sent Pakeni out as his representative to Ambutong, and when Pakeni arrived at Ambutong's place he did not get any money. [Correction—Mahari also went with Pakeni to get the money.]

MAHARI TELLS HIS STORY ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED WHEN HE GOT TO AMBUTONG'S PLACE.

Ambutong told him that it had been agreed that he was to pay his fine by giving up his bail (the chattels already delivered). Then Mahari returned to the Rajah Muda and told him that Ambutong said the bail was to satisfy the fine. Dato Pakeni returned to Ambutong and told him the bail would not satisfy the fine, and Ambutong asked how much more would be necessary, besides the security already up, to satisfy the fine. The Rajah Muda then said that he told Pakeni the former agreement was that Ambutong was to pay the 1,000 pesos, and that he was trying to prevent a fight, but that it appeared that Ambutong wanted a fight. Pakeni said, if that is the case I will go back and ask him again if he will pay the 1,000 pesos. Then Ambutong asked Pakeni if the bail would be returned if he paid the fine; that Doctor Saleeby had told him it would be. Dato Pakeni went back and told the Rajah Muda about it, and up to this time the Rajah Muda is waiting for his 1,000 pesos, and I don't know what arrangement has been made since about it.

The Rajah Muda said he had not been paid even a cent of the fine; that he has heard that Hadji Taib told Ambutong, however, that the fine would be satisfied by the bail.

Q. What was the bail, did you say?—A. One gun, 2 horses, and 1 cannon; I did not even get a cent of money. I have been waiting for him to pay the 1,000 pesos. Ambutong changed his judge; he changed to Hadji Taib, so now the case is in Hadji Taib's hands, and if Ambutong pays the 1,000 pesos the bail will be returned to him. Doctor Saleeby told Ambutong that the bail had been divided up between different parties; that is, the 1 gun, 2 horses, and 1 cannon. The reason the case has not been settled is because Hadji Taib has said the bail would be accepted for the fine.

Q. What Ambutong told about paying the security, etc., is it not true?—A. I don't know any more about the case, for I only heard about it yesterday.

Q. When did this occur?—A. Last moon.

Q. I don't understand this custom, about one man trying a case and then another

man trying it—a change of judges. Who had a right to try Ambutong?—A. When the Sultan is not here, Rajah Muda is the judge; Hadji Taib has the right to be present.

Q. What righs has Hadji Taib to change a sentence imposed by your representative?—A. Hadji Taib did not change the sentence, but Ambutong paid the bail over to him.

Q. What were these articles of bail?—A. [Contradiction.] Four gongs, 5 horses, 2 guns, 1 native cannon, 1 boat, another small cannon, named "Itum."

Q. How does it differ from a lantaka? Where are these things now? Have you got them all?—A. Some Indanan has. Indanan has them in Sandakan. If the bail had been turned over to me I would have returned everything. The bail is not in my hands.

Q. That does not answer my question, I want to know where all this stuff is.—A. Hadji Taib has 1 gun. Indanan has 2 gongs, 1 gun, 1 lantaka, and 1 boat.

Q. Account for it all.—A. The cannon called "Itum" is still with Ambutong.

Q. There are one or two points I want to clear up. I understand sentence was passed by Hadji Taib.—A. Indanan and Hadji Taib pronounced sentence.

Q. What investigation did they make into it?—A. They knew all about it.

Q. That does not answer my question. What investigation did they make? I want to know how they tried the case.—A. They knew that there was a fight, and that there was blame on both sides.

Q. How did they know there had been fighting?—A. There had been shooting; some men had been killed and some wounded.

Q. Be careful what you say, I want to get at the bottom of this. How did you know they were fighting, that there was shooting; did you make a regular trial of it?—A. They have been tried, for it is customary if they disobey the Sultan's order, they shall be punished for disobeying.

Q. By his own statement Dammang's man shot Abdula's son. Both these men can not be in the wrong; one is in the wrong and the other right.—A. The Sultan had issued an order that they must not fight during his absence, and they did fight, but for this they have not been fined; it was because they disobeyed the Sultan's order.

Q. When there is a fight made against a man, if he is not in the wrong, he can not stand and be shot—he has got to fight back. What do you do then? Do you fine them both?—A. Ambutong says that Dammang began the shooting, and Dammang says that Ambutong began it, so we fine them both.

Q. When what you have said is written out and will be official and I shall ask Ambutong about it when he comes to Jolo.—A. Dato, according to you, the man who fires the first shot should be punished, but the man who in return to this shot defends himself should not be punished. Is that it?

Q. Ask Hadji Taib, who has heard all that has been said here, if it is true or not true.—A. What the dato said is true, answered Taib.

Q. I won't detain you any more to-night. I thank you very much for coming up here, and hope you will feel better to-morrow.—A. I thank you for treating me like your son.

Q. I think we are going to live very well together.—A. I think so, too, only you do not accept me as your son.

Q. I feel very well toward you.—A. My love for you is greater than your love for me.

Q. I want you to look upon me as a father, and I want the good will of all the Moros.—A. If you really love me like a father, as you are now governor of Jolo, if I do anything wrong you will tell me?

Q. That is just what I am doing to-night. Ambutong told me his story. I did not accept his story as a fact. I came here to hear your side of it. I want to know the truth of it, and the longer you deal with us the more you will know that we only want what is just and right. You will find when we say we will do a thing we will do it, no matter who stands in the way, and all we want is the truth.—A. What I have said is true, God willing.

Q. I believe you have told the truth, so far as you are concerned. I believe the more we know each other the better we will get along. When you come to Jolo I want you to come to see me, and when you get into trouble I want you to come to me. He must only tell me what is true; lies will not do at all. We must talk straight to each other. Whenever there is trouble, tell him to come to me; he will get well quicker that way.

The Sultan, September 2, 1903, stated that he had given instructions to cause the bail to be returned to Ambutong and his fine remitted.

A true copy.

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Investigation in connection with suspicion of stealing slaves from Mindanao, the apprehension of Selungan, and return of certain people stolen from Mindanao.

Two Moros, Pablo and Sampang, came to me and stated that they were stolen by Selungan and Tuan Akir at Cotabato, and were sold with 5 others to Tuan Akir, who lives at Wuolo, near Maibun. They escaped, and left Kauiag, Tabauan, Inug, Dalidai, a girl, and Kapungpung, also a girl, with Tuan Akir at Wuolo. They were brought to Jolo in two boats (22 persons in all) when the present rice crop was about 2 inches high (i. e., May or June). Twelve of the 22 were stolen from Cotabato; the rest from other places. They stated there was another man named Kauiag, who escaped and was with the soldiers at Siassi. I understand he is with Hadji Usman, the interpreter at Siassi.

A girl named Isnai is on the island of Siassi.
A girl named Rambuna is on the island of Tapul.
A girl named Ongnai is at Buol, in Look.
Pangna Muttu and Lansagar are in Look.
The others are scattered about.

* * * * * * *

Akir was arrested but denied the theft of these people, stating these men lied, and that he never heard of the people mentioned by them as living with him; that he bought Pablo, Sampang, and the Kauiag, who escaped over a year ago.

On investigation by the commanding officer (Major James), Tuan Akir was released. This will destroy all chance of recovering the 5 people said to be at his house, as on his return home they will be sent away from there. Enough evidence can be obtained against him for his illegal acts in Mindanao from Pablo, Sampang, Kauiag, at Siassi, and the girl Rambuna in Tapul, who, I understand, is married to a Chinaman.

September 24, 1901.

W. H. SAGE,
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, Adjutant.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Examination of Pablo, a Moro boy, by Major James, Twenty-third Infantry, at Jolo, September 24, 1901.

Q. What is your name?—A. Pablo.

Q. Who brought you to this island?—A. Selungan.

Q. Where from? State all the circumstances.—A. From Cotabato. Cotabato is my home. I was walking about in a jungle very close to Cotabato, some one called out to me to wait; I waited; three men came up and caught hold of me and tied my hands behind my back and took me to a small boat, and I was then taken to a large boat that brought me to Jolo Island. Eleven besides myself were brought to this island as slaves—3 women and 3 children (females), 6 males (2 boys and 4 grown men), all were brought from near Cotabato; we were so brought a long time ago; I don't know how long; when we came the rice was very small (note by interpreter: This must have been about end of May or beginning of June last). We landed at Parang; when we landed at Parang we were at once bought by Akir, who took us to Wuolo—12 in all. We came from Cotabato and landed at Patotol, where 8 were sold; from Patotol we left for Parang; Selungan met Akir and asked him to sell the slaves; there were 12 slaves then; we were all taken to Wuolo by Akir, who sold some of them, 6 (3 women and 1 girl child, 1 man, and 1 boy). One woman was sold in Tapul; 1 girl child was sold in Siassi; 1 woman, 1 man, and 1 boy were sold in Look; 1 young girl was sold at Bual. One grown-up boy escaped over to the town of Siassi (we landed in the town of Siassi, and this boy escaped there).

Q. Did you and this man with you escape together?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. Does not know when; there were 3 of them who escaped; it was five nights ago; we have been at this place for five nights.

Q. How many slaves were brought to this island on the boat with you?—A. Twenty-three; some slaves, 4 in number (2 men and 2 small girls), were sold in Basilan.

Q. Do you know where any of the slaves sold in this island are; if so, where, giving number?—A. Umpung bought 1 small girl and 3 men in Patotol; Albi, of Patotol, bought 4 men; Zambano, a woman, was sold to a Chinaman in Tapul, she is living

with him as his wife; Tin Kun, of Siassi, bought Isinia, a small girl; Lansagan, a woman, Muttun, a boy, and Upangua, a man, were sold in Look; Ongai, a young girl, was sold in Bual, I do not know who bought her; Kauiag, a grown-up boy, is now in the custody of the Americans at Siassi, nothing more; Dalidai, a young woman, Kapungpung, a girl child, and Inug, a man, and Tabauan, a boy, and Kauiag, a boy (called Untung, because there are two of this name), these are in Wuolo, near Maibun. This is all I know.

Q. Do you think you could find these persons at Wuolo if I send you with some soldiers to find them to-morrow?—A. Yes; if they hide them I won't be able to find them.

Note.—Chinaman mentioned in Tapul is named Paah.

Second examination of Pablo, by Major James, Twenty-third Infantry, at Jolo, September 24, 1901.

AKIR, having been arrested in Tullai, being present.

Q. Do you recognize this man [pointing at Akir]?—A. Yes.

Q. Is he the man that brought you from Mindanao to this island?—A. Yes.

Q. When?—A. I arrived in Jolo about six months ago.

Q. What did Akir do with you when you arrived?—A. I was taken to his house and I was told to work in his house.

Q. Did Akir steal you from Mindanao?—A. Yes.

Q. This man Akir also took Sampang from Mindanao at the same time he took you?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Selungan with this man Akir at the time he brought you from Mindanao?—A. Selungan came first; they did not come together; Selungan returned first, but Akir returned afterwards.

Q. Did you escape from this man Akir when you escaped and came here?—A. Yes.

Q. He, Akir, did not buy you as a slave from your owner?—A. No.

Q. Then he stole you?—A. Yes.

Q. He, Akir, did not buy Sampang from his owner?—A. No.

Q. Then he stole him?—A. Yes.

Q. He, Akir, had Sampang as a slave at his house?—A. Yes.

Q. Did Akir bring Sampang to Jolo Island from Mindanao at the same time he brought you?—A. Yes; in one boat.

Memoranda in regard to this examination.—Of boy Pablo, on September 25, 1901, Mr. Charles Schuck, interpreter, told me on this day, September 25, 1901, at about the time I released Tuan Akir, that Pablo said at first that the occurrence of his being brought down from near Cotabato was three months ago, then he said it was six months ago, then he said it was a year ago, then he said he did not know when it was.

W. H. W. JAMES,
Major, Twenty-third Infantry.

Examination of Akir by Major James on September 24, 1901.

Q. Was this boy a slave of yours and did he escape from you a few days ago [pointing at Pablo]?—A. Yes.

Q. How did you get him as a slave?—A. He was sold to me in Taluk Sangai in Mindanao.

Q. When?—A. A little under two years ago.

Q. Did you not catch and steal this boy in Mindanao?—A. No, I would not steal a fowl, much less a boy. I had an American flag given me by the governor of Siassi, and besides that I had a letter from the Sultan.

Examination of the boy Pablo by Capt. W. H. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry.

Q. What are the names of these people who are in Wuolo?—A. Dalidai, Kapungpung, Inug, Tabauan, and Kauiag, also called Untung. When Akir left Mindanao he was pursued by the Americans, but escaped. Selungan is related to Akir; so I thought it made no difference when I said I was in Selungan's boat instead of in Akir's.

Q. How long ago was it?—A. We were fifteen days on the voyage; I do not know how long ago.
Q. Was it this year or last year?—A. This year, the rice was still small.
Q. Did you live in Cotabato?—A. Close to the town of Cotabato.
Q. Do you know of soldiers there?—A. Yes.
Q. Do you know the name of any officer?—A. Yes; the name is governor, but I have never been to his house.
Q. Were you there when the Moros fired at some soldiers?—A. No; afterwards. I was there when some of Dato Piang's men fired on the Americans. I ran away with Piang's men.
Q. How many people were taken from Cotabato when you were taken?—A. Twelve.
Q. Who is in Cotabato that knows you?—A. Dato Piang. I am his slave and live close to his house. I was taken while out in the jungle; some others told me they were taken while fishing.
Q. If we write to Dato Piang can he tell us when you were taken?—A. Yes. Before Dalidai was taken she was living with an American at Cotabato as his wife.

Examination of Sampang by Capt. W. H. Sage, Twenty-third Infantry, on September 24, 1901, at Jolo.

Q. When you came down how many people were in the boat with you?—A. Twelve, including me.
Q. How many boats came down?—A. Two together.
Q. Was Selungan in one boat?—A. Yes.
Q. What are the names of the people now in Wuolo?—A. Kauiag is one.
Q. Where were you captured?—A. In Cotabato. I knew Pablo there. There were 3 children, 1 young woman, and 1 man who are now at Wuolo.
A true copy.

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Government House, North Borneo,
Sandakan, August 17, 1903.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose an order of banishment of 6 persons—Sulus—who are disturbing the peace of this State.
2. Only 4 of these persons are sent by this steamer—the other 2 being uncaptured.
3. One of these men, Habib Muda, is an emissary of the Sultan of Jolo (Sulu). Another, Dato Timbang, is a native chief, who for years has been paid a salary of $40 per mensem in Sandakan to guard the interests of Sulus, and who has betrayed his trust.
4. It has been amply proved against these persons that they levy a toll on all natives who come to Sandakan, giving the sultan and the governor of North Borneo as their authorities.
5. The timely presence in Sandakan of Mariano—your chief in Cagayan, Sulu—enabled my officers to run these men for inflicting a fine of $210 for a case tried in Cagayan, for levying poll tax on the occupants of incoming boats and for keeping slaves from Palawan.
6. In these circumstances I banish them, and if they return to this State they will be imprisoned for life
7. I trust that you will not object to my repatriation of them, and I feel sure that if they are closely watched they will settle down as quiet inhabitants.
8. I have informed Mariano that no taxes or duties are levied on the natives of American possessions trading with this State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. Birch, *Governor.*

The Military Governor of Jolo, Southern Philippines.

A true copy.

H. L. Scott,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

Banishment proclamation 1901, section 3.

ORDER OF BANISHMENT.

Whereas on the 12th day of August, 1903, a warrant was issued by the governor for the arrest of the persons named in the annexed schedule on the ground that there is reasonable cause for believing that the banishment from the State of the said persons is necessary for the safety, peace, or welfare of the State.

Now, it is hereby ordered by the governor that the said persons be, and are hereby, banished from the State forever.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1903.

E. W. BIRCH, *Governor.*

Schedule.—Habib Muda, Dato Timbang, Sarib Jarat, Hadji Husman, Usup Balang, Najila.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

[Copy.]

U. S. S. ALBAY,
Jolo, Jolo Island, P. I., February 14, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to conditions found in the northeastern part of this island. Upon the arrival at Tulian, Tulian Island, the natives seemed friendly and the Dato Unding called on board and reported everything quiet. He flies the American flag. The natives in Eastern district met us in force and were prepared for preventing a landing. I landed and called a headman to me, and asked him why they were so unfriendly. They replied that they supposed we were Spanish and wanted trouble. The Moros were informed that the *Albay* was American and that we had conquered the Spanish and that they must be friendly. Next morning several shots were fired at the ship; no damage was done, and I went ashore with armed boat's crew and sent for Dato Palawan, the chief of the unfriendly contingent. His son came down with strong force and said, upon being questioned, that the firing was done by some bandits or bad men, and that no more firing would be allowed. I showed them the action of the guns and they seemed much pleased, and granted that it was much better to have peace. As they were told many great forces would be sent against them if they wanted war; from further talks with the dato's brother and chief men, it is hardly probable that any further trouble will be had. The intention of surveying and placing of signals was explained to them and they promised not to molest working parties or signals.

Further particulars will be reported as learned.

Very respectfully,

J. E. WALKER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. ARMY,
Island of Jolo, P. I.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from H. O. Dunn, lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. Frolic, to Col. W. M. Wallace, U. S. Army, dated Jolo, Jolo Island, February 26, 1903.

[Copy.]

In answer to your letter of February 26 I have the honor to make the following statement regarding the Moro attack upon the *Frolic's* surveying party near Maibun on February 24.

I inclose the statement of Lieutenant Jones, U. S. Navy, who was in charge of the party, which gives a detailed account of the whole affair.

There is no doubt in my mind that the attack was an organized and nearly successful effort to destroy the party in question.

I have on board for safe keeping a Moro witness named Panding, who swears that the following-named Moros are implicated in the matter, the first named being the leader, viz, Abou Bakal (Sultan's brother-in-law), Bariowa, Tassam, and Usam. This witness also swears that Hadji Taib threatened him with death unless he, the said Panding, feigned madness when delivered on board the *Frolic*. This to confirm the story that they were chasing and shooting at him instead of the surveying party.

Letter from H. O. Dunn, U. S. Navy, commanding U. S. S. Frolic, to Col. William M. Wallace, U. S. Army, dated Maibun, Sulu, P. I., March 15, 1903.

I have the honor to submit for your investigation the case recently withdrawn from Judge Powell's jurisdiction concerning the attack of certain Moros against the survey party of the U. S. S. *Frolic* near Maibun, Sulu, on February 24, 1903.

In addition to the facts set forth at length in my letter of February 26, reporting the matter to you, I have to add the inclosed supplementary statement of Lieutenant Jones, marked "A."

The names of the Moros given in Lieutenant Jones's statement were derived from the erstwhile prisoner Panding. The parties named were without doubt among the attacking mob, but I regret to say that Lieutenant Jones can not identify them, owing to the general similarity of Moros and the distance they were from him in the crowd.

Letter from Lieut. L. B. Jones, U. S. Navy, to the commanding officer, Jolo, dated February 24, 1903.

I have to report that a surveying party under my command, while on shore carrying on the survey work of this harbor as projected on board this vessel, were attacked by an armed band of natives, variously estimated in number between one and two hundred.

A hill about 2 miles to the north and east of the Sultan's house, on which was located one of the main triangulation signals, was about to be occupied, and the party, consisting of Midshipman Finney, 4 men, and a native boy from Jolo as an interpreter, all armed with revolvers except the interpreter, had ascended nearly to the top of the hill when a commotion was noticed at the foot—men yelling frantically, said by the interpreter to be a "call to arms," and others coming in from various directions.

The men were armed with rifles, spears, and bolos. On account of this hostile demonstration, and the limited number of our party, it was deemed advisable to abandon the station and move in the direction of Maibun.

We had no sooner started than the whole party hastened to cut off our retreat and fired two shots, which passed over our heads. They then started for us in a body, on the run, performing what appeared to be a war dance, waving their arms and spears in the air, and yelling at the tops of their voices. The situation then seemed to be extremely desperate, and I gave the order "double time" before they came within range of our revolvers, and we beat a hasty retreat toward Maibun. They continued the chase about a mile, firing in all four shots.

On our way back to Maibun the country seemed to have been thrown into a state of excitement; men were hurrying from the fields, and the "call to arms" seemed to have passed in all directions. This "call" could be heard faintly from the direction of the hill even when we approached the town.

When we descended the hill another party appeared coming down the hill, and these men must either have lived on the hill or gone up the other side.

The whole affair seemed to be a determination on the part of the leaders that we were not to be allowed in that country.

We passed many natives working in the fields and others on the trails without exciting any commotion until we arrived at the base of the hill, and the "call to arms" was apparently started by one man who afterwards assumed the leadership of the force. I endeavored to get the interpreter to communicate with this man, but he said he was afraid of him.

This became a matter of very serious importance in the prosecution of our work, as it is evidently the intention that we are not to go into certain parts of the coun-

try, unless with a force sufficient to overpower the natives, and I am certain that our party would have been cut to pieces had it not been for our prompt retreat in reaching an escaping trail before they could cut us off.

U. S. S. FROLIC, *Maibun, Jolo.*

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from L. B. Jones, lieutenant, U. S. Navy, to the commanding officer.

U. S. S. FROLIC,
Maibun, Jolo, P. I., March 14, 1903.

In connection with my letter of February 24, giving a detailed account of the Moro attack upon the working party under my command on that day, I have the honor to add the following supplementary statement:

From an examination of the Moro prisoner Panding, delivered on board this ship by the Sultan of Jolo, I obtained information which leads me to believe that Panding was a spectator and not a participant in the attack. He stated that he saw the following-named Moros in that attacking party: Abou Bakal, Bariowa, and Tassam, the last two having rifles. He had not lost his wife, children, nor parents by cholera, but that they were alive at the time of his arrest; nor was he chased by anybody, but arrived on the scene after hearing rifle shots. He was told to act crazy while on board the *Frolic* on pain of death.

Owing to the general resemblance of Moros, the large number in the attacking party, and their distance, I am sure that I would not be able to identify any of the above-named men as participants. Panding, whom I understand is one of the Sultan's slaves, from his bearing and manner aboard ship and the statements he made at various times, impresses me with his truthfulness, and I am led to believe that he is a harmless creature on whom the whole affair has been thrown.

* * * * * * *

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Letter from Chinese traders of Parang to Major Sweet, the governor of Jolo, dated September 27, 1900.

[Extract copy.]

After you left Parang for Jolo, the Dato Rajah Muda came to Parang and collected from us the undermentioned cash and sundries: Lim Ah Seng, $10; Yap Ghee, $10; Yap Kim Sui, $10; Lim Phoo, $10; Tan Ho, $10; Sah Bee, $5; Yap Khan, $10; Koh Keo Chian, $10; Chong Kham, $10; Lim Kok, $5; Yap Tiong Yong, $10; and sundries amounted to $47. Total amount of cash and sundries was $147, which he said he collected for the purpose of government, for not burning our houses. We made inquiry and found that the Dato Rajah Muda collected the amount for his own use.

We beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servants,

LIM AH SENG (his x mark); YAP KHAN (Chinese signature); YAP GHEE (Chinese signature); KOH KEO CHIAN (his x mark); KAP KIM SUI (his x mark); CHONG KHAM (his x mark); LIM PHOO (his x mark); LIM KOK (his x mark); TAN HO (his x mark); YAP TIONG YONG (his x mark); SAH BEE (his x mark).

* * * * * * *

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Copy of letter from Second Lieut. C. J. Nelson, Seventeenth Infantry, provost-marshal at Jolo, Jolo Island, P. I., to the adjutant, Jolo, P. I., dated Jolo, Jolo Island, P. I., November 5, 1901.

* * * The following-named city employees, namely, Saidemon, Jumah, Mohamed, Hamed, Jayman, Hejamang, Tambe, Hematale, Assibe, Jahnani, Yeula, Hekien, Nemahang, have complained that they have been fined $25 by the Sultan of Jolo for not taking part in his recent war. The men at the time were regularly employed by the city, and state that they had no desire to give up their positions to fight. They also state that they have been notified that if the fine is not paid that property belonging to them and their relatives at Tapul will be seized.

I respectfully request that some action be taken to prevent the payment of the above fine or seizure of property.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Hadji Taib's statement.

The reason why Dato Amilhussin fined Maharajah Sarapuddin is, that somebody told Amilhussin the Sultan had ordered Sarapuddin to kill Amilhussin and had given him his, the Sultan's, barong, "palanchi," for this purpose. Both the Sultan and Sarapuddin say this is not true; yet Amilhussin has fined Sarapuddin 4 head of cattle and 1 Colt's repeating gun. (About April 1.)

Dugusan and Iman Mohamad, Amilhussin's men went to Amilhussin's house; on their return they met Sarapuddin's brother Attang (?) cutting wood, and killed him. This occurred on the 10th of the moon Hadji 1319 (20th March, 1902). It was reported to Amilhussin, who said he would investigate the matter, but has done nothing in the case.

In the beginning of the moon Hadji (before the murder) Hadji Taib went to Lugus and Tapul with the Sultan's order that the people should come to Maibun to work on the road from Maibun to Buolo. The people said that they would come as soon as they had finished their work in the fields. The Tapu people did come. But Dato Amilhussin told his people not to go, and Sarapuddin is afraid to take his people to Maibun on this account.

Notes.—The man mentioned to have been killed was not the brother but a distant cousin of Sarapuddin.

Cattle and other property seized by both sides was ordered to be returned and peace enjoined. Persons implicated in the murder were ordered to be brought to Jolo for trial (Moro court).

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Massin, Captain Chino, Parang (Konawai).

FEBRUARY 11, 1903.

At 4 a. m., Tuesday, two fire balls were thrown on the top of the roof of Massin's house, on Chinese pier, at Konawai.

Moro Chief Sarabi has a market place. The Chinese rented places in that market and sold their goods there, but Sarabi killed a slave in the market and since then the Moros did not go to that market. For that reason the Chinese left Sarabi's market and went to Panglima Dammang's market. Sarabi warned them three days before the fire that if they did not return to his market he would burn their houses. All Chinese shops were destroyed by fire and 24,000 pesos' worth of goods burned or looted.

Sarabi, Selungun, Powaki, and Dato Namli were leaders of the Moros present at the affair. Thirty-nine Chinamen lived in Parang—8 families.

February 15, 1903, Powaki, Selungun, and Sarabi were surrendered at Jolo and were placed in confinement awaiting trial.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Panglima Amsali's statement.

JOLO, *August 7, 1903.*

Dato Tambutong sent Padjinji Limaung, Usub, Asanul, Mohamed, Hadjebun, and Habebun with rifles to collect $100 from Panglima Amsali, in Pangutaran. They said that the dato ordered them to collect this fine because some of the Moro women in Pandokan married Filipinos in Tullai, which was in violation of his order to the panglima, viz, "not to allow Moro women to marry Filipinos." The panglima says that he forbade all his people to marry Filipinos, but that the women in question escaped to Tullai and got married to Filipinos there. The messengers of the dato threatened to tie up the panglima and loot his house if he refused to pay the fine, so he paid it. The people of Pandokan hold a letter of protection from the United States Government. Many people of Pandokan have deserted their homes because they are afraid of the dato.

A true extract copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Report of Second Lieut. E. J. Ely, Fifteenth Cavalry, provost marshal, Jolo, to the adjutant, post of Jolo, dated August 27, 1903.

[Extract copy.]

I have the honor to report that one "Charlie," Chinese interpreter, has reported to me that a Chinaman, "Oh Ping," having visited the village of Paticol, island of Jolo, for the purpose of making certain purchases from natives of that village, was arrested by Dato Joakanain, and forced to serve as a slave, and is still held in bondage by the said dato.

* * * * * * *

Oh Ping has since been recovered and released by the governor of Sulu.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *September 5, 1903.*

The Moro Tangoa of Pandukan Island borrowed a gong from a Chino called Batu of Tullai (Jolo) while the latter was staying at Pandukan. Before he returned the gong the Chino left Pandukan. Then the Moro Lisang of Pandukan claimed the gong and wanted to take it away from Tangoa, saying that it was his gong and that he had pawned it to a Chino. Kim, the father of Tangoa, said that they could not give up the gong, as Tangoa had borrowed it from the Chino Batu; that they must inform the latter and that Lisang should come back after three days. Kim sent a messenger to the Chino Batu, who returned with Batu's answer, that if Tangoa gave up the gong he would have to pay him, Batu, 100 pesos. Then Lisang came and tried to take the gong by force. In order to avoid a fight, Kim said: "I shall take the gong to your (Lisang's) house to-night." Kim then went to Nakib Hajim and laid the case before him; the nakib said: "This is not just; I shall see Lisang about it." But Lisang would not obey the nakib, and said that Kim had agreed to give up the gong to him, Lisang. Kim and Tangoa left Pandukan that same night for Tullai and returned the gong to the Chino Batu. The next day Lisang burnt the house of Kim in Pandukan. Kim and Tangoa say that they are afraid to return to Pandukan because Lisang has said that he would kill them.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1903.

Complaint of the Filipino Mauricio Maigui, living in Tullai. His wife is called Veronica, alias Parrang. Nabia is the sister of Veronica. Aki is the husband of Veronica. Aki and his wife Nabia live in the village of Oh, on the island of Pandukan.

Nabia came to Tullai and took her sister Veronica for a visit to Pandukan; her husband, Maigui, gave her 10 gantas of rice and $5 for expenses. After they had been about half a month with her sister, they took her to Pangutarang under the pretext that she should see some friends there. When her husband, Maigui, came to Pandukan he did not find his wife there and had to follow her to Pangutarang. When he arrived there his wife's relations refused to let her go, saying that the dato had given orders that no Moro women should marry Filipinos. Although Veronica wanted to follow her husband her relations refused to let her go, threatening that they would cut her in halves and send one half with her husband and keep the other half there.

After some talk the sister of Veronica told Maigui "it is customary that whoever marries one of our family has to pay a dowry of $400, but, as it is you, we will be satisfied with $200." Maigui refused to pay; then Panglima Amsani came and said that he would settle the case; he told Maigui to pay $120. Maigui had pity with his wife, so he said he would go back to Jolo and get the money; but after all he could get only $105 and made up the other $15 by giving a golden watch chain, which is to be redeemed by him as soon as he has earned enough money.

Mauricio Maigui has a marriage certificate to show that he is legally married to Veronica.

Veronica claims to be born a Moro, but to have grown up in Jolo town, having been sold to Jolo when a very small child. She was baptized by an English priest in Sandakan when she visited that place.

Veronica is now at Jolo with her husband (October 19, 1903).

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *October 13, 1903.*

The Moro Halidain, his wife Ilad, and two other Moro women came to the governor and complained that Oto Basaluddin is going to fine 7 of them 105 pesos each for enticing his slave to run away. Halidain and his wife further state that Hadji Tahir is keeping them at his house because Oto Basaluddin is accusing them of being implicated in the theft of his rings; further that Oto Basaluddin accuses 7 of them to be implicated in this theft.

The governor replied that he would not permit anybody to be punished for matters pertaining to slavery. As to the case of theft, this had been turned over to Hadji Tahir for trial, and if the latter saw fit to detain any or all of them at his house until the case was settled, he could do so.

A true extract copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *October 15, 1903.*

Habib Mura tells the governor that he wishes to make his home in Matanda, about 2 miles west of Jolo town, on the seashore, so as to be near the Americans. He says he used to live in Maibun; is one of the Sultan's advisors, and has a large house in Maibun; the Rajah Muda and Dato Attick are bad, and even the Sultan. Therefore he wants to get away from Maibun and live under American protection. He requests the governor to give him a letter of protection and promises to do nothing wrong; says if he lives at Matanda many of the hill people will come to him to get away from the chiefs.

He says Hadji Butu also removed from Maibun to Tullai (Jolo) because he feels more safe in the latter place.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

JOLO, P. I., *October 18, 1903.*

Mr. Charles Schuck, interpreter, reports:

On October 11 Junaidi and his little son were returning from Liddung (Jolo Island, near Maibun) market. He had five head of cattle with him. When in Karawan, on Bud Mabingkang, he was attacked by a party of thieves—Janjani, Sakili, the son of Kaul and the son of Ahlam, who live near Liddung and are followers of the Dato Rajah Muda. Junaidi received several wounds in standing off the theives.

Junaidi is the cousin of Angkaia, headman at Tando Patong, near Maibun. The following day Angkaia and his followers, together with followers of Maharajah Indanan, went out to arrest the thieves. They attacked the house and wounded four persons, who then surrendered. Sakili's father put up 105 pesos bail. The real thieves, however, had escaped and gone to the Rajah Muda for protection. The latter has furnished them Mauser rifles to resist Angkaia. Sakili is a notorious thief and robber, but enjoys the protection of the Rajah Muda.

The case is now in the hands of Hadji Taib and Indanan.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Statement.

Five horses were stolen from the isolation corral, Jolo, Jolo, P. I., about June 28, 1903; 3 were recovered by a display of force, General Wood's expedition, August 30, 1903, at Taglibi, and one horse was recovered at Seit Lake, August 30, 1903.

Dato Dakolah had one government horse which he failed to turn in. A troop of cavalry was sent to bring in this dato and the horse. The dato was brought into Jolo September 25, 1903. The horse had glanders and was shot.

A true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

Juramentados.

October 30, 1902.—Two Moros ran amuck at the stables and cut 1 enlisted man of Troop H, Fifteenth Cavalry. The Moros were killed by the soldiers.

March 8, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck in the cockpit at Tullei, killing 1 Filipino man and wounding 1 Moro, 1 Filipino, and 1 Chino. One of the vigilantes killed this man.

March 10, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck at Tando Point, near Jolo, killing 1 private of the Engineer Corps. The run-amuck was killed by the guard at that place.

March 14, 1903.—Three Moros ran amuck at the market, near the pumping station at Asturias. They killed 1 Indian, 2 Moros, and wounded 1 Moro woman and 1 Filipino man. The run-amucks were killed by Captain Eltinge and his troop.

September 25, 1903.—A Moro ran amuck in the town of Jolo, having entered through the band gate. One soldier was cut by him. One soldier was killed by stray bullet fired by soldiers. The run-amuck was killed by the soldiers.

H. L. SCOTT,
Major, Fourteenth Cavalry, Governor.

EXHIBIT U.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 14 of act No. 183, Philippine Commission (the Manila charter), the municipal board of the city of Manila hereby submits its report of the operations of the city of Manila for the fiscal year 1903.

With the exception of the enactment of ordinances, letting of contracts for such matters as related particularly to the municipal board, or the cost of which was of such amount as to require consideration by both the municipal and advisory boards, and the settlement of questions which pertained to no particular department of the city government, the work of the board was so closely connected with the various departments that mention thereof will be made under the heads of various departments.

The personnel of the municipal board at the end of the fiscal year 1902, namely: President, Arsenio Cruz Herrera; member, P. G. McDonnell; temporary member, A. L. B. Davies; and acting secretary, Bert Eddy, remained the same until December 29, 1902, when Member Charles H. Sleeper returned from leave of absence in the United States and resumed his duties on the board, relieving Mr. Davies, who resumed his duties as secretary, he in turn relieving Mr. Bert Eddy, who resumed his duties as chief clerk. On March 10, 1903, Mr. A. L. B. Davies resigned the position of secretary of the board to accept appointment as local purchasing agent of the insular government. Mr. O. F. Ricard, clerk municipal board, was appointed acting secretary, and continued in that position until May 1, 1903, when Mr. John M. Tuther, the present incumbent, was appointed secretary.

During the fiscal year the municipal board met daily except Sundays and holidays, as provided by the city charter, and 304 sessions were held, at which 7,380 items of municipal business were considered. For the purpose of presenting the entire work of the administration of the city, this report is submitted under the following subheads: Advisory board, secretary of the municipal board, disbursing officer, department of engineering and public works, department of police, law department, fire department, department of assessments and collections, department of city schools, finances.

As exhibits to these reports are submitted the reports of the heads and subheads of these departments.

ADVISORY BOARD.

On August 15, 1902, the United States Philippine Commission amended the Manila charter by increasing the number of city districts to 13 and providing for the representation of the districts of Santa Ana and Pandacan upon the advisory board of the city of Manila. The board held its regular meeting once every two weeks, as prescribed in the charter, until December 31, 1902, on which date the Commission further amended the charter to provide for the holding of meetings once a week. This action was taken upon the recommendation of the municipal board concurred in by the advisory board, and was considered necessary in order to expedite the business and provide for the prompt return of matters referred to the advisory board for its consideration. All ordinances have been passed upon by the advisory board before final action by the municipal board, and all expenditures amounting to $10,000 and over have been submitted to it for its approval; and, in many cases where smaller amounts were involved, action was deferred until its opinion thereon had been

expressed. In all, 97 items were referred to the advisory board, some of these references being required by the provisions of the charter, while others were forwarded in order that the municipal board might profit by the opinion of an intelligent body of Filipinos acting in closer conjunction with the general public. Many other matters of importance have originated with the advisory board and received the careful attention of the municipal board. In certain matters relating to the sanitation of the city and the ordinances governing the construction of buildings, the municipal board has not fully concurred in the recommendations of the advisory board. From time to time conferences have been held by the two boards and by committees from the boards, and, in general, the result has been beneficial and the conferences have served to clear up matters over which differences of opinion have arisen.

The municipal board wishes to acknowledge the valuable cooperation and assistance which was rendered by the advisory board at the time of the great conflagration in the district of Trozo, where 3,000 nipa dwellings were destroyed at a cost of $125,000, rendering 15,000 people homeless. The city was obliged to support a large percentage of these homeless people for nearly a month by distributing gratis rice and meat. Members of the advisory board were constantly on the ground and materially assisted the police in the system of distribution.

The members of the advisory board are:

Señor Miguel Velasco (president), San Miguel; Señor Basilio Reglado Mapa, Intramuros; Señor Juan Tuason, Quiapo; Señor José Paterno, Santa Cruz; Señor Tomas Arguelles, Sampaloc; Señor Teodoro R. Yangoo, Binondo; Señor Rogaciano Rodriguez, San Nicolas; Señor Crispulo Feliciano, Tondo; Señor Antonio Ma. Pabalan, Paco; Señor Vicente N. Somoza, Malate; Señor José R. Ynfante, Ermita; Señor Segundo Rodil, Santa Ana; Señor Francisco Rosario, Pandacan; Señor Vicente Rodriguez, secretary.

Secretary of the Municipal Board.

On March 9, 1903, Mr. A. L. B. Davies resigned the position of secretary of the board to accept the appointment as local purchasing agent for the insular government. Pending the appointment of his successor, Mr. O. F. Ricard, a clerk of the board, was designated as acting secretary and continued in that position until May 1, when the board appointed Mr. John M. Tuther, who has remained at the head of the office since that date. With the increase of the general municipal business the work of this office has been greatly extended, and a detailed report of the work of the year is submitted herewith and marked "Exhibit A."

Disbursing Officer.

The disbursing officer of the municipal board, Mr. R. C. Baldwin, has handled during the year something over $1,500,000 in a most satisfactory manner. All payments have been made promptly, and the salaries of the 4,250 city employees are all paid by the 10th of each month, and nearly all other items of expense, on demand. In addition to the work of disbursing officer, this officer is also, by direction of the board, acting as comptroller of the city, and keeping records which are of value to the board for statistical purposes.

Attention is invited to the complete report in detail of the disbursements marked "Exhibit B."

Department of Engineering and Public Works.

Aside from an unusually large amount of routine work accomplished by the department of engineering and public works the board is pleased to announce two exceedingly important improvements which will especially mark the fiscal year just ended. These are the granting of franchises for an electric railway and an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs, and the preparation of plans, surveys, and a complete study of a new water system.

On October 20, 1902, the Commission passed an act providing for the granting of a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila, after competitive bidding. It is a condition of the franchises that the person to whom they may be originally granted under the provisions of the act shall, before April 1, 1903, form a corporation under the laws of the Philippine Islands hereafter to be passed, or the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof. The bidders were required to deposit, as an evidence of good faith, the sum of $75,000 in the money of the United States with the treasurer of the Archipelago, and the successful bidder was required to deposit $175,000 upon the

awarding of the franchise. It is a condition of both franchises that the grantee shall begin the construction of the road within six months from the date of the granting of the franchise, and shall complete the construction of the road and commence the operation of same within twenty months after the expiration of the said period of six months, and shall complete the construction of so much of the electric light, heat, and power system as shall be coextensive with the lines of the street railway to be constructed under the first-mentioned franchise, and to commence the operation of the same within twenty months thereafter.

Due advertisement for competitive bidding for the proposed franchises was made in three newspapers printed in the English language and two printed in the Spanish language in the city of Manila, in two newspapers in the city of New York, in one newspaper in the city of Chicago, and one in the city of Washington, by two insertions per week, for six weeks after the passage of this act, and a single insertion per week for the subsequent six weeks. There was also a weekly insertion for the six weeks following the passage of the act in a leading street railway journal in the United States. The text of the law, upon its passage, was immediately forwarded to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, together with a copy of the map of the city showing the projected routes, and this remained on file in that bureau for the information of bidders in the United States. Similar information was kept on file in the office of the municipal board of the city of Manila.

On the 5th day of March, 1903, the municipal board declared the time expired and opened the only bid submitted, which was in the name of Charles M. Swift, as follows:

"JANUARY 12, 1903.

"*To the Municipal Board of the City of Manila.*

"GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following bid for a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs, proposed to be granted by you after competitive bidding under and in accordance with an act of the Philippine Commission enacted October 20, 1902, and entitled 'An act providing for the granting of a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs after competitive bidding,' on the following terms:

"I agree that if the franchise is awarded to me I will comply with all the terms and conditions of the franchises set forth in said act, provided—

"1. That the duration of the franchise shall be fifty years.

"2. That the fares to be charged on the street railway shall be as follows: Single fares, first-class cars, 6 cents; second-class cars, 5 cents. First-class ticket fares to be sold under paragraph seventeen, at the rate of 100 for $5.50, and second-class ticket fares at the rate of 6 tickets for 24 cents.

"3. The percentage of gross receipts to be paid to be 2½ per cent of the fares collected and tickets sold on the street railway, and 2½ per cent of the gross earnings of the electric light, heat, and power plant.

"It is of course understood if my bid is accepted I will cause to be formed a corporation as provided in the act to whom the franchise will be transferred.

"Very truly, yours,

"CHAS. M. SWIFT."

On March 24, 1903, an ordinance was enacted by the municipal board granting both franchises to Charles M. Swift. Soon after this the first engineers appeared on the ground and commenced active work in surveys of the city and in general preparations for construction, and there is every reason to believe that the people of Manila will soon enjoy the most modern and best-equipped electric railroad and electric light and power system.

Owing to its peculiar location and great area covered by the city the question of transportation is one of the most serious that is encountered, and for years the people have been put to great inconvenience and heavy expense in relying upon the antiquated, short horse-car system and the poorly constructed, unsatisfactory, and generally undesirable system of public vehicles. These conditions have very much retarded the growth of the city and have tended to congest the population. The outlying districts in nearly every direction from the crowded centers are more desirable for residence sites by reason of the higher ground, and it is expected that as soon as the railroad is put into operation many of those now paying high rents for small, unhealthy quarters will take advantage of this quick transportation and secure comfortable dwellings in better localities.

The granting of this franchise, with the assurance of all it means, is regarded as one of the most favorable events marking the progress of the United States Government in the Philippines.

On February 1, 1903, Mr. J. F. Case was appointed engineer in charge of the preliminary work of the new water system, and he immediately commenced a study of the present system and the needs of the city. Certain data prepared by the Spanish Government and the engineers of the U. S. Army was placed at his disposal. All possible sources of supply were carefully examined, and the headwaters of the Mariquina River and the adjoining watershed in the province of Rizal were found to constitute the only source giving a sufficient flow of water. The Mariquina River rises in the mountains directly east of Manila and finally, breaking through the first range of mountains nearest to Manila, it flows into the Mariquina Valley. From its source to the town of Montalban its watershed is an almost impenetrable forest, and, with the exception of the site of a small town, the valley is almost uninhabited, but from Montalban to the mouth of the river the valley is densely populated with several large towns along the bank of the river itself.

It has been found necessary to maintain a vigilant quarantine system through the means of the army, prohibiting the inhabitants from bathing in the water and from littering the banks with such refuse and excrement as might endanger its purity.

The report of Mr. Case herewith attached, marked "Exhibit C," does not include the distribution system within the city of Manila, but covers the gathering of the waters into a dam and reservoirs and the introduction of the same into the mains at the city limits. Gaugings taken with a weir during the season of low water give a minimum daily flow of approximately 11,000,000 gallons, and it is considered by Mr. Case that this may be assumed as the minimum flow for the very dryest years. Two propositions have been submitted for the location of the dam, one being farther into the valley than the other and at a higher level, and these and other questions of so important a nature will be a subject for final review and recommendations of a board of engineers to be appointed by the municipal board for the purpose of carefully reviewing the submitted project. It is estimated that the entire gravity system can be completed within two years and ten months at a cost of $1,400,000. When the plans are finally approved they will be forwarded to the Commission for its approval and the necessary authority for the issuance of the bonds provided for this purpose in the act passed during the last session of Congress.

With such a system as this the city will enjoy a magnificent water supply sufficient for all needs and capable of accommodating a rapidly growing population for at least twenty years.

The present water supply has been greatly improved during the last year. The pumping station at Santolan, 6 miles from Manila, has been thoroughly overhauled. New buildings have been erected for the accommodation of employees and the entire plant has been repaired. Many of the old moving parts of the engines which have been in bad condition for months and, in some cases even years, have been removed and replaced with new ones. The road from El Deposito through the pumping station, over which must be hauled all the coal, has been a source of considerable expense, but this year, even in the rainy season, it is in very fair condition. In July, 1902, the dam showed signs of weakness with the high water resulting from the first rains. This dam has been replaced by a new one which promises to last, with ordinary repairs, for several seasons.

The supply system within the city's limits has been carefully overhauled and many new boxes of superior design have been substituted for the old square street boxes, and several of the old hydrants have been replaced by new post hydrants. The superintendent of the water supply has made a study of a special street-sprinkling service and a high-pressure fire service, which is outlined in a detailed report of the work of the Engineer Department, marked "Exhibit D".

The Board has approved the purchase of $50,000 worth of pipe for extensions, and this is of such dimensions and will be laid in such manner as to be readily included in the new water system.

Three large and valuable sections of the city have been included in a general scheme of street extension, and the plans submitted herewith have been approved by the board. This will open up to building desirable sections of residence property in Ermita and Malate, and business and residence property, largely inhabited by Filipinos, in Trozo. The system provides wide streets, admitting of sidewalks and a small space for trees or parking. Sidewalks in Manila are almost unknown, and the advantages to be gained from trees in a tropical country can not be overestimated, and yet, with a very few exceptions, this seems to have been overlooked by the Spanish Government. As a rule, the new streets have been planned with a width of 15 meters, and a boulevard with a width of 30 meters has been approved, to run

from near the intersection of Calle Concepción and Paseo de Bagumbayan in front of the site of the new city hall building, through Ermita and Malate to the city limits. At the present time there is no avenue by which the people of these two districts can reach the center of town, and traffic is very much hampered in its struggles through the narrow streets of Real and Nueva on one side and Nozaleda on the other.

The pavement of the city consists of granite blocks, wood blocks, and macadam. The torrential rains and the extreme heat of the sun rapidly destroy almost any class of pavement, and the work done by the department covers almost every street of the city, many of which have been resurfaced, curbed, and provided with gutters and drains. The broad Bagumbayan drive has been completely resurfaced. One thousand three hundred and eighty-two meters of fine driveway, forming a loop along the Pasig River, and around the church of Santa Ana, and 307 meters from the bridge of Las Damas into the town of Santa Ana, have been constructed, leaving a parking space in the center of the district of Santa Ana. This point lies at a considerable distance from the centre of Manila and contains many fine residences, and the improvement of the road, which is now really a narrow boulevard, has been very much appreciated. The widening of the Santo Domingo gate, commenced during the last fiscal year, has been completed, and the advantages of a broad entrance to the walled city are so great that many of those having business in the Government buildings, or attending the numerous churches, prefer to drive some distance in order to avoid the inconvenience of being delayed at the narrow entrances.

Thirty prisoners from Bilibid were placed at work on the north wall of the city along the Pasig River, and several of the casemates have been demolished, the stone taken therefrom being used in building operations and at the city stables and crematory, while the earth and filling has been valuable in street work. These prisoners have been guarded by a detail from the police department, and returned to the prison each night. The board has approved an increase in the number of prisoners to be so employed, and anticipates using 200 in its quarries at Talim Island.

The Bridge of Spain has been completely repaved with Australian wood blocks, laid on a bed of concrete. The wood has given good service during the short period of use, though it is too slippery to be satisfactory on the approaches, which must be constantly sprinkled with gravel in order to give a foothold. Plans were prepared for the removal of the two main spans of the Bridge of Spain and the substitution therefore of a lift bridge. Two types of lift bridge were submitted, at an estimated cost of approximately $140,000. Between the Bridge of Spain and the Santa Cruz Bridge on the south side of the river there are 700 feet of ground which could be readily made available for dock purposes, and on the north side there are 1,000 feet, but only a small portion of the north side would be available for water traffic under present conditions, as the buildings extend to the river bank for almost the entire distance. Should the Bridge of Spain be remodeled, permitting the passage of deep-water vessels, these additional docking advantages could be enjoyed. The board has not yet adopted these plans. The low spans of the Bridge of Spain are a serious hindrance to traffic even at the present time, and some measures must be taken to facilitate water traffic, even though not so extensive as indicated above. The numerous accidents to the Ayala Bridge have caused the board to consider the question of removing the section under which launches and their tows pass, viz, that portion between the Isla de las Convalencias and the Germinal tobacco factory, and the substitution therefor of a modern single-span bridge. This would remove a barrier from the river and leave a clear way for the passage of water craft to a section of undeveloped country, lying along the south bank of the Pasig River, which is well suited for go-downs and wholesale establishments, and which is being rapidly improved.

The board has directed the study of a scheme for providing boulevards on both sides of the river lying along the bay shore. At the present time there are practically no convenient driveways except those leading to the Luneta, and these are constantly crowded. With the introduction of the street railway, and its obstruction to driving, some of these few driveways will be rendered more or less undesirable and the need of other avenues will be steadily more noticeable. The parks of the city have been very much improved and beautified. The zoological section of the botanical gardens has more than doubled during the year and now boasts a very fair collection of birds and animals. Its popularity is steadily increasing, especially with the Filipinos. Plans have been considered for a new propagation station and arbarium. The board renews its recommendation for the allotment of more ground for parks and public playgrounds and athletic fields. The city has been ready to improve the Bagumbayan field and make it a most attractive public ground, but this and other large tracts of desirable land are claimed, to a certain extent, by the military

authorities, and until these questions can be settled the expenditure of the city's money thereon is not deemed expedient.

During the last few years the cemeteries have become crowded to the last degree. This is partly due to the heavy death rate from cholera and the plague. The board is negotiating for the purchase of 50 hectares in the vicinity of La Loma and about 30 hectares near Santa Ana for cemetery purposes, and an appropriation covering the cost has been included in the estimate for the first half of the fiscal year.

The organization of the department of street cleaning and parks has been brought to a high standard of efficiency. A regular scale of promotion has been adopted and all advances are made from the ranks, and the men seem to be satisfied with their wages, in spite of the several labor agitations which have affected the business community. Handcarts have been introduced for street cleaning, and patrol gangs have been organized to walk the beaches and banks of the river and esteros for the purpose of removing dead animals and offensive matter. A system has been devised, which will go into effect on July 1, for collecting all garbage and rubbish at night, thus eliminating the smells and unsightly heaps of refuse from the hours of daylight. According to the calculation of the superintendent the work is being done at a very low figure, and is much cheaper than that of cities of equal size in the United States, an example being taken in the city of Washington. At the end of the last fiscal year all the garbage was burned in two insufficient crematories, or hauled to sea and dumped into the bay, and the stuff was frequently returned to the beaches with the incoming tide. Since that time a Morse-Boulger crematory of 120 tons daily capacity has been constructed on a plot of ground adjoining the city stables, and it is expected that it will be operating by the end of July.

The large addition to the city stables, built by contract at a cost of $10,817.29, has greatly facilitated the work of all departments of the city requiring transportation. Despite the improved conditions of the well-ventilated and sanitary stables the percentage of disease affecting the stock is very large. The service done by some of the animals, notably those working in the dumps, where they are subject to wounds and scratches, and those working in the heavy carts in the rain and sun, is so severe as to break down the best animals in a short time, even though they receive the best of care, unless suitable periods are given during which they may recuperate.

An experiment is to be tried with the importation of 40 China mules, a requisition for which has already been sent to the insular purchasing agent. These animals will cost very much less than the American mules, and it is claimed that they can do almost as much work.

During the month of May the offices of the city were removed from the rented building which has been occupied since the days of the military government to the municipal school, in the walled city. This change was made at the earnest request of the church authorities, the owners of the building, which is to return again to the religious purposes for which it was constructed. The unfinished building, known as the Cosmopolitan Hospital, and erected on ground leased from the city, was purchased at a cost of $50,000 local currency, less the cost of placing the structure in a proper condition for the continuation of the construction thereof. The plans are being prepared by the insular architect for the completion of this building for use as a temporary city hall until the insular government building is completed and the ayuntamiento restored to the city.

The detailed report of the superintendent of buildings and illumination shows repairs and improvements in almost every public building and in several rented buildings, and represents a large amount of work. The total amount of construction reported by this department amounts to $105,417.95, and this includes the addition to the Santa Cruz fire station by contract; construction of a tenement house in San Nicolas by contract; San Nicolas fire station by contract; Arranque Market addition by contract; addition to the city stables in Tondo by contract; the Anda Market by contract; the crematory at Paco overhauled by day labor; the crematory at Santa Cruz overhauled by day labor; the new crematory in Tondo, nearly completed, by contract; Gangalingin School by day labor; the city pound by contract, and the Paco police station by contract.

The lighting service of the public streets and buildings has been increased and improved at a total cost of $44,304.77.

The report of the inspection of private buildings indicates the greatest progress in all districts of the city. The tabulated statement submitted by the inspector of buildings shows at length the great activity in all lines of construction. Though the statistics of the last fiscal year were most encouraging, the number of applications for building permits in the fiscal year covered by this report shows an increase of about 87 per cent, while the number of permits issued has increased more than 114 per cent, and the amount collected in fees more than 35 per cent.

During the year the following permits were issued:

	Number.	Estimated value.
Strong materials:		
For buildings	873	$1,946,871
For repairs	519	171,741
Light materials:		
For buildings	2,242	189,580
For repairs	702	26,322

About 150 buildings were condemned and ordered removed. A very large number of nipa shacks which had passed the stage of possible repair or were in the districts of strong materials and, hence, according to the ordnance were not permitted to be repaired, were removed, thus gradually clearing these dangerous spots from the districts of strong materials. The board has exercised great leniency in dealing with the dwellers in these nipa huts, and has frequently extended the time within which these structures must be removed, and during the rainy season, when removal would work a hardship, even greater consideration was exercised.

The board has approved the increase of the personnel of this office by one American inspector.

The city shops and storehouses, occupying an area of 156,218 square meters, have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and improved, and plans have been ordered prepared for the erection of a new shop to house the additional machinery now en route from the United States. The value of the shops has been very much increased, so that practically all repair work to the means of transportation used by the various departments is now done by the city laborers. A blacksmith and harnessmaker and the necessary help have been added to the equipment of the shops. All the cement curbing used in the street work is made at the shops, and money has been appropriated for the equipment of a new machine and wood-working shop.

Survey work has been carried on to a large extent in all parts of the city, giving for the first time an accurate record of street lines and grades, and supplying necessary data for the water and sewer work. The proposed improvement to the Pasig River by straightening and filling in the bank and dredging between the Almacen and San Domingo gates has been carefully studied, and detailed plans and specifications for advertisement are being prepared. The removal of the city wall at this point is being done by the prison gang. Much progress has been made by one field party, whose time has been devoted mainly to the survey necessary for the new drainage system. Attention is directed to the discussion of the proposed system submitted by the city engineer and attached to the end of his detailed report. The board will recommend the appointment of an engineer, whose duty it shall be to make a systematic study of the drainage system, and this work should be begun during the first half of the next fiscal year.

In connection with the report of the department of engineering and public works there is inserted an old and valuable map of the city of Manila as it was in the first years of the eighteenth century. This map was produced in Manila in the year 1730, and was removed to England by General Draper, who, in command of the British forces, captured the city in 1762. A photographic copy was made from the original in the British Museum by the Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, a member of the Philippine Commission, by special permission of the British authorities, and through his courtesy the board is able to present it in the Philippines for the first time in nearly a century and a half.

The annual report of the city engineer, marked "Exhibit D," with its various inclosures, gives details of the work of the Department for the year.

Police Department.

Many changes have taken place in the police department since the writing of the last annual report. These are largely the natural result of the experiments and experience of a formative period. Numerous men joined the force with the idea of retaining their positions until something better offered, and have used their spare time to prepare themselves in their various studies in order that they might take the examinations of the civil service board for clerkships and employment in the other branches of the government paying larger salaries.

The record of appointments and separations of patrolmen and noncommissioned officers shows:

Probational appointments	330
Discharges	325
Promotions	72
Total who have enjoyed accrued leave of absence	362

The number of discharges is almost half the entire force, which is out of all proportion, and will be very much diminished in the future. These discharges are divided in the following manner:

Americans:	
By own request	109
For good of service	38
Total	147
Natives:	
By own request, failing to pass civil-service examination, etc	112
For good of the service	66
Total	178
Grand total	325

A number of these changes have undoubtedly been caused by the salary scale of the department, which is considered too low. Recommendations for increase of pay, based on length of service, will be considered by the municipal board during the next half year, and it is expected that the next estimate will include a regular graded scale, which it is hoped will encourage the members of the force in their work, and will offer such inducements as will make long service attractive. The police fund will be made the nucleus of a benefit fund, and will be managed by the municipal board.

It is recommended that the salary of Doctor Roxas, assistant surgeon, be increased from $1,200 to $1,400. This officer has rendered most efficient service, and in addition to his regular police duties has made the examinations for a large number of civil-service candidates; and it is considered that the salary at present enjoyed is not a just remuneration for the character of the service given.

Among the officers the changes have been quite as numerous, proportionately, as among the subordinate grades, as the following list shows:

PROMOTIONS.

January 9, 1903.—J. E. Harding, from assistant chief to chief; E. S. Luthi, from assistant inspector to assistant chief; John F. Green, from captain to assistant inspector.
October 23, 1902.—George Seaver, lieutenant to captain.
February 4, 1903.—Walter E. Wilson, lieutenant to captain.
October 23, 1902.—Esrom J. Morse, sergeant to lieutenant.
January 7, 1903.—Mark Scott, sergeant to lieutenant.
March 16, 1903.—Thomas F. Crowley, sergeant to lieutenant.
December 1, 1902.—Santiago Verzosa, sergeant to lieutenant.

SEPARATIONS FROM THE SERVICE.

June 13, 1903.—Lieut. Bernabe di Malibot, resigned; Capt. Andrew J. Burt, discharged at own request on expiration of leave of absence.

DISCHARGED FOR CAUSE.

June 25, 1903.—Dr. H. W. Yeamans, police surgeon.
September 6, 1902.—Lieut. Hilarion de Guzman.
December 18, 1902.—Lieut. H. G. Toone.

The many changes in the first-class patrolmen have been a severe tax on the civil service board, which has frequently been unable to supply the best class of men for filling the vacancies, and this has given rise to a large number of probational appointments. In general, the class of men received to-day is not of as high a standard as during the past two years. The field of available men has narrowed very appreciably. The reduction of the army has, to a large extent, cut off a source of good material. It was found necessary to change the physical requirements for policemen by reduc-

ing the height from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, and the weight to 145 pounds. The examination for the third-class police is of the most simple nature, and there is no lack of material, but as a rule a large number of men must be tried out before one can be found who promises to develop into a capable policeman. Those who have been on the force for a year or more, and have been subjected to strict schooling and discipline, have shown excellent improvement, and are performing their work in a very satisfactory way.

The Filipino members of the police force have continued their study of English, and practically all the old men are able to answer simple questions intelligently. The schools, which were closed during the cholera epidemic of last year, have been opened wherever possible, and the attendance has been good.

Fortunately the cholera has been insignificant in comparison with the epidemic of last year, and the police have been relieved of a great amount of laborious and dangerous work. From time to time special police have been employed at the request of the board of health, and these men have performed the work which during the most dangerous period of last year was intrusted to the members of the regular police. The number of complaints concerning the enforcement of the quarantine have been much less in proportion to the number of cases, largely because of the experience during the last epidemic.

The same active cooperation which marked the relations of the department with the military and constabulary during the last year has been continued with the best results, though the extent of the work has diminished by reason of changing conditions. The police have not found it necessary to send out large detachments to cooperate with the constabulary working in the vicinity of the city limits, as was formerly the case. The mounted detachment has continued its active patrol of the city limits, and has worked in harmony with the constabulary officers operating along the border line of the province of Rizal. The ladrone bands which infested this zone have been harassed and driven before both organizations until at the present time there is practically no organized outlawry in this section of the country. From time to time small raids have been made on the outlying barrios, but the offenders have, in a majority of cases, been captured and brought before the courts for trial.

In February the two municipal courts were consolidated, doing away with the court room in Santa Cruz and relieving Judge McGirr from his duties. The municipal court is now established in the Parian police station in the Walled City, and is presided over by Judge J. M. Liddell. The consolidation has been found to greatly simplify the duties of the police, and has caused no apparent interference with the progress of the business of the court.

During the year covered by the last report the department was dependent upon the public telephone system, which is entirely inadequate and unreliable, and in exceedingly bad condition. Since that time the Gamewell police and fire-alarm system has been installed, and is now giving satisfaction in four precincts. The effect upon the force of the systematic reports and careful checking is very noticeable, and the officers are kept in constant touch with the men. Only 80 boxes have been installed, but it is proposed to increase this by 80, covering the greater and more important part of the city.

Three thousand six hundred and four persons were arrested for gambling, and 178 for conducting a gambling house, and convictions were obtained in a great majority of the cases. A strong effort has been made to suppress the gambling in all quarters of the city. During the month of August, 1902, gambling houses were opened with great boldness, and a campaign of several months was waged before they were well cleared out. For a time a well-organized ring or gang, under the leadership of S. R. Price, defied the police and successfully operated gambling joints where Americans lost large sums of money. The players were limited chiefly to clerks and army employees, though certain officers of the civil government occupying responsible positions, and army officers, frequented the games. This gang has been practically run out of town, many of its members being imprisoned, and others having hastily departed for the China coast in order to avoid prosecution.

The police station in Paco, which was constructed by contract at a cost of $4,900, of American timber, has not proven a success. The materials were unsatisfactory, and the building has offered very little protection against the storms. Extensive repairs have been necessary, and the experience thus gained, it is hoped, will prevent the department from further mistakes of this character. Plans have been ordered for a new station in the district of San Lazaro, providing for a building of much better construction, and the contract will be awarded during the next half year. The other stations of the city have been generally overhauled and improved, but conditions are not yet satisfactory, though very much improved over those of last year.

A new uniform has been adopted, which is described at length in the report of the chief.

The secret service bureau has developed with surprising success, especially the criminal branch of the work. The public is fast recognizing the opportunities offered by the bureau and the excellence of its work, and is relying upon the bureau and aiding it far more than at any time since its organization. The chief, reciting the increase of the work, is careful to state that crime is not on the increase, but that the bureau has gained a reputation as a means of recovering stolen and lost property and running down criminals of all classes. Between July 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903, money and stolen property to the value of $55,494.31 were recovered. The detectives are being carefully instructed in the laws relating to their work and in the languages of the people among whom they operate. The new ordinance regulating pawn shops, while entailing a great deal of work upon the bureau, has placed it in close touch with that element from which are recovered so many missing articles, and the long list included in the report of the chief shows the success achieved in this branch of the work.

One man is detailed to board every incoming and outgoing steamer and to carefully observe all arrivals and departures. Owing to the increased number of defalcations, both in the Government service and in business circles, this work has been exceedingly valuable during the last few months, and many who would otherwise have escaped were turned back and delivered to the authorities.

The Bertillon system, which was ordered through the insular purchasing agent several months ago, has not yet been delivered, and the old cumbersome identification of criminals and suspicious characters has been continued. It is expected that the Bertillon system will greatly facilitate identification, especially among the native and Chinese population.

Among the most important cases handled during the year was that of Dr. Dominador Gomez de Jesus, the president of La Union Obrera Democrática. Much valuable evidence was secured in the house and office of this president, and important assistance was given to the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, the insular treasurer, and the prosecuting attorney of Manila. The prosecution of this case has developed the most serious charges and has laid bare a clever semipolitical scheme for fostering opposition to the government, and at the same time bringing financial benefit to the promoters. Mainly through the efforts of the discontented element a large number of seditious and sensational dramas have been presented in Manila. The majority of these, if not all, were in the Tagalog language, and portrayed scenes between Americans, Filipinos, and Spaniards. In many cases the plot was so designed that the audience was considerably affected, and it is believed that the malcontents used these plays for the purpose of exciting the people and keeping them discontented and in touch with those who oppose the policy of the government, and, in fact, the United States Government in any form. The constabulary has worked with the bureau in breaking up these plays, and the discovery was largely due to the careful observation of members of the bureau who have mastered the Tagalog language.

Attention is invited to the recommendation of the chief concerning the advantages of conferring rank in the department upon the chief and the members of the bureau. It is recommended that this be approved, viz: That the chief of the bureau be given the rank of inspector; the senior American detective the rank of captain; the second senior American detective the rank of lieutenant, and all other American detectives the rank of sergeant.

In general it may be stated that the conditions in Manila compare favorably with those of any American city of its size, and the record of the department shows a surprisingly small number of crimes. In no city are the laws governing the sale of liquor and the suppression of gambling more rigidly enforced. This is the more remarkable when the mixed character of the population is considered. Manila is singularly free from sailor dives and tough boarding houses and bawdy houses of all classes. There are no streets within its limits which may be considered dangerous to the public at any hour of the day or night, and street robberies and hold-ups are so rare as to be hardly worthy of mention.

The annual report of the chief of police, marked "Exhibit E," gives details of the work of the department for the year.

Law Department.

The work of all branches of the law department has increased both in scope and efficiency. The office of the city attorney has been largely occupied in the preparation of ordinances, acts to be submitted to the Philippine Commission, bonds, contracts, deeds, leases, etc., and a large number of legal opinions rendered to the municipal board and various city departments. The office was represented in 36 suits and 8

land titles were cleared and registered. The organization of the new court of land registration has considerably increased the work of the city attorney, as the court cites the city in all cases involving the ownership or boundary of a street or public plaza, as well as in cases in which the city claims an interest in the land sought to be registered, or is the owner of adjacent property. Many investigations arising from this source cover periods of one and even two centuries. Only in the rarest cases do documents show that the lands owned and occupied by the city were conveyed by deed, and, as a rule, the old grants are to be found only after searching through ancient records and plans, hopelessly lost in a mass of unindexed municipal and insular records.

The consolidation of the two municipal courts has brought abount a considerable improvement, as it centralizes the work and reduces the expense, yet permits full justice in the transaction of all business.

Prosecuting Attorney.

One thousand and sixty-four cases were instituted by the office of the prosecuting attorney; 472 of these being disposed of in the court of first instance, 592 being disposed of in the municipal court. Thirty-four deaths were investigated by this office in its performance of the duties of coroner. The business of the office has increased more than 100 per cent during the last year, and in addition to this there have been a great number of investigations of cases submitted, in which no complaints were filed owing to insufficient evidence. The secret service bureau has been very largely used by the prosecuting attorney for the purpose of investigating cases and supplying evidence on which to institute proceedings.

Sheriff's Office.

The addition of Part III to Parts I and II of the court of first instance, and the creation of the court of customs appeals and the court of land registration have imposed a heavy increase on the work of the office of the sheriff. On November 1, 1902, the sheriff took over the transportation of prisoners to and from the several courts, which work, up to this time, had been in the charge of the police department. The amount of fees, derived almost exclusively from civil cases, was as follows: $9,015.41, Mexican currency; $226.89, United States currency.

Municipal Court.

The experiment of consolidating the two courts of the city has proven successful, as will be seen from the detailed report of this department, which appears under the head of "Exhibit F," reciting at length the number of complaints filed and the persons tried, with the disposition of each case.

Fire Department.

During the past year the fire department has developed perhaps more than any other department of the city government. From a partially organized, insufficiently equipped, poorly housed department, with untrained horses and men, has been developed a first-class department, well organized, fairly equipped, fairly housed in temporary buildings—with the exception of the Santa Cruz and San Nicolas stations, which are permanent—with men and horses trained to as near efficiency as possible with the material at hand. However, the department is not yet of sufficient size and efficiency to give fire protection necessary for this city. The department has made every effort for improvement during the year, under the direction of its able chief, and its work has proved its value in extinguishing several fires, the extension of which would have jeopardized the business section of the city.

The department has been hampered by small water mains in fighting the three largest fires that occurred during the year, which had gained such headway before notification had been given to the department, due to unfamiliarity by the public with the alarm system, that the resulting losses were very heavy. Personal observation at two of these fires demonstrated that had there been water mains of a larger diameter in service at these points, these fires would have been controlled and confined to the property which had been destroyed prior to the time of the arrival of the department. To remedy this deficiency of water mains there has been ordered $50,000 worth of pipe of large dimensions, which will be immediately installed upon

its arrival under plans which have been prepared by the engineers for the distribution system of the new waterworks.

To further acquaint the public with the alarm system the fire department is about to issue circulars which will be posted throughout the city in English, Tagalog, Spanish, and Chinese, which it is hoped will accomplish that purpose, and delays in sending in alarms will be obviated.

The records of the department show during the year 95 alarms of fire, resulting in losses and damage estimated at $835,325, United States currency, while for the year previous are recorded only 47 alarms, and losses aggregating $42,058, United States currency. Of the 95 alarms received, 10 were false, and the causes for the remaining 85 fires are reported as follows:

Unkown	22	Lighted torch	1
Carelessness	12	Ignition of box of matches	1
Defective flues or open fireplaces	12	Heat from smokestack	1
Lamp explosions	13	Supposed incendiary	3
Overturned lamps	7	Spontaneous combustion	1
Chemical combustion	2	By order of board of health	4
Electric-light wires	2		
Lamp or candle too near woodwork	2	Total	85
Sparks from chimney	2		

These alarms were received in the following manner:

Telephone	38
Verbal	29
Alarm system	28

Since inaugurating the alarm system 60 per cent of all alarms have been received through this source.

The large losses during the year are due to the burning of the Pacific Oriental Trading Company warehouses in July, 1902, loss $280,000; the Trozo nipa fire in May, 1903, loss $125,000, and the burning of the "Compañía General de Tabaco" warehouse in June, 1903, loss $375,000, or a total loss in three fires of $780,000, or more than 93 per cent of the entire losses for the year.

The chief of the fire departmant reports three fires during the year of supposedly incendiary origin; yet this is doubtful, and no proof has been developed by the police department, after a searching investigation, that these were fires of incendiary origin. Wherever oriental peoples, especially Chinese, are a factor in the population, insurance companies invariably charge an increased insurance rate against fire on account of moral risk, and both the fire and police departments of the city have nvestigated causes of fire, with the idea of obtaining possible data relative to the moral risk in the Philippines, and yet during the past year no single case has been developed as a cause for the fires to which the department has been called.

The strength of the fire department has been increased by 20 men during the year, from 80 to 100, and consists of 53 Americans and 47 Filipinos.

There are now in the service 1 chief, 1 assistant chief, 1 electrician, 3 engine companies with the accompanying hose wagons, 4 chemical companies, and 2 hook and ladder companies, occupying 5 stations, using 34 American horses and 11 native ponies, and 11,000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose. The department is also supplied with hand extinguishers, life-saving apparatus, and other modern appliances for use at fires. The past year has seen the completion of the San Nicolas fire station, a modern station which is most satisfactory, and in a section of the city where it was badly needed, at a cost of $35,849.13, local currency. All the other stations have received repairs, except the Tanduay station, where it is expected the new station will be erected very soon. All the stations are now in good condition, and reflect credit to the city and the department.

The accepted plans for the permanent organizatíon of the department call for 6 engine companies, 4 chemical companies, 2 hook and ladder companies, and 1 fireboat company, with a total personnel of 153 men and 50 horses, which are to be housed in 8 stations throughout the city. With this plan in view, all the apparatus, except the fire boat, has been contracted for, and plans are being prepared for a fire boat for use on the river and bay. To properly house this department it will be necessary to erect at least 4 new stations within the next two years, including the Tanduay station, which has already been provided for. It is believed that the organization thus proposed will be completed during the present fiscal year, with the

exception of the fire-boat company, and with the permanent quarters now in use the city will be well protected from fire.

During the year the board has adopted rules and regulations for the fire department which have been printed and distributed to all members thereof. New uniforms, devices, badges, and insignia were also authorized and are in use by the department.

The question of proper horses for the department is a serious one, as 4 horses were lost through disease during the past year, and there is no available supply of horses at hand. It is hoped that arrangements may be made through the insular purchasing agent to purchase direct from the United States or Australia all horses for the department which may be suitable for the work, instead of purchasing almost any animal that can be purchased in the local market.

Increased activity in the electrical department is apparent, and increase in the personnel has been necessary. The Gamewell system consisting of 80 fire-alarm boxes, 80 police-alarm boxes, and the necessary central office apparatus, switch boards, etc., have been installed and are in operation and giving good results. The department is preparing plans for the extension of this system to double its size in the near future and 80 additional police boxes have already been ordered. This department has also undertaken the installation of interior electric lights for the city at a cost considerably below that which contractors would bid for the work. The city electrician has been gradually compelling the remodeling of all installations not up to the standard, and is also at work upon plans for the exterior remodeling of the systems of the electric light company and the telephone company. The records show 1,457 permits for electrical installations, and 1,244 certificates issued. The condition of the Manila Telephone Company's lines is such as to call for extensive alterations, and these lines are in some instances a menace to safety and very unsightly, and the electrician expects to obtain immediate results on outside construction by this company.

The total expenditures of the department for the year were $173,831.50, United States currency, and may be segregated as follows:

NONRECURRING EXPENSES.

New apparatus and equipment, including Gamewell fire-alarm system	$88,942.01
Installation of Gamewell fire and police alarm system	9,999.71
	98,941.72

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Forage, general supplies, and contingent expenses	13,535.51
Salaries and wages	61,354.27
Total	74,889.78
Grand total	173,831.50

The annual report of the chief of the fire department, marked "Exhibit G," gives details of the work of the department for the year.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The department of assessments and collections has been greatly inconvenienced during the past year by changes in the personnel, due to various causes, yet the work accomplished has exceeded that of any previous year. The department was in charge of the chief deputy collector, Mr. Ellis Cromwell, from the beginning of the fiscal year to January 10, 1903, when Mr. A. W. Hastings was appointed city assessor and collector, but since his appointment he has been almost continually engaged as a member of the board of tax revision, and has not been able to devote his undivided attention to the office of city assessor and collector. Several subheads of divisions have also been promoted out of this department during the year, and such changes have caused serious delays to the department in its work, and the best results have not obtained.

The collections during the year, $1,383,407.11, United States currency, show an increase of 29 per cent over those of the year previous, notwithstanding that the collection of the land tax for the first half of the year 1903, of over $420,000, United States currency, was postponed by the tax-revision act.

The increases in collections may be segregated as follows:

Increases of collections of 1903 over 1902:

Land tax	$278,315.16
Industrial tax	31,304.69
Certificates of registration	1,088.45
Matadero fees	13,167.28
Market fees	6,916.68
Licenses	11,615.92
Vehicle tax	2,361.32
Justices of peace fines and fees	232.45
Sheriff's fees	1,351.25
City attorney's fees	84.71
Rents	1,852.97
Certificates of electrical installation	722.31
Pound receipts	770.76
Registration of cocheros	1,119.15
Public health fees	4,065.33
Total increase	354,968.43

Decreases of collections of 1903 from 1902:

Stamp sales	1,927.64
Municipal court fines	15,530.20
Live stock registration	18.44
Vehicle equipment	116.88
Miscellaneous collections	2,522.43
Frontage tax (abolished)	21,592.37
Sale of land	489.95
Total decrease	42,197.91
Net increase of collections of 1903 over 1902	312,770.52

The greatest increase in collections is in the land tax, due to increased rate, the addition of new territory, and the collection of many delinquent taxes of the two previous years. Many other items also show material increases. The actual increase in industrial tax, certificates of registration, matadero and market fees, vehicle tax, and rents is more than is apparent on account of the fact that these items are payable in local currency, the value of which has been materially reduced during the year, thus causing a loss to the city's revenue when expressed in United States currency.

The apparent decrease in the stamp sales is mainly due to the decline in the rate of local currency and discontinuance of the use of these stamps by the customs authorities, and although this statement shows a decrease in the amount collected, the actual number of stamps sold is in excess of the year previous.

The decrease in the municipal court fines is due to the decrease in the number of gambler's fines, due to the stringent antigambling ordinance, and all other items showing decreases are due to the fact that such collections, as revenue, have been abolished. Thus it can be fairly stated that every item of legitimate revenue to the city shows an increase for the year.

The cost of collection (entire expense of the department) for the year was $82,244.49, or 5.9 per cent of the collections. This is a reduction of $13,456.57 from the expenses of the previous year, notwithstanding the increased collections. The cost of collection for the year previous was 8.9 per cent of collections.

The public markets of the city have been considerably improved during the year, and a new market, called "Anda Market," was opened to the public in the walled city, and a contract entered into for more than doubling the size of the present Arranque Market. The markets of the city are well patronized and are giving general satisfaction both to the public and the vendors therein, and owing to the large patronage of the three principal markets—Divisoria, Arranque, and Quinta—some complaints have been received of the insanitary condition and overcrowding of these markets. These matters have received the attention of both the board of health and the municipal board, and the number of volantes has been materially reduced in order to overcome this objection, and it is believed that when the addition to the Arranque Market is completed, the city can furnish to all comers the space they desire in the public markets for the sale of food products. The outlying districts, Sampaloc, Paco, Santa Ana, and Gagalangin, are in need of better market facilities,

and plans are being prepared for the erection of small market houses in these suburbs. The removal of Herran Market to a more conveniently situated site is desirable from a point of convenience to the public and a financial standpoint, and it is the intention to convert the present market into a city stable and erect a new market of about half its size in the vicinity of Calle Ligeras, Malate. The net revenue derived from market fees for the year was $88,906.66, United States currency.

The collections at the public slaughterhouse during the year indicate an increased business of 23 per cent over the year previous. This is caused both by the increased number of animals slaughtered and the enforcement of a new ordinance regulating the conduct of the slaughterhouse. Increased facilities for handling meat, such as an overhead trolley system, automatic scales, etc., have been contracted for and should be installed very shortly.

The following comparison indicates the increased consumption of meat by the native population of Manila over the previous year:

Animals slaughtered in matadero.

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Hogs	54,644	63,599	8,955
Cattle	16,516	23,385	6,869
Sheep	.....	204	204
Total	71,160	87,188	16,028

Few complaints have been received during the year regarding the conduct of the matadero, and it can be considered as perhaps one of the most successful of the city's institutions, as well as producing during the past year a net revenue of about $65,000.

The operation of the land tax during the year, besides producing the largest amount of revenue of any item to the city, has had the effect of compelling holders of vacant property to either make improvements thereon or dispose of their holdings. That this effect is beneficial to the interests of the city can scarcely be doubted, and already suburban additions to the city are being made, landholders offering property for street purposes and terraplaning marshes and swampy ground and erecting residences in sections which heretofore have been undeveloped. Attention is invited in this respect to the report of the engineer regarding building operations in the city, all of which will tend in the near future to reduce the excessive rentals for residences which have obtained almost since American occupation. This property improvement has also caused the removal of large numbers of nipa buildings from the district of strong material, thus decreasing the fire risk, and removing from good residence localities what have heretofore been considered as eyesores—old nipa shacks. It is anticipated that during the present fiscal year the districts of Ermita and Malate will be materially improved in appearance, and other outlying districts are fast building up, such as Santa Mesa, Trozo, and Paco. All these improvements are forced more or less by the operation of the land tax law.

LICENSES.

Notwithstanding that during the past year general business conditions have been considered unfavorable, the number of licenses issued shows an increase over the year previous, and these licenses are an item of considerable revenue to the city of Manila, amounting to $164,820.45 for the year. The number of liquor licenses, exclusive of native wine licenses, has been somewhat reduced, and at the close of the year there were extant in the city 124 bar licenses and 53 restaurant and hotel liquor licenses, or a total of 177 drinking places where liquor could be obtained and drunk upon the premises, exclusive of native wine shops.

The board has ceased to authorize bar licenses in the residence districts of Ermita and Malate, and the Philippine Commission has prohibited the selling of liquor in the southernmost portion of the district of Malate and the eastern portion of the district of Sampaloc. The number of native wine licenses during the year has been increased to 1,168, as it has been found by experience that these places are orderly, well kept, and when under the supervision of the police and sanitary officers seldom create disorders or become objectionable.

The licensing of pawnbrokers has been regulated by ordinance by which the police department is charged with the supervision over this class of business, and the results so far obtained have been very satisfactory.

The number of vehicle licenses, dog licenses, and bicycle licenses has been materially increased during the year.

The amount of revenue received from the rents of landed city property, $4,509.18, shows an increase of over 40 per cent over the year previous, the city having entered into several leases during the year by throwing open to the public bid the leases on property the title to which is not in doubt. There are many other pieces of city property which will undoubtedly be leased in the future, but the uncertainty of titles and the necessity for property for public buildings has delayed the board in offering this property to the public for revenue purposes.

Attention is invited to the annual report of the assessor and collector, Exhibit H, for further details of the work of the department.

Department of City Schools.

The school department, like many other departments of the city, has had a change in the position of chief of department, Mr. Mason S. Stone retiring on June 15, 1903, and the position of superintendent being vacant until June 6, when Mr. G. A. O'Reilly was appointed superintendent.

During the year the schools made very little progress, and have been unsatisfactory in many ways. Primarily, the attendance of about 3,000 in the day schools and 1,500 in the night schools is far below what the attandance of public schools in the city should be. There are many causes which have tended to reduce the attendance of public schools during the year, of which the lack of proper schoolhouses and the large number of private schools are the principal ones.

The board has furnished the school department, upon their application, all the buildings they require for school purposes, but it must be admitted that these buildings in many cases are certainly not adapted for the purpose for which they are used, and plans are being prepared for the erection of school buildings in the immediate future. It is proposed to erect, as soon as plans can be drawn and contracts entered into, a school building in Tondo with a capacity of 1,000, one in Ermita with a capacity of 400, and one in Trozo or San Miguel with a capacity of 400. During the year a small school building has been erected in the suburb of Gagalangin, which has been very satisfactory. Owing to the necessity of the removal of the offices of the city government from Calle Palacio, it has been necessary to take the school building on Calle Victoria, Intramuros, for use as a city hall. This was done during the long vacation, and the pupils attending that school were diverted to other parts of the city. The occupany of this building, however, should not continue after the 1st of March, 1904, when the building will be entirely renovated, the grounds remodeled, and it will then be a satisfactory school building for the Intramuros district.

The personnel of the local school board has somewhat changed during the year, and now consists of Messrs. F. E. Green, R. E. Herdman, Catalino Sevilla del Rosario, W. S. Washburn, and the superintendent, Mr. G. A. O'Reilly.

It is believed that the coming fiscal year will see a great improvement in the public schools, both in attendance, in buildings, and in the administration of the school department of the city.

Attention is invited to the detailed report of the superintendent, Exhibit I.

Finances.

The condition of the finances of the city of Manila, after a year of increased revenue and expenditure, is very satisfactory, showing a credit balance of $205,152.36, with practically no liabilities.

The following statements show the receipts of the city for the fiscal year, the expenditures for the fiscal year by departments, and a statement of the financial condition June 30, 1903:

Statement of receipts of the city of Manila for the fiscal year 1903.

[Reduced to United States currency at average rate of $2.30 local for $1 United States currency.]

Department of assessments and collections:	
Land tax	$584,146.42
Industrial tax	230,829.02
Stamp sales	66,582.39
Certificates of registration	52,088.79
Matadero fees	70,245.64
Market fees	109,024.47
Licenses	164,820.45

Department of assessments and collections—Continued.		
Live-stock registration	$506.71	
Vehicle tax	20,952.81	
Municipal court fines	62,691.87	
Justice of peace fees	1,899.39	
Sheriff's fees	3,566.89	
City attorney's fees	109.54	
Rents	45,091.18	
Miscellaneous	2,316.39	
Certificates of installation	1,673.81	
Pound receipts	941.66	
Registration of cocheros	1,119.15	
Board of health fees	4,065.33	
		$1,383,407.11
Department of engineering and public works:		
Water service—		
Rates	124,010.02	
Plumbing	3,726.72	
Fines	483.95	
Fire plugs	404.87	
Building permits	7,665.90	
Weights and measures	3,167.13	
Improvement of grounds, printing plant	1,370.73	
Fabrication service belts, fire department	45.98	
		140,875.30
Secretary of municipal board, forfeitures		650.00
Police department, refunds, account supplies furnished police		5,555.27
City attorney, sale of law books by transfer to attorney-general's office		67.10
Total receipts		1,530,554.78

Statement of expenditures, city of Manila.

[Reduced to United States currency at ratio of $2.80 local for $1 United States currency.]

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Department.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equipment.	Tax refund.	Aggregate
Municipal board	$43,932.77	$30,260.91				$74,193.68
Law department	60,355.69	6,499.38				66,855.07
Fire department	55,391.04	20,301.24		$94,553.47		170,245.75
Department of assessments and collections	72,001.70	4,359.77			$716.17	77,077.64
Department of city schools	79,042.57	1,185.98				80,228.55
Police department	532,814.29	18,994.75		47,513.54		599,322.58
Department of engineering and public works	301,962.18	49,285.01	$467,738.60			818,985.79
Total	1,145,500.24	130,887.05	467,738.60	142,067.01	716.17	1,886,909.06

EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR 1902 DURING YEAR 1903.

Municipal board	$69.97	$104.65				$174.62
Law department	128.01	218.13				346.14
Fire department	865.97	301.53		$7,089.16		8,256.66
Department of assessments and collections	88.55	1,092.18				1,180.73
Police department	11,199.65	2,499.20		13,026.37		26,725.22
Department of city schools	2,164.27	2,514.09				4,678.36
Department of engineering and public works	1,139.72	946.73	$31,720.76			33,807.21
Total	15,656.14	76,765.51	31,720.76	20,115.53		75,168.94

Total expenditures during year, $1,962,078.

Statement of financial condition of city of Manila, June 30, 1903.

Balance June 30, 1902	$48,052.19
Total receipts from all sources	1,530,554.78
30 per cent of expenses paid by insular government	588,623.40
Total	2,167,230.37
Total expenditures during year	1,962,078.01
Balance to credit of city	205,152.36

The revenues for the year, $1,530,554.78, show an increase of $413,962.99, or more than 37 per cent over last year, due mainly to the increase of the land tax from 1 to 1½ per cent on the assessed valuation, and also to an increase in almost all other items of revenue.

Had the payment of the land tax for 1903 not been postponed by the tax revision law, the revenues would still further have been increased to the extent of $400,000.

The principal sources of revenue of the city, contributed in the following ratios:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Land tax	38	Municipal court fines	4
Industrial tax	14	Certificates of registration	3½
Licenses	10	Vehicle tax	1½
Water service	8	Building permits	½
Market fees	7	All other items	5
Matadero fees	4½		
Stamp sales	4		100

The total expenditures for the year, $1,962,078, have exceeded those of last year by $435,592.86, or about 22 per cent. Of these expenditures $75,168.94 is applicable to the fiscal year 1902, leaving the actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1903 $1,886,909.06, which may be segregated as follows (into current and nonrecurrent expenses):

CURRENT EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Department.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equipment.	Tax refund.	Total.
Municipal board	$38,184.54	$28,883.55	.....	.....	.....	$67,068.09
Law department	60,355.69	6,499.38	.....	.....	.....	66,855.07
Fire department	53,104.23	10,730.85	.....	.....	.....	63,835.08
Department of assessments and collections	60,528.79	4,359.77	.....	.....	.....	64,888.56
Department of city schools	79,042.57	1,185.98	.....	.....	.....	80,228.55
Police department	523,121.79	18,994.75	.....	.....	.....	542,116.54
Department of engineering and public works	301,962.18	49,285.01	$219,791.92	.....	.....	471,089.11
Total	1,116,299.79	119,939.29	219,791.92	.....	.....	1,456,031.00

NONRECURRENT OR EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 1903.

Municipal board	$5,748.23	$1,377.36	.....	.....	.....	$7,125.59
Fire department	2,226.81	9,570.39	.....	$94,553.47	.....	106,410.67
Department of assessments and collections	11,472.91	.....	.....	.....	$716.17	12,189.08
Police department	9,692.50	.....	.....	47,513.54	.....	57,206.04
Department of engineering and public works	.....	.....	$247,946.68	.....	.....	247,946.68
Total	29,200.45	10,947.75	247,946.68	142,067.01	716.17	430,878.06

Total, $1,886,909.06.

This statement indicates that the current expenses of the city were $1,456,031, of which $1,116,299.79, or 76 per cent, was expended for salaries and wages; $119,939.29, or 8 per cent, for contingent expenses, and $219,791.92, or 16 per cent, for the maintenance, repair, and upkeeping of public works.

The relation of salaries and wages, which consumed 76 per cent of the current

expenses of the city, may be stated as follows, showing the number of Americans and Filipinos employed to consume this sum of money:

	Relation of salaries and wages paid to total current expenses.	Average number of Filipinos employed.	Average number of Americans employed.	
	Per cent.			
Municipal board	2½	23	17	Including secretary's office, disbursing office, and advisory board.
Law department	4	45	19	
Fire department	3½	46	51	
Department of assessments and collections.	4	122	26	
Department of city schools	7	156	2	Superintendent and American teachers paid from insular funds.
Police department	35	521	425	
Department of engineering and public works.	20	287	123	

Day laborers, 2,36[illegible].

There are included in the expenditures for contingent expenses, public works, and equipment various amounts, the aggregate of which is $38,456.18, which has been paid to the insular purchasing agent as the 10 per cent increased cost of all supplies purchased by the city through him. This 10 per cent materially increases the cost of supplies and materials, and the amount paid during the past year is excessive, and the city should not be called upon to contribute in this manner for maintaining the office of the insular purchasing agent, as the service rendered is poor, the prices paid and the materials furnished are not always satisfactory, and the delays occasioned through this method of purchasing material and supplies are often a hindrance to public work. It can be clearly shown that in many cases the insular purchasing agent contracts for supplies or material to be delivered at the warehouses of the city, the city thus paying freight, insurance, and lighterage to point of delivery, and then paying 10 per cent in addition for what little time, expense, and bookkeeping the insular purchasing agent's office has expended. This is not justice to the city, and the rate should either be materially decreased to 2 or 3 per cent, or the city be allowed to purchase many supplies which they are now compelled to purchase through the insular purchasing agent, in the same manner as provincial governments under the provisions of section 1 of Act 231. It is not the intention of the board to establish a purchasing agent's office for the city, but merely that the city should be able to purchase, for example, its own paving blocks by direct contract, or coal for use of the various departments, without resorting to the insular purchasing agent and getting supplies that are not satisfactory and that have cost the city 10 per cent above the cost to business concerns. There is no doubt but that in the purchase of stationery, tools, and other articles coming from the United States the benefits by purchasing through the insular purchasing agent are worth something to the city, but it is not believed that the insular purchasing agent should make a profit on the supplies furnished to the city.

Regarding the items of nonrecurrent expenses of the city for the year, attention is invited to the report of the disbursing officer under the caption "Expenditures for public improvements," which shows that the engineer's department expended during the year under this head.	$247,946.68
In addition the following nonrecurrent expenses were paid:	
Expense of board of tax revision	7,125.59
Purchase of new fire apparatus, equipment, and installation of Gamewell system	106,410.67
Emergency employees, city assessor and collector's office, on real estate tax assessment	12,189.08
Cholera police and the Gamewell police alarm system	57,206.04
Or a total of	430,878.06

FISCAL YEAR 1904.

The outlook for increased revenue for the city for 1904 is encouraging, and the estimated revenues, based upon the collections for the past year, are as follows, providing that no change occurs in the revenue laws:

Statement of estimated revenues, fiscal year 1904.

	U. S. currency.		U. S. currency.
Land tax	$1,100,000	Miscellaneous	2,000
Industrial tax	240,000	Certificates electric installation	1,500
Stamp sales	70,000	Pound receipts	1,500
Certificates of registration	45,000	Registration of cocheros	1,000
Matadero fees	75,000	Public health fees—cemeteries	8,000
Market fees	120,000	Water service	90,000
Licenses	170,000	Building permits	8,000
Live stock registration	600	Weights and measures	3,500
Vehicle tax	25,000	Miscellaneous, city engineer	1,000
Vehicle equipment	1,250	Register of deeds	8,000
Municipal court fines	68,000		
Justice of peace fees and fines	2,200	Total	2,053,200
Sheriff's fees	4,500		
City attorney's fees	150		
Rents	7,000		

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1904, based upon appropriations already made and the necessities of the city for public improvements, etc., are as follows:

Statement of estimated expenditures, fiscal year 1904.

Appropriation act 804: Current expenses, July 1 to December 31	$969,015.00
Appropriation act 820: Public works, July 1 to December 31	351,648.00
Estimated expenses, January 1 to June 30, 1904	900,000.00
Estimated public works, January 1 to June 30, 1904	200,000.00
Total	2,420,663.00

Statement of prospective condition of city's finances, close of fiscal year 1904.

Credits:	
Balance from fiscal year 1903	$205,152.36
Total revenues (estimated)	2,053,200.00
30 per cent expenses borne by insular government	726,198.90
Total credits	2,984,551.26
Debits: Total expenses (estimated)	2,420,663.00
Estimated balance, June 30, 1904	563,888.26

From the above statements it can be seen that the city's financial condition is improving each year. Even with increased expenditures the balance at the close of the next fiscal year should be in excess of half a million dollars. However, agitation along the lines of revised internal-revenue taxes will no doubt cut from the city's revenue in the near future at least a quarter of a million dollars. This, however, should be partially covered by an increased license of many industries which are now paying both license and industrial tax. It is also understood that a reduction of the land tax is being considered by the Commission from 2 to 1½ per cent. This would reduce the revenues by about $175,000, and there is also reason to believe that a bond issue for the construction of a new water system should be negotiated during the present fiscal year, and an allowance for interest and sinking fund added to the estimated expenses, which would probably consume $100,000, and thus, although the margin as shown by the estimated balance appears to be large, it will, in the event of any change in the revenue laws or the consummation of the bond issue, not be excessive to cover such contingencies.

In addition to this it may be stated that the last appropriation act for the current

expenses of the city was hardly sufficient to meet these expenses, and deficiency appropriations will probably be necessary.

Several amendments to the charter have been under consideration by the board, and among them is one which has for its object the change of the date on which the annual report of the board must be forwarded to the civil governor from the 1st day of August to the 1st day of September. It is the experience of the past two years that the heads of the various departments of the city have been unable to present their reports in proper season to enable the board to carefully consider and formulate its own report. It is believed that such an extension of time would result in more complete and satisfactory reports.

In conclusion, the board desires to acknowledge the faithful and efficient service rendered by the heads of departments and the employees, Americans and Filipinos, in all branches of the city government. With the evidence of more complete peace and the numberless signs of increasing prosperity, the work of nearly all the officers has grown in detail and volume. The presence of cholera and smallpox has surrounded the work of some departments with many dangers, but the services of those so employed have been given faithfully and without fear.

Very respectfully,

A. CRUZ HERRERA, *President.*
CHARLES H. SLEEPER, *Member.*
P. G. MCDONNELL, *Member.*

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Manila, September 28, 1903.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the secretary of the municipal board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

During the period from June 24 to December 29, while the secretary, Mr. A. L. B. Davies, was acting as a member of the board, in the absence of Mr. C. H. Sleeper, the office of secretary was filled by Mr. Bert Eddy, chief clerk of the board. On December 29, Mr. Sleeper having returned and taken his place on the municipal board, Mr. Davies assumed the office of secretary, and continued as such until March 9, when he resigned to accept the appointment of local purchasing agent. Pending the appointment of his successor, Mr. O. F. Ricard, a clerk of the board, was designated as acting secretary, and continued in that position until May 1, when the board appointed the present incumbent.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Manila charter, which define the duties of the secretary, there has been kept a full record of the proceedings of the board, both legislative and executive, and all documents relating thereto have been properly recorded and filed. Records have been kept of all ordinances and amendments to ordinances, and the same have been published in the English and Spanish languages as prescribed by law. There being a large portion of the inhabitants of Manila, however, who are unable to read either English or Spanish, a contract has also been made for the publication of all municipal ordinances and announcements in Tagalog.

On February 5, by resolution of the board, all of the old Spanish municipal records pertaining to the city of Manila, which up to that time had been in the custody of the city attorney, were transferred to the office of the secretary of the municipal board, and the task of filing these papers, with a view to easy and accurate reference, was undertaken by this office, and is being completed as rapidly as their condition will permit. An item of $600 has been included in the appropriation by the board, to be used to provide suitable steel filing cases, so that these and other documents may be properly safeguarded.

While there have been no demands for certified copies of city records or documents, except from government officials for official use, for which no charge is made, the office is prepared to furnish promptly copies of any city document which may be called for.

A forfeiture of $500 by Frank Twombly for failure to execute a contract for the building of additions to the Arranque Market, and a forfeiture of $150 by José

Gutierrez for failure to execute a lease for city property on Calle Tabora, are the only municipal funds collected during the year by this office.

During the fiscal year just ended the municipal board sat in session 304 times and considered 7,380 items of municipal business, of which, for the purpose of assisting the board in taking final action, 97 were referred to the advisory board for their consideration and recommendations. No written communications, however unimportant, have been ignored by this office; 5,020 letters have been received and, based upon the action of the board, 5,893 letters have been written.

There were presented to the board 32 ordinances, of which 17 were enacted, while 15 have passed one or two readings. Twenty-three contracts were entered into by the city during the year. Deeds were executed for the sale of four pieces of city property and for the purchase of three pieces of property by the city. There were four leases for city property executed during the year. Leases entered into by the city for private property are not shown in this report as the same were entered into by the superintendent of buildings and illumination and were merely authorized by the board.

The ordinances, contracts, leases, and deeds, in detail, were as follows:

No. 34. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 2, enacted by the municipal board December 5, 1901, entitled "An ordinance relating to gambling."

No. 35. An ordinance establishing a public slaughterhouse and providing for the regulation, inspection, and use thereof.

No. 36. An ordinance relating to the sale and supply of electricity and telephone service, and the inspection and installation of electric wires, meters, and other apparatus.

No. 37. An ordinance prescribing the fees to be charged by the secretary of the municipal board for certified copies of city records and documents.

No. 38. An ordinance relating to guest registers in hotels and lodging houses.

No. 39. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 9, issued by the provost-marshal-general June 12, 1901, entitled "An ordinance relating to licenses and permits," as amended by ordinances Nos. 17, 29, and 32, enacted by the municipal board.

No. 40. An ordinance relating to exits and fire protection in public halls and theaters.

No. 41. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 40, entitled "An ordinance relating to exits and fire protection in public halls and theaters."

No. 42. An ordinance relating to pawnbrokers.

No. 43. An ordinance relating to the misuse of and obstruction of approach to police and fire-alarm apparatus and systems.

No. 44. An ordinance granting to Charles M. Swift a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs.

No. 45. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 39, enacted by the municipal board January 23, 1903, by which is again amended ordinance No. 9, issued by the provost-marshal-general June 12, 1901, entitled "An ordinance relating to licenses and permits."

No. 46. An ordinance providing regulations for the government of the Carriedo water supply of the city of Manila.

No. 47. An ordinance regulating the manufacture, storage, sale, transportation, and use of gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite, nitroglycerin, calcium carbide, benzine, gasoline, turpentine, petroleum, tar, pitch, resin, and all other highly explosive or combustible materials.

No. 48. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 4, issued by the provost-marshal-general May 2, 1901, entitled "An ordinance relating to the collection of garbage and rubbish," as amended by ordinance No. 7, enacted by the municipal board December 24, 1901.

No. 49. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 10, issued by the provost-marshal-general June 19, 1901, entitled "An ordinance regulating the use of public vehicles."

No. 50. An ordinance amending ordinance No. 46, enacted by the municipal board April 1, 1903, entitled "An ordinance providing regulations for the government of the Carriedo water supply of the city of Manila."

Ordinances have been introduced and considered and given one or two readings, but final action thereon withheld, as follows:

Amending the building ordinances in the matter of the construction of balconies, projections, arcades, etc.

A general health ordinance for the city of Manila.

Regulating plumbing and the licensing of plumbers.

Relating to immoral publications.

Relating to the ringing of church bells and the making of loud and unusual noises.

A proposed substitute for ordinance No. 36, regulating the sale and supply of electricity and telephone service.

Establishing Bancusay fish market.

Providing for the quarantine of contacts of bubonic plague and smallpox.

Permitting cable companies to lay pipe lines from stations in Malate to offices in Binondo.

Relating to the slaughter of suckling pigs. (Amendment to Ord. No. 35, Mun. Board.)

Defining the powers and duties of health inspectors.

Amending the gambling ordinance (Ord. No. 2, Mun. Board) by the exemption of race tracks and certain parlor games from the provisions of the ordinance.

Regulating the fire-hydrant service within the city.

Repealing section 42 of ordinance No. 11, provost-marshal-general, which requires residents of unlighted streets to hang out lights from their houses.

Relating to the filling and terrepleining of private property for the abatement of nuisances.

The following contracts were entered into by the board during the fiscal year, viz:

No.	Contractor.	Nature of contract.	Date.	Amount.
1	La Democracia.....	Publishing ordinances and advertisements in Spanish.	July 1	1c. Mex. per line for advertisements, ordinances free.
2	Manila American	Publishing ordinances and advertisements in English.	July 2	Ordinances, 5c. Mex. per line; advertisements, 8c. first insertion, 5c. thereafter.
3	Albert Bryan.....	Painting matadero.....	July 21	1,650 pesos.
4	Rafael Machuco Go-Tauco.	Construction Paco police station	Aug. 7	$4,900.
5	Henry W. Peabody & Co.	Erection garbage crematory	Aug. 14	$50,000.
6	John F. McKinnon...	Construction addition to city stables ..	Aug. 18	$6,998.
7	.....do.....	Construction San Nicolas fire station ..	Sept. 11	$9,625.
8	Tomas Reyes.....	Transportation of meats from matadero to markets.	Sept. 16	Schedule of rates.
9	S. C. Choy & Co	Painting San Fernando police station .	Oct. 17	1,400 pesos.
10	Delmar W. Smith	Building public tenement houses.....	Dec. 3	$5,890.
11	Sy Chuy Chim.....	Feeding prisoners in police stations ...	Dec. 6	Orientals, 45c. per day; others, 65c. Mex.
12	El Comercio.....	Publishing ordinances and advertisements in Spanish.	Jan. 13	Advertisements, 1c. U. S. per line; ordinances free.
13	Manila American	Publishing ordinances and advertisements in English.	Jan. 20	10c. per line first insertion, 1c. thereafter.
14	Arthur F. Allen.....	Construction of three garbage scows...	Feb. 12	$6,000.
15	Cull & Maddy.....	Painting Santa Cruz fire station	Feb. 16	$810.
16	Placido Dizon.....	Privilege of cutting grass in the moat and on the glacis of the city.	Feb. 28	115 pesos per month.
17	Frank Twombly.....	For driving piles at the garbage crematory.	Mar. 7	2,500 pesos.
18	B. W. Cadwaalader & Co.	Furnishing tables for Anda street market.	Mar. 10	$1,476.
19	Robert V. Dell.....	Burial of pauper dead	Mar. 19	$10 for plain coffins, $13 for metallic.
20	Salvador Farré.....	Repairs to Ayala bridge	June 12	$1,499.
21	Delmar W. Smith	Construction of addition to Arranque market.	May 28	$8,873.
22	Pascual Poblete.....	Publishing ordinances in Tagalog.....	June 22	2c. Mex. per line.
23	El Comercio.....	Publishing of ordinances and advertisements in Spanish.	June 25	1c. gold per line.

The following real property of the city was sold during the fiscal year, viz:

To Generio Herredia, on December 2, 1902, a piece of land 44.48 square meters in area, situated at the corner of Calle Soler, Tondo, and the road known as "Calle Para el Mercado;" consideration, $202.68 United States currency.

To José Machuca, on February 13, 1903, a piece of land 33.54 square meters in area, situated at the corner of Calles Azcarraga and Antonio Rivera, Tondo; consideration, $262.14 United States currency.

To Pedro Sy Guia, on May 10, 1903, a piece of land 97.79 square meters in area, situated on Calle Azcarraga, near Antonio de Rivera, Tondo; consideration, $489.95 United States currency.

To Luisa Lichauco, on May 23, 1903, a piece of land 46.99 square meters in area, situated on Calle Jaboneros, San Nicolas; consideration, $1,500 United States currency.

The following real property was purchased by the city during the fiscal year, viz:

From Ramon Fabie y Gutierrez, a piece of property at the corner of Calles Camba and Lara, San Nicolas, to be used for street purposes. Date, November 19, 1902; consideration, $206.30 United States currency.

From Doña Maria Barbara Padilla, a piece of land on Calle Sevilla, San Nicolas, to be used for street purposes. Date, November 25, 1902; consideration, $783.93 United States currency.

From Tomas Rodriguez y Lopez, a piece of land 42.96 square meters, situated at the corner of Calles Jolo and Meisic, to be used for street purposes. Date, April 24, 1903; consideration, $243.36 Mexican currency.

The following city land was leased during the fiscal year, viz:

To Fred H. Hilbert, a piece of land in the rear of No. 249 Calle Real Malate, for two years and four months from January 1, 1903, at a rental of $100 United States currency per annum.

To Robert J. Harrison and J. W. Marker, the city land at the corner of the Escolta and Calle Nueva, upon which is situated the kiosko, for five years from June 1, 1903, at a monthly rental of $155 United States currency.

To Joseph H. Hartman, a piece of land on the Estero Binondo, just north of Calle Soledad, for nine years and two months from October 3, 1902, at a monthly rental of $7.50.

To Vicenta Rodriguez, a piece of land in block 82, Tondo, for two years from August 17, 1903, at an annual rental of $80 United States currency.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. TUTHER,
Secretary Municipal Board.

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

CITY OF MANILA,
OFFICE OF CITY DISBURSING OFFICER,
Manila, P. I., August 21, 1903.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the provisions of the city charter, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and also a summary report of the work connected with the office.

The scope of the duties of this office is narrowly defined by law to consist of "the disbursing of all moneys drawn from the insular treasury pursuant to appropriations made by the Philippine Commission," and in accounting for the same "in such a manner as the auditor for the Philippine Archipelago may prescribe." In this respect I believe the law has been strictly complied with. In addition to the foregoing prescribed duties, the municipal board has made it part of the work of the disbursing office to perform in part those functions devolving upon the city comptroller in the ordinary form of municipal government, and to keep such records in detail of the expenses of the city of Manila as the board might require from time to time for statistical purposes, and as a basis for estimating amounts of required appropriations.

The work of the department is carried on by the disbursing officer and a meager corps of 3 able assistants.

Realizing that the salary list of the city is very large, and that every employee desires his pay promptly on the last day of the month, to satisfy which, however, would be a physical impossibilty, every effort has been put forth to so carefully systematize the salary payments by schedule as to accommodate the largest number of employees in the shortest period of time.

Ten days are required during the first part of each month to pay off all of the employees of the city, including those located outside of the city at San Juan del Monte, the pumping station, at Santolan, and the rock quarry on Talim Island.

Funds to the amount of 400,000 pesos are disbursed monthly, of which sum about 250,000 pesos go toward paying the salaries of the city's 4,250 employees, and the fair portion of this sum is paid over the disbursing office counter in actual cash, which, owing to the cumbersome monetary system, entails considerable manual

labor in the handling of these funds, it having been found that over a ton of silver dollars are passed over the counter daily during the first ten days of each month when the pay rolls are being paid.

In this connection it may be a matter of interest to note that 44 policemen or 53 peones (laborers) can be paid in the same space of time that it requires to pay one lady school teacher.

It has been observed with some pride that the insular government has, to a certain extent, utilized the disbursing office as a preparatory school of instruction for disbursing clerks, inasmuch as this office claims the honor of having trained and furnished to the insular government two of its most capable and efficient disbursing officers, viz, Mr. A. J. Robertson, chief paymaster, Philippine Constabulary, and Mr. Paul A. Weems, disbursing officer of the bureau of coast guard and transportation, both of whom were formerly clerks in this office.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the deep interest manifested by the clerks of this office in the execution of their duties and their untiring efforts to perfect the efficiency of the office, and especially their uniform courtesy toward all persons whose business brought them in contact with the office.

Very respectfully,

R. C. BALDWIN,
Disbursing Officer, Municipal Board.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1903.

[Amounts are expressed in Mexican currency.]

Name of departments and subdivisions.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
MUNICIPAL BOARD.					
Salaries:					
Members of board	$5,581.25	$7,460.00	$11,772.00	$12,531.25	$37,344.50
Secretary's office	5,396.33	6,823.43	7,526.10	11,314.47	31,060.33
Disbursing office	2,669.47	4,000.96	4,923.77	6,433.47	18,027.67
Advisory board	971.34	1,889.56	2,592.92	3,625.03	9,078.85
Board of tax revision	.....	.....	1,867.32	12,453.25	14,320.57
Contingent expenses:					
Office supplies, advertising, etc	544.60	707.66	1,853.98	1,710.50	4,816.74
Care of municipal prisoners in Bilibid	8,913.08	11,661.35	13,896.69	20,678.49	55,149.61
Music for Luneta concerts	940.00	1,492.00	1,714.00	2,497.50	6,643.50
Official emergency transportation	.....	31.60	56.50	8.90	97.00
Purchase of property for street extensions	.....	2,475.60	.....	.....	2,475.60
Half salary and subsistence employees, traveling	.....	654.31	840.39	.....	1,494.70
Board of tax revision	.....	.....	471.61	2,971.80	3,443.41
Office supplies: Court of land registration	.....	.....	1,517.42	.....	1,517.42
Register of deeds	.....	.....	14.30	.....	14.30
Total	25,016.07	37,196.47	49,047.00	74,224.66	185,484.20
LAW DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries:					
Office city attorney	5,671.34	9,506.42	10,454.39	12,469.56	38,101.71
Office prosecuting attorney	5,535.28	11,896.67	13,562.15	14,631.18	45,625.28
Sheriff's office	3,172.50	6,470.00	7,763.05	9,916.64	27,322.19
Municipal courts	5,209.10	8,268.06	8,220.83	7,101.00	28,798.99
Justice peace courts	1,112.30	1,765.48	1,874.35	2,255.94	7,008.07
Register of deeds	.....	.....	815.72	3,217.27	4,032.99
Contingent expenses:					
Office supplies, advertising, etc	1,595.01	4,469.85	1,330.38	3,148.29	10,543.53
Court costs, fees, etc	161.49	432.70	612.93	1,061.65	2,268.77
Official emergency transportation	100.00	168.88	353.20	98.00	720.08
Maintenance prison van	.....	150.89	421.22	1,435.53	2,007.64
Register of deeds	.....	.....	.....	708.43	708.43
Total	22,557.02	43,128.95	45,408.22	56,043.49	167,137.68
FIRE DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries:					
Regular force	10,333.16	29,078.04	36,216.69	57,132.58	132,760.57
Temporary force	5,717.03	.....	.....	.....	5,717.03
Contingent expenses:					
General supplies	6,733.32	5,137.89	4,210.58	10,733.56	26,815.35
Emergency transportation	11.75	.....	.....	.....	11.75
Installation fire and police alarm system [a]	11,893.75	8,040.94	3,991.30	.....	23,925.99

[a] Funds for the installation of the fire and police alarm system were appropriated for under both contingent expenses and equipment. Total cost of installing system, $38,777.27.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Name of departments and subdivision.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
FIRE DEPARTMENT—continued.					
Equipment:					
Firemen	$309.10	.....	$1,211.35	$166.32	$1,686.77
Apparatus	542.10	$100,815.00	1,689.82	5,581.96	108,629.63
Repairs to equipment	279.29	476.43	877.48	900.05	2,533.25
Furniture for fire stations	.....	.....	108.83	106.65	215.48
Purchase of fire-alarm system	.....	.....	108,785.22	.....	108,785.22
Installation of fire-alarm system [a]	.....	.....	10,675.19	4,176.09	14,851.28
Purchase of testing instruments	.....	.....	.....	4,682.05	4,682.05
Total	35,820.25	143,548.30	162,766.46	83,479.36	425,614.37
POLICE DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries:					
Office force	6,535.67	11,415.45	12,025.26	15,959.83	45,986.21
First-class policemen and officers	132,091.43	207,131.80	223,664.34	283,860.54	846,747.59
Second and third class police	39,590.84	62,864.99	70,252.48	90,456.03	263,164.34
Detective bureau	8,824.22	14,468.26	15,242.08	19,853.32	58,387.83
River and harbor police	14,721.58	23,373.43	24,303.69	30,433.46	92,832.16
Laborers in public pound	7.05	190.20	237.60	301.50	736.35
Special cholera police	12,282.02	4,734.78	3,597.10	3,617.34	24,231.24
Contingent expenses:					
Secret-service fund	174.92	498.77	297.62	748.60	1,719.91
General supplies, repairs, etc	8,825.71	4,808.45	7,312.88	6,536.47	27,478.51
Subsistence of prisoners in police stations	1,610.76	1,821.88	1,723.14	2,293.76	7,449.54
Emergency transportation	1,636.25	2,784.03	2,761.00	3,657.65	10,838.93
Equipment:					
Purchase police-alarm system	.....	.....	110,396.00	2,488.29	112,884.29
Equipment	606.65	2,917.00	443.30	1,932.61	5,899.56
Total	226,907.08	337,008.54	472,256.44	462,139.40	1,498,306.46
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.					
Salaries:					
Classified employees	27,052.81	40,449.67	48,764.98	76,904.89	193,172.35
Unclassified employees	32,511.47	53,601.18	59,995.66	77,122.95	223,231.26
Ordinary labor	49,618.10	87,589.00	84,673.65	116,621.09	338,501.84
Public works:					
Repairs to city bridges	2,635.22	3,588.36	5,601.23	13,886.86	25,711.67
Purchase and transportation of road material	16,226.70	53,136.74	20,140.97	24,444.07	113,948.48
Purchase of forage	14,177.32	14,967.41	17,681.81	25,437.10	72,263.64
Repairs to sewers and drains	6,825.86	1,553.86	3,879.84	5,659.41	17,918.97
Repairs to city stables and corrals	4,947.17	19,600.44	1,916.55	1,118.01	27,582.17
Purchase of coal for crematories, etc	4,931.28	3,732.03	5,868.96	7,587.75	22,120.02
Purchase of tools, hose, etc	2,570.21	2,782.54	9,152.08	3,689.98	18,194.81
Purchase of horseshoeing materials	249.75	1,532.20	1,354.57	1,747.14	4,883.66
Repairs to harness, wagons, and launches	4,884.35	4,575.87	5,238.54	10,228.62	24,927.38
Maintenance of grounds and parks	2,494.35	1,079.58	173.51	5,151.13	8,898.57
Maintenance of rock quarry	8,057.71	9,781.31	4,372.34	10,677.01	32,888.37
Repairs to Santalon road	.....	.....	3,833.50	.....	3,833.50
Repairs to markets and municipal buildings	5,130.57	12,392.53	14,211.46	13,224.44	44,959.00
Supplies, cleaning and care public buildings	987.05	4,554.66	208.76	2,245.05	7,995.52
Maintenance of electric-light service	14,052.52	14,203.47	25,429.22	42,322.40	96,007.61
Repairs and increase to electric service	1,293.85	215.32	2,901.41	859.13	5,269.71
Oil for lights in public buildings	523.47	460.02	734.61	349.84	2,067.94
Maintenance of water service	21,475.07	36,336.02	39,773.57	39,974.67	137,559.33
Alterations and repairs to Arranque market	.....	3,591.60	.....	.....	3,591.60
Repairs to Bridge of Spain	608.90	8,768.91	1,715.22	.....	11,093.03
Repairs to Santa Cruz fire station	2,551.59	742.25	.....	282.38	3,576.22
Maintenance of city shops	5,769.50	14,101.32	16,022.17	4,448.25	40,341.24
Construction of school buildings	.....	115.94	2,532.18	1,327.45	3,975.57
Hire of bull carts and drivers	6,267.80	3,031.00	8,572.20	9,130.45	27,001.45
Purchase of stone crusher	.....	.....	7,417.41	.....	7,417.41
Supplies and materials for cemeteries	13.73	104.39	.....	.....	118.14
Construction of San Nicolas fire station	.....	2,703.12	15,051.69	18,094.32	35,849.13
Construction of garbage crematory	.....	34,980.95	100,462.45	8,981.75	144,425.15
Repairs to Paco police station	.....	.....	484 59	286.95	771.54

[a] Funds for the installation of the fire and police alarm system were appropriated for under both ontingent expenses and equipment. Total cost of installing system, $38,777.27.

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Name of departments and subdivisions.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Aggregate.
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
Public works—Continued.					
Construction of tenement houses	.....	.....	$15,314.00	$73.52	$15,387.52
Construction of Anda street market	.....	$5,511.80	9,560.98	4,258.50	19,321.28
Construction of scows	.....	7,683.00	5,446.08	5,195.00	18,324.08
Construction of new streets and roads	.....	.....	12,715.79	28,188.78	40,904.57
Construction of garbage scows	.....	.....	237.44	14,568.80	14,806.24
Purchase of means of transportation	.....	11,706.87	6,866.74	30,410.36	48,983.97
Purchase of steam launch	.....	.....	14,630.00	.....	14,630.00
Purchase of street sprinklers	.....	14,864.72	.....	.....	14,864.72
Purchase of matadero weighing machine	.....	.....	529.10	.....	529.10
Repairs to crematories	.....	561.60	1,658.15	.....	2,219.75
Repairs to wharves	.....	.....	1,604.89	5,449.80	7,054.69
Veterinary supplies	.....	1,261.42	384.35	517.38	2,163.10
Settlement of claim for lost bancas	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00
Erection of buildings for city pound	.....	1,554.00	.....	.....	1,554.00
Supplies and repairs to launches	.....	.....	278.14	5,452.33	5,730.47
Purchase of fire hydrants	.....	.....	5,390.00	9,882.17	15,272.17
Contingent expenses:					
Office supplies, advertising, etc	$1,015.06	621.42	585.26	3,020.22	5,191.96
Official transportation	1,110.90	2,124.57	2,633.87	3,958.00	9,827.34
Burial of pauper dead	633.31	60.00	110.00	1,596.96	2,399.27
Rent of schoolhouses, police stations	13,762.60	22,047.71	22,982.96	24,313.81	83,107.08
Rent of telephones	504.46	704.35	.....	2,002.79	3,211.60
Clearing of grounds for new improvements	215.25	324.00	165.00	.....	704.25
Block map of Manila	1,693.91	2,699.22	3,764.94	3,580.58	11,688.65
Per diem for U. S. Army city engineer	728.50	1,131.30	299.00	.....	2,158.80
Purchase of Spanish block map of Manila	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Subsistence supplies, Tondo fire sufferers	.....	.....	.....	2,844.88	2,844.88
Incidentals	.....	78.70	.....	.....	78.70
Total	255,520.36	509,606.37	615,271.82	667,065.92	2,047,464.47
DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.					
Salaries:					
Regular force	19,342.63	33,171.04	40,911.60	57,896.81	151,322.08
Temporary force	9,725.20	14,382.07	4,574.90	.....	28,682.17
Contingent expenses:					
Office supplies, advertising, etc	900.34	2,355.39	3,550.94	2,964.96	9,771.63
Emergency transportation	171.15	268.30	294.40	393.95	1,127.80
Tax refunds	.....	717.58	686.56	386.29	1,790.43
Total	30,139.32	50,894.38	50,018.40	61,642.01	192,694.11
DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.					
Salaries:					
Office force	1,355.16	2,147.70	2,996.38	2,261.72	8,760.96
Night-school teachers	4,470.89	23,507.60	20,881.07	7,683.38	56,542.94
Native teachers	20,737.58	31,928.36	34,934.53	44,702.06	132,302.53
Contingent expenses:					
Office supplies, stationery, etc	676.30	37.50	188.12	2,063.04	2,964.96
Total	27,239.93	57,621.16	59,000.10	56,710.20	200,571.39

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Municipal board	$25,016.07	$37,196.47	$49,047.00	$74,224.66	$185,484.20
Law department	22,557.02	43,128.95	45,408.22	56,043.49	167,137.68
Fire department	35,820.25	143,548.30	162,766.46	83,479.36	425,614.37
Department of assessments and collections	30,139.32	50,894.38	50,018.40	61,642.01	192,694.11
Department of city schools	27,239.93	57,621.16	59,000.10	56,710.20	200,571.39
Police department	226,907.08	337,003.54	472,256.44	462,139.40	1,498,306.46
Department of engineering and public works	255,520.36	509,606.37	615,271.82	667,065.92	2,047,464.47
Total	623,200.03	1,178,999.17	1,453,768.44	1,461,305.04	4,717,272.68

Statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1903—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

[Amounts expressed in Mexican currency.]

Name of department.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Public works.	Equipment.	Tax refund.	Aggregate.
Municipal board	$109,831.92	$75,652.28	.....	.....	.....	$185,484.20
Law department	150,889.23	16,248.45	.....	.....	.....	167,137.68
Fire department	138,477.60	50,753.09	.....	$236,383.68	.....	425,614.37
Assessments and collections	180,004.25	10,899.43	.....	.....	$1,790.43	192,694.11
Department of city schools	197,606.43	2,964.96	.....	.....	.....	200,571.39
Police department	1,332,035.72	47,486.89	.....	118,783.85	.....	1,498,306.46
Engineering and public works	754,905.45	123,212.53	$1,169,346.49	.....	.....	2,047,464.47
Total	2,863,750.60	327,217.63	1,169,346.49	355,167.53	1,790.43	4,717,272.68

Disbursements made by city disbursing officer	$3,714,727.67
Supplies purchased from insular purchasing agent	911,404.55
Ten per cent of the amount of all supplies purchased from insular purchasing agent as provided in Act 231	91,140.46
Total	4,717,272.68

Expenditures for public improvements.

[Amounts expressed in Mexican currency.]

	Cost of labor.	Cost of materials.	Work performed under contract.	Total cost.
Construction of new streets and roads	$3,610.50	$37,294.07	.....	$40,904.57
Repairs to crematories	360.30	1,859.45	.....	2,219.75
Construction of road-material barges	11,140.00	7,184.08	.....	18,324.08
Construction of tenement houses	.....	73.52	$15,314.00	15,387.52
Construction of Anda street market	2,231.50	22,748.00	7,993.62	32,973.12
Construction of Paco police station	.....	771.54	12,250.00	13,021.54
Arranque market (in process of erection)	.....	3,591.60	.....	3,591.60
Alteration and repair to old Arranque market	.....	.....	7,050.00	7,050.00
Construction of San Nicolas fire station	1,175.60	6,484.76	28,188.77	35,849.13
Painting of San Fernando police station	.....	.....	1,400.00	1,400.00
Construction of the city pound	.....	.....	10,554.00	10,554.00
Construction of new city stables	.....	.....	18,194.80	18,194.80
New addition to Paco police station	.....	.....	1,087.80	1,087.80
Construction of garbage scows	.....	.....	14,568.80	14,568.80
Improvements to city bridges	21,505.99	4,205.68	.....	25,711.67
Improvements to sewers and street drains	5,462.35	12,456.62	.....	17,918.97
Improvement of parks	1,242.55	7,656.02	.....	8,898.57
Repairs to markets and municipal buildings	19,202.16	25,756.84	.....	44,959.00
Maintenance of water service (exclusive of the salaries of authorized employees)	27,638.16	109,921.17	.....	137,559.33
Improvement of the Bridge of Spain	6,280.78	18,986.52	.....	25,267.30
Construction of garbage crematory	9,125.88	4,369.27	130,930.00	144,425.15
Total	108,975.77	263,359.14	247,531.79	619,866.70

	Cost of labor.	Cost of materials.	Cost of the apparatus.	Total cost.
Police-alarm system	.....	.....	$112,884.29	$112,884.29
Fire-alarm system	.....	.....	103,785.22	103,785.22
Installation of fire and police systems	$14,663.17	$24,114.10	.....	38,777.27
Total	14,663.17	24,114.10	216,669.51	255,446.78

Statement of expenditures, city of Manila, during the fiscal year 1903, supplemental to fiscal year 1902.

[Amounts expressed in United States currency.]

Municipal board:	
Salaries, advisory board	$69.97
Office supplies	104.65
Total	174.62
Law department:	
Salaries, office prosecuting attorney	128.01
Costs, fees, etc	20.14
Office supplies	170.07
Transportation	27.92
Total	346.14
Fire department:	
Salaries and wages	865.97
Equipment of apparatus	6,104.66
Equipment of firemen	984.50
Office supplies, advertising, etc	77.04
General supplies	198.49
Transportation	26.00
Total	8,256.66
Department of assessments and collections:	
Salaries, regular force	88.55
Office supplies, advertising, etc	1,092.18
Total	1,180.73
Police department:	
Salaries—	
First-class police	1,078.33
Second and third class	76.42
Detective bureau	908.33
Special cholera police	9,136.57
Equipment	13,026.37
General supplies, repairs, etc	1,986.57
Transportation	504.63
Secret-service fund	8.00
Total	26,725.22
Department of city schools:	
Salaries—	
Night-school teachers	1,472.97
Native school-teachers	691.30
Contingent expenses	2,514.09
Total	4,678.36
Department engineering and public works:	
Salaries—	
Classified employees	913.37
Unclassified employees	226.35
Repairs to city bridges	531.73
Purchase, road materials	538.27
Repairs to sewers and drains	52.86
Purchase of coal, crematories and launches	776.24
Purchase tools, hose, etc	204.32
Repairs, harness, wagons, and launches	878.44
Maintenance of grounds and parks	73.75
Repairs to market buildings	240.39
Maintenance of electric-light service	9,198.86
Maintenance of city water service	220.92
Completion of Arroceros shops	321.49
Erection of buildings of city pound	4,000.00
Santa Cruz Bridge (balance structural material)	659.38
Alteration and repair, Arranque Market	3,000.00
Repairs, Santa Cruz fire station	82.10
Paco police station	4,900.00
Anda street market	1,762.00
Repairs to Bridge of Spain (buckle plates)	4,280.00
Office supplies, advertising, etc	208.02
Transportation	116.35
Burial of pauper dead	26.43
Rental of houses, lands, etc	324.93
Telephone service	101.00
Per diem of city engineer	170.00
Total	33,807.21

RECAPITULATION.

Municipal board	$174.62
Law department	346.14
Fire department	8,256.66
Assessments and collections	1,180.73
Department of city schools	4,678.36
Engineering and public works	33,807.21
Police department	26,725.22
Total	75,168.94

Recapitulation of all expenditures made from appropriations for the city of Manila during the period of July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

[The amounts for the fiscal year 1902 were obtained in local currency by reducing the United States currency amounts at the ratio of $2.35 to $1.]

	Fiscal year 1902.	Fiscal year 1903.	Salary and expense fund.	Total, local currency.
Municipal board	$419.09	$185,484.20	.....	$185,903.29
Law department	880.74	167,187.68	.....	167,968.42
Fire department	19,815.98	425,614.87	.....	445,430.35
Department of assessments and collections	2,883.75	192,694.11	.....	195,527.86
Department of city schools	11,228.06	200,571.39	.....	211,799.45
Department of engineering and public works	81,137.30	2,047,464.47	.....	2,128,601.77
Police department	64,140.53	1,498,306.46	.....	1,562,446.99
Settlement warrants drawn by insular auditor	.....	1,116.28	$3,174.03	4,290.31
Total	180,405.45	4,718,888.96	3,174.03	4,901,968.44

Number of employees paid monthly salaries by disbursing officer, city of Manila.

[Amounts stated in Mexican currency.]

Months.	Municipal board.	Law department.	Fire department.	Assessments and collections.	Department city schools.	Police department.	Engineering and public works.	Total number.	Expense.
1902.									
July	34	52	80	146	151	1,356	2,162	3,981	$223,449.46
August	37	55	81	157	336	967	2,149	3,782	225,108.56
September	33	59	83	144	340	927	2,350	3,936	234,896.90
October	33	60	234	168	247	912	2,365	4,019	244,888.71
November	35	63	109	165	250	946	2,320	3,888	257,832.43
December	36	59	104	152	252	963	2,348	3,914	260,911.58
1903.									
January	34	64	117	137	263	935	2,493	4,043	268,406.22
February	40	73	121	142	295	915	2,483	4,069	271,199.15
March	65	66	123	147	224	931	2,385	3,941	268,601.20
April	40	64	130	148	158	946	2,778	4,264	260,719.84
May and June	80	121	255	310	423	1,861	5,393	8,443	518,720.57
Total	467	736	1,437	1,816	2,939	11,659	29,226	48,280	3,034,724.62

Number of persons in the employ of the city of Manila June 30, 1903.

	Monthly employees, Americans.	Daily employees, Americans.	Total employees, Americans.	Monthly employees, natives.	Daily employees, natives.	Total employees, natives.	Grand total employed.
Municipal board	17	.....	17	23	.....	23	40
Law department	19	.....	19	45	.....	45	64
Fire department	51	.....	51	46	33	79	130
Department assessments and collections	26	.....	26	122	.....	122	148
Department of city schools	2	.....	2	156	.....	156	158
Department engineering and public works	114	9	123	287	2,368	2,655	2,778
Police department	425	.....	425	521	.....	521	946
Total	654	9	663	1,200	2,401	3,601	4,264

Statement of expenditures for the care of city prisoners confined in Bilibid prison during fiscal year 1903.

Month.	30-cent ration.	20-cent ration.	Amount.	Total.	
				U. S. currency.	Local currency.
July	904		$271.20		
		9,116	1,823.20	$2,094.40	$4,921.84
August	912		273.60		
		7,124	1,424.80	1,698.40	3,991.24
September	728		218.40		
		6,261	1,252.20	1,470.60	3,529.44
October	697		209.10		
		6,424	1,284.80	1,493.90	3,674.99
November	654		196.20		
		7,590	1,518.00	1,714.20	4,456.92
December	684		205.20		
		7,526	1,505.20	1,710.40	4,447.04
January	873		261.90		
		7,648	1,529.60	1,791.50	4,765.39
February	948		284.40		
		7,888	1,476.60	1,761.00	4,684.26
March	1,197		359.10		
		8,285	1,657.00	2,016.10	5,141.05
April	1,202		360.60		
		7,926	1,585.20	1,945.80	4,864.50
May	1,089		326.70		
		8,977	1,795.40	2,122.10	5,199.15
June	1,070		321.00		
		9,566	1,913.20	2,234.20	5,478.79
Total	10,958	98,826		22,052.60	55,149.61

NOTE.—The 30-cent rations are for American and European prisoners. The 20-cent rations are for Filipino and Chinese prisoners.

DISBURSING OFFICE, MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I., August 10, 1903.

EXHIBIT C.

REPORT OF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF NEW WATER SYSTEM.

REPORT ON INCREASED WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY OF MANILA, P. I., FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

The present water supply for the city of Manila is drawn from the Mariquina River at Santolan, pumped through cast-iron pipes to an elevation on the hill to the west of the pumping station, and thence runs by gravity through a closed conduit and cast-iron pipe to the present deposito.

The deposito consists of a double series of underground chambers, and has a capacity of about 60,000 cubic meters, or approximately 16,000,000 United States gallons.

The total capacity of the present pumping plant is about 7,500,000 gallons daily, which gives a per capita supply of 30 gallons, on the basis of the present census.

From the deposito the water is carried through a 26-inch cast-iron pipe to the city distributing system.

These works were built by the municipality under Spanish Government during the years from 1878 to 1882 and were opened to the public use on the —— day of ——, 1882.

As a preliminary to the investigation of the subject of an increase in the water supply, a determination of the present and future needs of the city is necessary, and it here follows.

On the map of the city, accompanying this report and marked "A," it will be noticed that the city consists of a central district, comprised within the fire limits, and a series of outlying barrios scattered along the numerous streets leading out from the business center.

Within the fire limits as marked no houses except of strong materials can be constructed, and within the next few years it is reasonable to assume that all buildings within these limits will be of strong materials, and naturally will sooner or later be equipped with an interior water supply.

For the inhabitants, therefore, contained within the fire limits, a maximum daily per capita quantity should be provided.

In the districts outside the fire limits, though there are many houses of strong materials, the majority of the buildings are of light construction, unsuitable for the installation of interior water supply.

While the growth of the city, the installation of a sewer system, and the extension of the fire limits will in time increase the use of water from the city mains, it seems safe to conclude that a per capita supply of two-thirds that of the section within the fire limits will be ample.

No data is at hand to determine the average per cent of increase in the population of the city per year, and an estimate of the increase in water consumption due to this cause must therefore to a large extent be assumed.

The census of the present year gives the population of Manila at 223,029, including 16,339 living in boats and also including 3,229 inhabitants of Santa Ana.

The Spanish census of 1883 gives the population of Manila as 230,407, showing a slight decrease during the past twenty years.

Lacking the usual incentives to a rapid increase in population, it would seem that a permanent average increase of 2 per cent would be ample to cover the probable increase.

The population by districts, given by the present census and hereto appended, indicates an approximate population within the fire limits of 140,000, and for this number the maximum daily per capita supply should be furnished.

There remains, then, the outside population of 83,000 to be furnished with the lesser daily per capita supply.

In determining the maximum and minimum per capita daily supply it will be necessary to take into consideration the effect of the installation of a sewer system and the increased consumption due thereto.

The average daily per capita consumption is made up in general of the following four subdivisions: (1) Domestic use; (2) commercial use; (3) public use; (4) loss and waste.

Domestic use.—The results of the careful investigations tabulated by Brackett of a number of American and European cities give extremes of 6.6 gallons for the lowest class of houses and 59 gallons for the highest class of houses, and an average extreme of 11.2 gallons for the manufacturing town of Fall River, as compared to 44.3 gallons for Brookline, a wealthy suburb of Boston.

The domestic consumption of the city of London varies from 18.6 gallons for the middle-class districts to 25.5 gallons for the better-class districts.

The above citations are all in metered districts and may be safely used in the present investigations for Manila, where the use of meters is general.

Taking into consideration the conditions prevailing in Manila, it seems that a supply for domestic purposes of 20 gallons per capita will be ample.

Commercial use.—Under this head are grouped: Office buildings and stores, railroads and street cars, factories, breweries, steamers and shipping, saloons, hotels, miscellaneous.

Statistics for New York City show a commercial consumption of 24 gallons per capita of total population; for Boston, 30 gallons; for Syracuse, 30 gallons; for Fall River, where most of the factories drew their water from outside sources, 2 gallons; in Yonkers, 27 gallons.

In all these cities the factory consumption is large, and the total commercial consumption per capita is without doubt largely in excess of the needs of Manila.

In view, however, of the possible development of the city along manufacturing lines, it is not considered advisable to reduce the estimates for this purpose below an ample limit, and I have therefore fixed on 20 gallons per capita of total population daily for commercial use.

Public use.—This includes the water used for schools, public buildings, street sprinkling, sewer flushing, water troughs and fountains, parks, fires, blowing off dead ends, and miscellaneous public use.

The quantity necessary for these purposes has been carefully measured in a large number of cities, and the maximum and minimum averages have been determined at 5 gallons and 3 gallons per capita of total population.

On account of the long dry season in Manila and the street sprinkling incident thereto, the maximum amount of 5 gallons has been assumed in the present investigations.

Loss and waste.—This item may be of considerable importance. In a well-metered city it is caused by leakage in the mains, errors in the meters, and errors in measuring the actual amount of water delivered. Brackett gives 15 gallons per capita of total population as a minimum allowance from these causes.

As the carrying capacity of a long pipe decreases and leakage in the distributing system increases with age, the minimum quantity mentioned by Brackett is not deemed sufficient, and a quantity of 25 gallons per capita of population will be assumed in these computations.

Recapitulating the above estimates for these various purposes, we have the following average per capita:

	Gallons.
Domestic	20
Commercial	20
Public	5
Loss and waste	25
Total	70

Concluded, therefore, that the present average maximum per capita consumption is 70 gallons, there remains the determination of the increased consumption due to increase in population within a reasonable fixed time.

As a premise to this computation it should be stated that any system devised to meet existing conditions must be capable of expansion to meet conditions which may arise during the comparatively distant future.

With this in mind it seems fair to assume an increase of 2 per cent compound for a period of twenty years, leaving the cost of necessary extensions after this term to coming generations.

Two per cent compounded for twenty years amounts to approximately 50 per cent, and 50 per cent of the estimated necessary present supply is 35 gallons per capita daily.

Seventy gallons plus 35 gallons equals 105 gallons, and this amount will be assumed as the daily per capita supply for the residents within the fire limits.

Recapitulating all the above, we have, then, as the necessary increased supply as follows:

One hundred and forty thousand multiplied by 105 gallons equal 14,700,000 gallons; 83,000 multiplied by 70 gallons equal 5,810,000 gallons, or a total of 20,510,000 gallons, which is the minimum daily supply which should be considered.

Possible sources of supply.—Situated in an alluvial plain, raised but slightly above sea level, and with a dense population, Manila must look to the mountains of the east for a possible source of supply.

Laguna de Bay and the Pasig River can not be considered on account of the excessive pollution, both organic and inorganic.

The choice of a source is narrowed, then, to the Mariquina River and adjoining watershed, and this fact was immediately recognized by the Spanish engineers who installed the present system.

The Mariquina River rises in the mountains directly east of Manila and flows in a northerly direction through a typical mountain valley for a distance of approximately 20 miles.

Its course then changes to the west, and breaking through the first range of mountains east of Manila it emerges into the broad and fertile Mariquina Valley, where, turning to the south, it flows for some 20 miles nearly parallel to and in the opposite direction from its original course to its junction with the Pasig River.

From its source to the town of Montalbon its watershed is an almost impenetrable forest, and with the exception of the small town of Boso Boso, at the headwaters, the valley is almost entirely uninhabited.

A few nomadic groups of semisavage mountaineers and a few woodcutters complete the tale of possible human pollution, and no difficulty should be experienced in reducing this danger to a minimum.

From Montalbon to the mouth of the river the valley is densely populated, with several large towns on the banks of the river itself.

As a consequence the purity of the water at present supplied has only been main-

THE MARIQUINA VALLEY.

tained by a constant and vigilant quarantine system, alike expensive to the government and irksome to the inhabitants of the valley.

The point of diversion for the new system should therefore be above the town of Montalbon, leaving the supply free from the danger of infection or the disadvantages of a quarantine patrol.

From the sources of the Mariquina River near Bosoboso to Montalbon it is confined on the west by a range of mountains running approximately north and south, and on the east by the parallel range which constitutes the backbone of Central Luzon. Between Antipolo and Bosoboso these ranges are joined by a narrow ridge, which forms the southern boundary of the Mariquina watershed.

Some 3 miles above the town of Montalbon the stream breaks through another cross range forming what is known as the "Gorge."

No extended survey has been made of the entire watershed, but, in general, the valley above the gorge has an exterior of 12 miles in a northerly and southerly direction with an easterly and westerly breadth of 5 miles, or a superficial area of 60 square miles, approximately.

Throughout its extent the valley and mountain slopes are nearly unbroken forest, and with the exception of a few hundred acres in the vicinity of Bosoboso no agricultural land is to be found.

The only possible industry for 90 per cent of the watershed is lumbering, and the difficulties of transportation make this of doubtful value. Bosoboso is the only town within its limits, and contains some 300 inhabitants.

The residents have, however, diverted the stream through the streets, from which their water supply is drawn, and in which all refuse is thrown and all washing and bathing is done. For the proper preservation and safeguarding of the purity of the water supply for the city of Manila it is essential that this town be removed and the entire area of the watershed be created a forest reserve and withdrawn from settlement.

Rainfall; run off.—It is extremely gratifying in an investigation of such importance as the present one that data so complete and accurate as that of the Manila Observatory is available. Full reports covering the years from 1865 to 1898 are presented, and the maximum and minimum rainfall is given by years, months, and days. Though this data is collected at Manila, the results may be assumed correct for the watershed.

From the tabulated results herewith presented it will be seen that the normal rainfall per year is 75.457 inches.

Assuming the effective run off at one-third of this, which is conservative, the result is far in excess of any possible requirements and fully four times the proposed yearly supply.

The rainfall, however, by months, is very irregular, ranging from a normal of only 0.413 inches for the month of February to 14.925 inches for the month of September. During the observed period in the single month of September, 1867, 57.862 inches of water fell, and 13.228 inches fell in a single day.

During the months from May to January, inclusive, the normal rainfall supplies an available run off equal to or in excess of the proposed new supply, but during the remaining three months of the year the normal precipitation is little or nothing.

In notable dry years the rainfall for the months of December and January has failed, as, for instance, in 1896, when the precipitation for these months was, respectively, 0.008 inch and 0.039 inch.

The flow of the stream, however, from so large and well wooded a watershed will continue without notable decrease for some time after the cessation of actual rainfall; and it seems safe to assume a natural supply for eight months in the year, leaving the remaining four months to be determined by actual gaugings.

While it is true that the gauging of a stream for a single season should not be relied upon where extreme accuracy is required, the records of the gaugings of the Spanish engineers during a season of extreme drought are available, as are also those of Lieutenants Brown and Casey in 1901.

The investigations of the Spanish engineer, Genevo Palacio, preceding the construction of the present system and carried through to the possibilities of a gravity supply, are complete, and during my own investigations have proved so accurate that the result of his gaugings and his notes of existing conditions are worthy of all credence.

In his report he says: "In June, 1867, I measured the stream in various localities, and though in this year it rained in February and May the average of my gaugings was 3.52 cubic meters per second." (This is equal to a daily supply of 80,000,000 gallons.)

Further he says: "After the great storm, September, 1867, it did not rain until the

THE MARIQUINA VALLEY.

LOOKING DOWNSTREAM FROM LOWER DAM SITE.

LOOKING UPSTREAM FROM LOWER DAM SITE.

SITE OF PROPOSED DAM.

LOWER DAM SITE.

THE GORGE FROM BELOW.

middle of May, 1868. This state of affairs, existing during my investigations, has permitted me to determine the minimum flow of water after nearly six months without rain."

After reciting his methods of measurements and the formulæ employed therein he gives his results as approximately one-half cubic meter per second, equal to a daily flow of 11,500,000 gallons. No gaugings of maximum flow have ever been attempted.

In May, 1901, Lieutenants Brown and Casey, by direction of the provost-marshal-general, made a survey of the Mariquina Valley and gauged the stream at various points.

Although the month of May is at the close of the dry season, the results of their gaugings showed a surprising amount of flow—that at the gorge being given as 141.81 cubic meters per minute, or a daily flow of approximately 54,000,000 gallons.

No report is made as to a possible rainfall immediately before these gaugings.

My own gaugings were made in the present year during the month of May, and at the close of an exceptionally dry season. Intelligent natives living along the river told me they had never seen the stream so low, and in every respect I believe the conditions to be similar to those of 1868 at the time of the investigations of Señor Palacio.

My gaugings were taken with a weir with end contractions and, due to the porosity of the gravel bed of the river, are subjected to an increase of 20 per cent estimated visually of the amount of water escaping, aside from the flow over the weir.

The result gives a minimum daily flow of approximately 11,000,000 gallons, surprisingly close to the gaugings of Señor Palacio, and mutually confirming the exactitude of the measurements taken.

Disregarding, then, the gaugings of Lieutenants Brown and Casey, which must have been due to exceptional conditions, it may be assumed that the minimum flow of the very driest years is 11,000,000 gallons daily.

As this is only one-half of the needed supply, storage of the surplus waters during the rainy months becomes necessary.

For a determination of the amount of storage necessary a careful examination of the monthly rainfall is essential.

Broadly stated, the run off from a rainfall of 1 inch in any month will maintain a sufficient stream flow for the proposed supply. At the end of a dry season such a rainfall might not fulfill the above condition, while at the end of the rainy season it would probably exceed the requirements.

Moreover, the cessation of rainfall is not followed by immediate diminution of stream flow.

Señor Palacio points out that no noticeable diminution of the stream was observed until after January, 1868, though no rain had fallen since the September previous.

Though the normal rainfall is sufficient for nine months in the year, the minimum must be provided for, and the years of 1867 and 1868, noted by Señor Palaco, will be used. For a period of nearly six months practically no rain fell. At the close of a rainy season the ground water in so large a watershed may be relied upon to maintain a normal flow for the first two months.

The flow will then diminish gradually until the absolute minimum is reached. If, then, the average daily shortage in the third month be 5,000,000 gallons, in the fourth 7,500,000 gallons, in the fifth 10,000,000 gallons, and in the sixth 11,000,000 gallons, the resultant storage will be 1,000,000,000 gallons, or a full supply for the city, with no accretions for forty-five days.

Should these estimates of the conditions likely to arise be exceeded and an abnormal dry season occur, the city's supply, though somewhat curtailed, will still suffice for its absolute needs, by means that will appear further on in this report.

The basis of the storage capacity of the system is, then, taken at 1,000,000,000 gallons.

Examination of the water.—As is to be expected in a mountain stream, the water of the Mariquina River above Montalbon at normal stage is in taste and physical characteristics all that could be desired. The stream consists of a series of deep pools joined by short stretches of rapids, and the sedimentation of the pools and aeration of the rapids purify and clarify the stream to the extreme. In the gorge itself the water is tasteless, odorless, and almost colorless. Its temperature is far below the water at the present pumping station.

Under conditions of an extended hot spell and in the hottest part of the day the water in the gorge showed 82° F, while under exactly similar conditions the water at the pumping station showed 88°, or a difference of 6 degrees in favor of the water at the gorge.

While this is not a low temperature for potable water, it is pleasant and cool in comparison with the present supply.

It may also be pointed out that the coolest water of the day (taken just before sunrise) would reach the distribution system in Manila at the hottest part of the day; i. e., from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and the probabilities are that all water in use by Manila consumers would show a temperature of less than 80° F.

Samples of water were carefully taken for the laboratory, and chemical, bacteriological, physical, and microscopical analyses were made.

The results follow herewith. ("F.")

It will be noticed that chemically the water is acceptable. Free ammonia and chlorine are present but in minute quantities, and as these impurities are the visible indication of sewage pollution it is clear that no danger exists at present. The removal of the town of Bosoboso and creation of a forest reserve (elsewhere referred to) will eliminate these substances.

None of the other salts are deleterious.

In the bacteriological examination a singular fact is developed. The sample from the "gorge" shows 3,500 bacteria per cubic centimeter, while that from the present intake shows only 500 per cubic centimeter. No evident explanation exists for this state of affairs, other than that the sample from the gorge was drawn from a rapid current, while that from the intake was drawn from a comparatively quiet source. Sedimentation might, then, have affected the bacteriological result.

In view, therefore, of the necessity of a storage reservoir of large capacity at the point of diversion and that the water for the city will be drawn after complete sedimentation, I believe the filtration referred to in the laboratory report to be unnessary.

(Since the above was written, the bacteriological report was referred back, with a statement of proposed conditions, and a reference to third indorsement gives confirmation to my above expressed opinion.)

Recapitulating, therefore, the results of the preceding discussion, the bases of the investigations concerning new works of collection, conduction, and distribution are:

1. A supply of at least 21,500,000 gallons per day, which shall be susceptible of enlargement.
2. A storage capacity sufficient to provide for an extraordinarily dry season at or near the storage basin.
3. Diversion works at or near the storage basin.
4. A pipe line of sufficient capacity from the diversion works to the city.
5. A reservoir system for storage and distribution in the immediate vicinity of the city.
6. A distribution system whose mains and ramifications shall reach and supply all portions of the city.

Surveys.—The examination of the watershed having proved its adequacy to meet the first of these conditions it remains to take up the question of storage.

A careful survey has been made of the entire distance from the depósito to a point some 7 miles above the town of Montalbon, and on the map of this survey herewith presented two available storage basins are shown, which, in this report, will be referred to as the upper and lower basins.

The lower basin is about 2 miles above Montalbon, and would be closed by a masonry dam at a point where the valley narrows to less than 500 feet, and is distant 14.1 miles from the depósito.

The elevation of the crest of this dam, necessary for storage and gravity pressure, is 160 feet above mean low water, Manila Bay, which would require a dam 100 feet in extreme height. The length of the dam on the crest would be 450 feet, its contents 43,270 cubic yards of masonry.

The storage area 250 acres, capacity 2,000,000,000 gallons, of which 1,000,000,000 gallons is above the plane of 150 feet elevation and is effective full flow storage. Both sides and bottom are in rock and present no unusual engineering features. The pipe line from this dam would be 48 inches in diameter and 14.1 miles in length.

The upper basin is above the gorge 15.72 miles from Manila, and the retaining dam would be at the upper end of the gorge. The elevation of the crest of the dam would be 210 feet above mean low water, Manila Bay, but the dam would be but 60 feet in extreme height and 375 feet in length on the crest. The pipe line from this point would be 42 inches in diameter. Above the dam the valley widens out and the storage basin is very large.

Its area is 311 acres, capacity 2,500,000,000 gallons, of which 1,250,000,000 gallons is above the plane of 195 feet and is effective full flow storage, while the dam would require 16,000 cubic yards of masonry.

Due to the seamy nature of the limestone rock comprising the two mountains which form the gorge, a considerable amount of stripping and concrete patching of the bottom and wetted sides of the storage basin would be required, which will be taken up in the comparative estimates which follow.

The upper basin presents the following advantages: A small dam, 16,000 cubic yards, as compared to 43,270 cubic yards; larger storage basin, 311 acres, as compared to 250 acres; smaller pipe, 42 inches diameter, as compared to 48 inches diameter.

The lower site has the following advantages: Shorter pipe line, 14.1 miles, as compared to 15.72 miles; the distance between them contains the heaviest rock work on the line; impervious foundations on bottom and side slopes for the dam; a larger watershed by about 10 square miles.

From either basin the water would be conducted through a pipe, following the south bank of the Mariquina River to the town of Montalbon, thence traversing the Mariquina Valley to the eastward of San Mateo, it would cross beneath the Mariquina River in the vicinity of Bayan Bayana, a barrio of Mariquina.

Thence, climbing the hills to the west of the river it would pass through a tunnel, to the lower ground east of the depósito and thence to the reservoir system.

Three kinds of pipes are in general use for the conduction of water: (1) Cast-iron; (2) wood stave, and (3) riveted steel plates.

Cast-iron is economical where the question of transportation is of little importance. For use here in the long pipe line its weight and the cost of transportation makes it almost prohibitive, and it must be eliminated from the discussion, except for use in the distribution system.

Wooden-stave pipe has of late years come into general use in the United States, and its ease of transport and construction, together with its great carrying capacity give many advantages over pipes of metal.

Its cost is determined by the spacing of the bands which hold it, and in general it may be said to be the cheapest pipe in use, with pressure not exceeding 50 pounds per square inch. Above that limit it has about the same cost as steal-riveted pipe, while above a pressure of about 75 pounds it can not be used, as in a large pipe under such pressure the bands crush the fibers of the staves and leakage ensues.

Though the pressure in the proposed new pipe line is not excessive, I should not feel justified in advocating wooden-stave pipe, unless under the bonded guaranty of a responsible contractor.

The objections to the pipe are, first, the ease with which it can be wrecked or damaged by irresponsible or malicious persons, and its uncertain life under tropical conditions.

Steel-riveted pipe seems to be the best pipe for the present purposes.

It is comparatively light, has certain strength, and fair carrying capacity. It is easily laid, and its life is ample for the purpose.

The plates should be purchased and shipped to Manila flat and of exact size, thus insuring a cheap freight rate.

In Manila, preferably by contract, they should be bent, riveted, made into five or six course lengths, and dipped in a hot asphalt bath. From Manila they should be hauled to the trench in the field, leaving only one round lap to be single riveted in the field.

Pipe of this class is too well known and uniformly successful to need further discussion.

On account of the liability of a long pipe line to temporary interruptions of service, it will be necessary to provide a reasonable storage capacity within the immediate vicinity of the city.

A three days' supply is generally considered ample for this purpose, and it is proposed to provide for this amount of distribution storage, first, by the enlargement of the present depósito, and, second, by the construction at some future date of an additional reservoir on the higher ground to the eastward.

The capacity of the present depósito is about 16,000,000 gallons and the elevation of the flow line 78 feet.

By cutting out the roof and pillars, and building retaining walls of the excavated materials it will be easy to raise the level of the water to approximately 100 feet elevation, increasing the storage capacity to nearly 70,000,000 gallons, and giving an additional static pressure of nearly 10 pounds on the present distribution system. An additional reservoir, partially in excavation, on the higher ground east of the depósito, with a capacity of approximately 25,000,000 gallons, will be sufficient for the system and its construction may be deferred until its necessity becomes apparent.

In these estimates it is proposed to make these reservoirs open to the sky, but if found desirable they can be roofed in with light materials at small expense.

No plans or estimates of the necessary extensions to the present distribution system have as yet been prepared. The subject will, however, be immediately taken up.

The plan, therefore, proposed for an increased water supply for the city of Manila comprises: (1) The construction of a dam and storage reservoir at or near the gorge above Montalbon, together with the necessary diversion works and controlling

devices; (2) about 15 miles of 42-inch steel-riveted pipe, laid in trench and tunnel; (3) the immediate enlargement of the existing depósito and the construction later of a new reservoir; (4) the extension of the present distribution system to meet all requirements.

The estimates of cost of such a system as herein outlined here follow:

Estimate for upper dam site.

15.7 miles of road, depósito to dam, at $2,000		$31,400
Upper storage reservoir:		
Clearing and grubbing 311 acres, at $100	$31,100	
Stripping soil and covering with gravel, 60,000 cubic yards, at $0.30	18,000	
Lining near dam and stopping crevices in rock, over area of 720,000 square feet, 13,000 cubic yards concrete, at $10	130,000	
		179,100
Dam:		
Excavating 4,500 cubic yards rock, at $2	9,000	
16,000 cubic yards concrete, at $10	160,000	
Gate chamber and fittings, including sluices, screens, gates, etc.	15,000	
		184,000
Pipe line:		
14.3 miles steel-riveted pipe, 42 inches diameter, No. 6 B. W. G., 7,100,000 pounds, at $0.05 laid	355,000	
217,000 pounds rivets, at $0.05	10,850	
		[a]365,850
Trench:		
85,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at $0.30	25,500	
28,000 cubic yards dhobie rock, at $1.25	35,000	
11,000 cubic yards lime rock, at $2	22,000	
		82,500
Reservoir:		
Excavating 210,000 cubic yards dhobie rock, at $1	210,000	
Embankment, 20,000 cubic yards, at $0.50	10,000	
Concrete lining, 2,000 cubic yards, at $10	20,000	
Asphalt coating, 40,000 square yards, at $0.10	4,000	
Gatehouse and fittings	20,000	
		264,000
Tunnel:		
6,000 linear feet, at $12		72,000
14 air valves, 17 blow-offs, 34 manholes, 2 standpipes	11,800	
200,000 brickwork, at $30	6,000	
Iron trestles, 40,000 pounds, at $0.05	2,000	
Engineering and superintendence	40,000	
		59,800
		1,238,600
10 per cent for contingencies		123,860
Total for system from upper dam site		1,362,460

Estimate for lower dam site.

14.1 miles of road, at $2,000		$28,200
Lower storage reservoir:		
Clearing and grubbing 250 acres soil, at $100	$25,000	
Stripping soil, etc., 60,000 cubic yards, at $30	18,000	
Concrete patching over 100,000 square feet, 27,000 cubic yards, at $10	37,000	
		80,000
Dam:		
Excavation 5,500 cubic yards rock, at $2	11,000	
43,270 cubic yards concrete, at $10	432,700	
Gate chamber and fittings	15,000	
		458,700

[a] Equal $25,584 per mile.

Pipe line:		
12.8 miles 48-inch steel rivetted pipe No. 6, 7,565,000 pounds, at $0.05	$378,250	
211,000 pounds rivets, at $0.05	10,550	
		$388,800
Trench:		
92,500 cubic yards earth, at $30	27,750	
30,000 cubic yards dhobie rock, at $1.25	37,500	
		65,250
Reservoir: (as before)		264,000
Tunnel:		
7,000 linear feet, at $12	84,000	
Air valves, blow-offs, stand pipes, etc	12,000	
225,000 brick work, at $20	6,750	
Iron trestles, 40,000 pounds, at $0.05	2,000	
Engineering and superintendence	40,000	
		144,750
		1,364,450
10 per cent for contingencies		136,445
Total for system from lower dam site		1,500,895

No estimate has here been made for right of way through private lands nor for the purchase of property rights within the watershed area.

This office has no data as to the extent or value of private land holdings along the proposed lines.

The question should be taken up by the legal department of the city through a land agent.

No estimate has been made of the cost of an additional pumping plant for comparison with a gravity system.

This would require the necessary pumps and buildings, dam and intake, and about 4 miles of new force main, and, in addition, the establishment of an extensive filter plant.

Mr. Dieck has kindly furnished me with an estimate of the cost of operation of a pumping plant of 20,000,000 gallons daily capacity.

His estimate is $60,000 per annum, almost entirely made up of items not found in a gravity system. On the basis of an excess of $50,000 for operating expenses against the pumping plant, capitalized at 5 per cent, $1,000,000 may be spent on a gravity system more than for a pumping station.

Excluding the cost of the reservoir (necessary in either case) from the above estimates of a gravity system, the cost for the upper dam site is $1,072,000, and for the lower dam site $1,210,000, leaving, in the first instance, $72,000, and, in the second, $210,000, as the economical surplus available for installing new pumps, force main, and filter beds.

As these sums are plainly insufficient, the economy of the gravity system is clear.

As to the time necessary for the installation. The preparation of detail plans, specifications, and forms for proposals can be completed within three months; advertising, four months; preparations of contractor, two months; actual construction, two years; a total of two years ten months, or say June 30, 1906, for the completion of the entire system.

I therefore offer the following recommendations:

1. The authorization of a gravity system of waterworks, taking the supply from the Mariquina River above Montalbon, on the general lines outlined herein.

2. The necessary legislation for creating a forest reserve within the following-described limits:

Beginning on the summit of Mount Cayabasan, on the northern boundary line of Rizal Province, and running in a southerly direction along the summit of the range of mountains to a point on the summit of the mountains about 5 miles northeast of the town of Varas; thence westerly along the summit or ridge to a point half way between Antipolo to Bosoboso, where the trail crosses said ridge; thence northerly along said ridge or summit to Mount Bantay, where the northern boundary line of Rizal Province crosses Mount Bantay; thence easterly along said northern boundary line of Rizal Province to place of beginning, containing 100 square miles, more or less.

Private property within these limits should be purchased.

3. The purchase of rights of way through private property along the line of the proposed pipe line.

4. The immediate construction of a wagon road along the proposed line, which I believe should be done by days labor under foremen instead of by contract.

5. The letting of contracts and the construction of the entire system with the greatest possible dispatch.

6. In a project of so much importance I would also suggest the advisability of engaging a consulting engineer of recognized standing and ability to pass on the proposed plans.

While there are no serious questions involved, there are many points on which the best engineering experience available can be profitably engaged.

With this report, and forming a part thereof, are the following: (A) Map of the city of Manila, showing fire limits; (B) map of the watershed, Mariquina River; (C) map of the proposed pipe line; (D) profile of the proposed pipe line; (E) sections at upper and lower dam site; (F) laboratory report on water supply; (G) photographs of the reservoir, pipe line, river, gorge, and watershed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. CASE,
Engineer Increase Water Supply.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The question of the riparian rights of landowners and municipalities along the banks of the stream below the proposed diversion works is of importance and should be referred to the legal department for an opinion.

My own reading of the Spanish laws governing the waters of the Archipelago leads me to the conclusion that the waters of the stream in question may be diverted for public use, though an action for proved damages will lie.

I propose, however, to meet the question by an excess of storage capacity and the release during the dry season of a quantity sufficient for the needs of the valley.

My estimate is that 2,000,000 gallons per day, with the flow from the Nanca, Ampit, and Mango rivers, and numerous lesser streams, will suffice for the needs of the valley. This amount can be increased at small expense by increasing the height of the proposed dam and consequent storage, or the waters may be conserved and the towns of the valley supplied through a small auxiliary pipe.

I would therefore request a legal opinion, first, as to the right to divert the waters of the Mariquina River as herein outlined; second, as to the percentage of the total stream flow which can be diverted.

J. F. CASE,
Engineer Increase Water Supply.

F.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LABORATORIES,
Manila, P. I., June 18, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report on the bacteriological examination of the samples of water submitted on May 18, 1903, by the city of Manila:

The water was collected on May 17 in sterile bottles and kept on ice until May 19. The sample of water marked "From the gorge 3 miles above Montalbon" contained about 3,500 bacteria per cubic centimeter; that from "the intake at the pumping station" about 500 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Both samples contained about an equal and considerable amount of flocculent organic matter.

In order, roughly, to determine the presence or absence of B. coli, dextrose fermentation tubes were inoculated with from one-quarter to 3 cubic centimeters of water from each sample. The total gas production varied from 40 to 90 per cent, with a final ratio, in each instance, of HCO_2=1 : 2, thus probably excluding the presence of the common varieties of B. coli, which gave a ratio of HCO_2=2 : 1.

Litmus lactose agar plates were prepared, using one-fourth, one-half, and 1 cubic centimeter of water from each sample. A number of organisms were then worked out culturally in a search for members of the colon-typhoid group of bacilli.

In both samples of water a number of organisms was obtained, which, although a typical, in many respects resembled B. coli. Other organisms—resembling B. hog cholera and B. dysenteriæ in some respects—were finally classed as "Saprophytes" on account of a typical reaction, such as the production of pigment, fluorescence, etc.

Sterile peptone solution was added to 100 cubic centimeters of each of the samples, and after two and four days of incubation they were examined for amebae and other protozoa. No protozoa grew in either sample, but the pellicle which grew upon the surface of each contained many actively motile curved rods. Gelatin plates from these pellicle growths gave a few colonies resembling those of the cholera bacillus. Pure cultures, however, failed to give the cholera red reaction, and their nonidentity with the cholera bacillus was probably shown by the fact that they failed to agglutinate with anticholera rabbit serum at a dilution of 1:40 in five hours, whereas known cholera organisms agglutinated at a dilution of 1:200 in thirty minutes.

It seems rather strange that the water from the gorge should contain so many more organisms per cubic centimeter than that at the present intake, but this may be due to local conditions unknown to the laboratory or a failure to keep the sample cool throughout the period of transportation.

Notwithstanding the apparently harmless character of most of the organisms found in the water from the gorge, the large amount of organic matter present would seem to indicate the necessity of some plan for its filtration.

Very respectfully,

WM. B. WHERRY,
Pathologist.

True copy.

LORA S. CASE, *Clerk.*

[First indorsement.]

BUREAU GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 25, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to the department of engineering and public works, city of Manila, for the information of Major Case, engineer at the waterworks.

PAUL C. FREER,
Superintendent Government Laboratories.

[Second indorsement.]

MANILA, P. I., *June 27, 1903.*

Respectfully returned to the superintendent government laboratories, with a request for an additional opinion.

The water for the new system will be drawn from a storage reservoir of more than a billion gallons capacity which will be supplied from a reserved watershed.

Will not the purification, due to the perfect sedimentation, obviate the necessity of the filtration mentioned in the within report of Mr. Wherry?

J. F. CASE,
Engineer Water System.

[Third indorsement.]

BUREAU GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1903.

Respectfully referred to Maj. J. F. Case, engineer in charge of the water-system department of engineering and public works, city of Manila.

In view of the size of the storage reservoir and the fact that it will be supplied from a reserved watershed, I believe purification due to perfect sedimentation will obviate the necessity of filtration referred to in the within report. However, regular and consistent analyses of the reservoir water at the outlet should be made after such reservoir is established.

PAUL C. FREER,
Superintendent Government Laboratories.

A true copy.

Lab. No. 1234.]

BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Report on analysis.

[Date submitted, June 4, 1903; date reported, June 23, 1903; sample of water from Mariquina Valley. Submitted by department engineering and public works, city of Manila.]

Appearance, slight sediment; odor, none; reaction, neutral.

	Parts per 1,000,000.
Total residue	179.8
Fixed residue	139.3
Loss on ignition	40.5
Appearance on ignition—blackened, presence of organic matter in small amount.	
Ammonia (free)	.15
Nitrates, as No. 3	8.00
Nitrites	None.
Fe_2O_3	2.0
Al_2O_3	6.8
CaO	41.8
SiO_3	34.2
MgO	5.4
Cl	10.8
SO_3	8.2
Na_2CO_3	17.0
K_2O	Trace.
CO_2	Small amount.

The water, from a chemical point of view, is potable.

A true copy.

EXHIBIT D.

REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER, MANILA, P. I., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

MANILA, P. I., *August 10, 1903.*

SIRS: I have the honor to submit the following summary of work performed by the department of engineering and public works for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903:

The work of this department was in charge of Capt. R. E. McGregor, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, as city engineer from July 1 to December 26, 1902; in charge of Mr. R. G. Dieck from December 28, 1902, to January 1, 1903; and in charge of Mr. O. L. Ingalls since that date.

The work of the engineering department of the city of Manila is subdivided into the following heads: Street construction and bridges, Mr. L. F. Patstone; street cleaning and parks, Mr. J. C. Mehan; water supply and sewers, Mr. R. G. Dieck; buildings and illumination, Mr. L. A. Dorrington; and inspection of private buildings, Mr. R. M. Loper.

STREET CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGES.

[Mr. C. H. Farnham, superintendent in charge until November 30, 1902; Mr. J. C. Mehan, superintendent street cleaning and parks, acting superintendent until March 30, 1903; and Mr. L. F. Patstone superintendent since that date.]

For the purpose of facilitating the work the city has been redivided into four districts, as follows: (1) Intramuros, Ermita, and Paco west of Paco Estero; (2) San Nicolas, Tondo, and Binondo; (3) Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampolac, and San Miguel; (4) Paco east of Paco Estero, Malate, Santa Ana, and Pandacan.

The pavement of the city consists of granite blocks, wood block, and macadam, and is divided as follows:

	Sq. meters.
Granite blocks	50,695
Wood block	3,969
Macadam	1,274,894

The following work has been performed during the year:

A new street has been extended through the botanical gardens from Calle Arroceros to the Bagumbayan drive; curbing set, granolithic sidewalk built, and roadway macadamized.

Government printing plant.—Driveways have been graded and macadamized.

Plaza Lawton.—Curb reset and roadway graded.

Bridge of Spain.—Concrete foundation introduced and wooden block pavement laid.

Calle Valderama.—A retaining wall has been constructed here for the purpose of reclaiming land to be used in connection with the tenement houses recently erected by the city. The wall was built from stones taken from the dismantled Santo Domingo gate, and sand for the filling was taken from the beach.

Calle Padre Faura.—Curbing has been set, cement sidewalks laid, and tubes for drainage have been put in in front of the exposition grounds.

Calle Concepción.—This street, from San Marcelino to Marques de Comillas, runs through marshy ground, and the work of bringing it to grade is still in progress.

Calles Panaderos and Laymayan, Santa Ana.—This road starts at the church, and from there runs to the Pasig River, thence along the Pasig River in the form of a loop back to the point of beginning, a distance of 1,382 meters. Starting opposite the church, and going toward the Las Damas Bridge, a double roadway 307 meters in length, has been constructed, forming a parking space in the center.

After the roadway had been brought to proper subgrade, telfording was introduced, and all necessary stone obtained from the city quarry on the lake.

The total area of roadway improved has been 13,000 square meters.

Five hundred and thirty-six lineal meters of cement curb have been set, 5 culverts have been built, and 591 meters of pipe laid to provide proper drainage.

There will be much traffic over this road in the future, as it is one of the main points of embarkation of people going up the Pasig River in bancas. This road will also be a great relief to the residents in this section, for the reason that during the last rainy season the road was impassable.

Wall along Calle Tetuan from Gandara to Obando.—This street runs along San Jacinto Estero and is the main thoroughfare to the water front. During the rainy season this street has usually been covered with from 2 to 3 feet of water, which will be obviated when this wall is finished and the street raised to the proper grade. Stone for this work has been taken from the dismantled city wall.

The following streets have been resurfaced:

Streets.	Between what points.	Square meters.
San Fernando	Madrid to Blanco Bridge	852.5
Bagumbayan	Botanical Gardens to Luneta	18,340.8
Fraternidad	Jesus to Gaingin	2,050
Peñafrancia	Pandacan to Bridge	2,800
Real	San Luis to Herran	2,631.5
Baluarte	San Francisco to Victoria	404
Total		26,808.8

Santo Domingo gate.—The work of remodeling this gate has been completed. Two 60-centimeter pipes have been laid to take care of the drainage from the moat to the Pasig River. The wooden bridge crossing the moat has been removed and replaced by earth fill with stone retaining walls.

City walls.—The demolition of a small section of the city wall was begun in March of the present year and is still in progress.

The portion being demolished lies between the Aduana and Almacen gates. The stone is being used for building the approach to the Palomar crematory, Tetuan wall, repairs to bridges, etc.

On May 28, 1903, 30 convicts from Bilibid Prison were put to work tearing down the wall, and have been so employed from the above date. The warden of Bilibid furnished the transportation necessary in removing the stone required by him. This department furnished the labor for loading the carts.

Summary of work performed during the year.

Streets repaired	square meters..	333,253
Curbs set	linear meters...	959
Pipes laid, 60 cm	do.....	223
Pipes laid, 40 cm	do.....	109
Pipes laid, 30 cm	do.....	729
Pipes laid, 20 cm	do.....	76
Pipes laid, 15 cm	do.....	57
Gutters, 40 cm	do.....	254
Road material used:		
Broken stone	cubic meters..	22,860
Gravel	do.....	4,522
Average daily transportation:		
Wagons		14
Carts		4
Bull carts		28

The average number employed in street construction during the year has been 356.

Bridges.—There are 55 bridges and 17 culverts in the city, all of which are under constant inspection and care of this department.

New floors are being put in the wooden bridges as fast as possible, as most of them have become badly decayed and are dangerous to traffic.

The arches of the masonry bridges are being repaired and put in good condition.

A force of painters are engaged in cleaning the iron work of the bridges and giving them a coat of graphite paint.

An average force of 80 men has been employed in the repair of bridges.

Quarry.—The Gates crusher has been installed, together with the two smaller crushers, which are able to turn out sufficient crushed rock to keep both launches hauling steadily. The amount of crushed rock delivered at various points in Manila during the year has been 22,860 cubic meters.

When the storage bins are finished and the new scows built it will be possible to handle the stone to better advantage.

The average number of men employed at the quarry during the year has been 97.

Street Cleaning and Parks.

[Mr. J. C. Mehan, superintendent in charge.]

The work of this department will be treated under the following heads: Street cleaning, street sprinkling, city parks, city stables, water transportation, collection of refuse, city crematories, and city cemeteries.

Street cleaning.—Since July, 1902, the work of street cleaning has made great progress in the efficiency of the work performed and discipline of the forces.

The city at present is divided into seven districts under the charge of one American as chief inspector, assisted by one Filipino inspector for each district. Each district is subdivided into smaller districts, which are presided over by Filipino foremen, who are held responsible for the condition of their respective subdivisions.

The chief inspector visits the seven districts daily, meets each district inspector, and notes the number of men employed and the condition of the district. The district inspector visits each subdistrict of his district four times a day and signs the foreman's trimonthly report, as follows: The time of day the visit is made, the number of men employed, and the location of the gang. The foreman signs the inspector's semidaily report showing the time of day the inspector was there, and reports any infraction of the city ordinance which may have occurred in his subdivision. It is also the duty of each foreman to report all water mains in bad condition, all trees that may need attention, and the general condition of the street's surface, in order that the repair gangs may be informed and the needed repairs promptly made.

All men are instructed to be polite, courteous, and to attend strictly to their duties, and appear on the work at 6 a. m. and remain until 11 a. m., to return promptly at 2 p. m. and to remain until 5 p. m. Sundays the hours are from 6 a. m. until 11 a. m., for which time the men receive pay for a full day's work.

Any employee found guilty of a violation of any of the rules of this office is, for the first offense, suspended five days; for the second, ten days; for the third, fifteen days; and for the fourth, discharged. All complaints are investigated by the superintendent, and evidence from both sides admitted. All promotions are made from the rank and file, which seem to give general satisfaction, and is also an inducement for the faithful performance of duties assigned.

Hand carts for street cleaning have been introduced and have, in a measure, increased the efficiency to a higher standard. All employees seem to be imbued with a spirit of self-advancement, and no difficulty has been experienced with them as a whole.

A branch of the service which is worthy of comment is the patrol gang, which visits all esteros, patrols the beaches, walks the banks of the Pasig in search of dead animals and any other offensive matter that may be found. If animals or offensive matters are found a cart is called to promptly remove the same to the crematory. In fact nothing is left undone to make this branch of the service a success.

All principal streets in the city are cleaned twice, three, and four times daily.

The following table shows the organization of the forces employed and rate of pay per month and per day, and the superficial street area of the city of Manila by districts:

	City.	District.							Dumping board.[a]	Night work.[b]	Cleaning gutters.	Total.	Rate.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7					Month.[c]	Day.[d]
Inspector	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	$116.67	.....
First-class foreman	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	50.00	.....
Second-class foremen	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	35.00	.....
Third-class foremen	.....	4	4	2	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	27	.....	$1.20
A1 laborers	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	....	19	.....	1.00
First-class laborers	.....	12	10	3	10	9	14	....	15	9	....	82	.....	.80
Second-class laborers	.....	21	22	6	19	13	30	5	....	28	6	150	.....	.70
Third-class laborers	.....	45	51	17	32	30	54	10	....	....	11	250	.....	.60
Total	2	83	89	29	66	57	103	16	32	41	18	536	.....	.....

[a] Dumping board at Maestranza.
[b] Night work on Escolta, Rosario, Plazas, Santa Cruz, Goite, Binondo, and Calle San Sebastian.
[c] United States currency.
[d] Mexican currency.

Superficial street area of Manila.

	Sq. meters.
District No. 1	239,943
District No. 2	268,776
District No. 3	122,262
District No. 4	167,403
District No. 5	178,668
District No. 6	218,776
District No. 7	79,668
Total	1,325,589

The following table shows the number of square meters cleaned daily, much of which is very heavy work owing to bad gutters, which necessitates the use of hoes or shovels instead of brooms:

District.	Cleaned.			Area cleaned daily.
	Twice a day.	Three times a day.	Four times a day.	
1	210,298	205,896	264,648	680,842
2	289,042	462,765	.....	751,807
3	208,808	53,874	.....	262,682
4	353,046	32,640	.....	385,686
5	346,210	16,674	.....	362,884
6	437,552	.....	.....	437,552
7	159,332	.....	.....	159,332
Total	2,004,288	771,849	264,648	3,040,785

The cost of street cleaning in the city of Washington, D. C., is at present 23½ cents for hand, and 21½ cents for machine work, per 1,000 square yards. This does not include garbage collection.

The following table shows the unit cost of street cleaning and garbage collection per 1,000 square meters monthly and for the year in the city of Manila.

Month.	Cleaned daily.	Daily average of laborers employed.	Average cleaned daily per man.	Cost of cleaning per 1,000 square meters.		
				Superintendence and labor.	Carting.	Total cost.
1902.	*Sq. meters.*		*Sq. meters.*			
July	1,325,589	425	3,119	$0.116	$0.068	$0.184
August	1,325,589	397	3,339	.125	.078	.203
September	1,325,589	398	3,330	.106	.077	.183
October	1,325,589	402	3,297	.097	.072	.169
November	1,325,589	401	3,305	.099	.074	.173
December	1,325,589	414	3,201	.081	.068	.149
1903.						
January	1,325,589	375	3,534	.102	.073	.175
February	1,325,589	407	3,249	.112	.077	.189
March	1,325,589	407	3,249	.089	.075	.164
April	1,325,589	377	3,516	.092	.076	.168
May	1,325,589	390	3,398	.094	.074	.168
June	1,325,589	402	3,297	.117	.075	.192

Total average cost per 1,000 square meters, cleaning	$0.102
Total average cost per 1,000 square meters, carting	.074
Grand average cost per 1,000 square meters	.176

The following table shows the cost of transportation used in street cleaning monthly and total for the year:

Month.	Sprinkling wagons.	2-horse wagons.	Dump carts.	Bull carts.
1902.				
July		27½	1,351½	441
August		12	1,761	441
September	26	8	1,714	393½
October	118½	4½	1,957	92
November	274½	2½	1,980½	60
December	227	3	2,003	62
1903.				
January	290½	7	2,010½	62
February	300	29	1,849	56
March	358	1½	2,119½	14
April	377	1	2,071½	.....
May	360	.....	2,098	.....
June	285	2	2,042½	.....
Total	2,606½	98	22,957	1,621½

Month.	Cost.				
	Sprinkling wagons.	2-horse wagons.	Dumpcarts.	Bull carts.	Total.
1902.					
July	.....	$107.52	$1,973.19	$617.40	$2,698.11
August	.....	46.91	2,571.06	617.40	3,235.37
September	$101.66	31.28	2,502.44	536.90	3,172.28
October	468.33	17.60	2,857.22	104.72	3,442.87
November	1,072.29	8.78	2,891.53	64.61	4,037.21
December	887.57	11.73	2,924.38	66.76	3,890.44
1903.					
January	1,135.85	27.37	2,935.33	65.26	4,163.81
February	1,173.00	113.39	2,699.54	58.80	4,044.73
March	1,389.78	5.86	3,094.47	15.05	4,515.16
April	1,474.07	3.91	3,024.39	.....	4,502.37
May	1,407.60	.....	3,063.08	.....	4,470.68
June	1,114.35	7.82	2,982.05	.....	4,104.22
Total	10,229.50	382.17	33,518.68	2,146.90	46,277.25

The following table shows the area of streets sprinkled and the cost per 1,000 square meters for each month and total for the year.

Month.	Area of streets sprinkled twice a day.		Total.	Number streets sprinkled.	Total sprinkled daily.	Total meters sprinkled during month.	Average number laborers employed.	Average cost per 1,000 square meters sprinkled.
	By hose.	By wagon.						
1902.	*Sq.meters.*	*Sq.meters.*	*Sq.meters.*		*Sq.meters.*	*Sq.meters.*		
July	489,366	.....	489,366	10	978,732	9,787,320	65	$0.062
August	489,366	.....	489,366	14	978,732	13,702,248	37	.062
September	489,366	.....	489,366	15½	978,732	15,170,346	37	.062
October	512,890	.....	512,890	28	1,025,780	28,721,840	36	.079
November	292,303	236,241	528,544	28	1,057,088	29,596,464	44	.096
December	289,839	332,036	571,875	22	1,043,750	25,162,500	31	.068
1903.								
January	245,375	382,009	627,384	27	1,254,768	38,878,736	34	.070
February	287,963	397,612	685,575	27	1,271,150	23,822,130	34	.065
March	343,250	496,235	838,485	31	1,676,970	33,386,070	43	.067
April	358,707	493,273	851,980	29	1,703,960	49,414,840	45	.132
May	442,037	395,616	837,653	30	1,675,306	50,259,180	54	.072
June	421,323	426,090	847,413	27	1,694,826	45,760,302	53	.060

Total square meters sprinkled during year	358,668,976
Number gallons water used by sprinkling wagon	80,820,670
Daily average number of laborers employed	42
Average cost per 1,000 square meters sprinkled	$0.74

Collection of garbage.—This branch of the service has been working during the past year under difficulties, principally on account of the fact that householders made absolutely no difference in garbage, sweepings, or other refuse. All efforts have failed to force the residents to separate the matter, as is done in all cities of the United States. All manner of refuse, even night soil, is frequently found in the garbage receptacles.

Another fact that has contributed largely to prevent proper working of this branch has been the lack of suitable transportation. The sanitary dump carts used have been in the service for years, and the corrosive action of the refuse has caused them to become leaky and generally unserviceable.

The animals when passing over the ground at the various dumps injure their feet on bits of glass, nails, etc., and are consequently in the hospital for treatment.

Dumping in the suburbs has many objections; it is crude and insanitary. It is costly and dangerous, owing to the fact that it requires close and constant supervision to prevent fires from spreading, which fires are kept burning to destroy paper and other light refuse.

The method of dumping garbage at sea is also unsatisfactory. At certain seasons of the year the scows can not go out a sufficient distance to prevent the tide or winds from throwing the refuse back on the beaches of the Luneta and Malecon Drive.

Cremation is the best method of disposing of city garbage. There have been in operation two crematories of capacity entirely too small to handle the large amount of matter collected, even when working to their full capacity.

These crematories are old, and, having been hastily built and working continuously, are beginning to show signs of weakness.

The following table shows the number of cartloads of material removed from the street monthly, and total loads for the year:

District.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Night work.	Total cart loads.
1902.									
July	1,000	2,185	1,004	2,259	1,806	2,921	353	.....	11,528
August	1,326	2,453	1,067	2,680	1,898	2,205	283	.....	11,912
September	1,164	2,321	1,078	2,681	1,969	2,064	213	.....	11,490
October	1,325	2,399	1,026	2,526	1,543	2,133	188	.....	11,140
November	3,121	2,445	864	2,817	1,564	2,021	168	295	11,495
December	1,252	2,566	1,084	2,466	1,601	2,119	313	299	11,650
1903.									
January	1,348	2,776	1,026	2,422	1,775	2,285	426	439	12,497
February	1,117	2,517	880	2,657	1,784	2,083	389	523	11,950
March	1,562	3,176	1,022	2,715	1,964	2,580	355	516	13,890
April	1,808	3,197	1,132	2,779	1,978	2,634	262	369	14,159
May	1,825	3,810	1,375	3,064	2,512	3,036	289	367	16,228
June	1,866	3,926	1,880	3,234	2,728	2,982	288	357	17,211
Total	16,914	33,771	13,388	32,300	23,122	29,063	3,427	3,165	155,150

The following shows the classification of material removed from the streets, disposition of same, and the names of the various dumps in the city:

	Cart loads.
House garbage	80,085
Street sweeping and refuse	34,904
Street mud	37,882
Slop	2,257
Burnt animals in Trozo fire	22
Total	155,150

Disposed of as follows:

Taken to sea	20,738
Cremated	18,409
Dumped in park	5,393
Dumped in suburbs	110,610
Total	155,150

The disposition of the material by districts is as follows:

District.	Names.	Location of dump.	Disposal.
1	Maestranza	Wharf	Taken to sea.
2	Sande	Calle Sande	Filling.
3	Corral No. 2	Calle Azcarraga	Do.
4	San Rafael	Calle San Rafael	Do.
5	.....do	.....do	Do.
6	San Antonio Abad	Malate	Do.
7	.....do	.....do	Do.

City parks.—The following is a complete list of all parks within the city:

	Area.		Area.
	Sq. meters.		*Sq. meters.*
Luneta	21,920	Plaza Santo Tomas	1,105
Plaza McKinley	4,222	Plaza San Gabriel	407
Plaza de Gracia	516	Plaza de San Juan de Letran	237
Ermita Park	536	Plaza Sampalucan	675
Plaza San Sebastian	492	Plaza Malate	767
Plaza de Calderon	4,199	Botanical Gardens	47,600

The last-named park is the largest in the city, and was in a dilapitated condition when the city assumed control. The surface was very low and drainage was impossible until a large area had been filled and raised to grade. The house occupied by the city engineer has been painted, closets installed, and a soil-pipe drain laid to the river. Trees have been pruned, trimmed, and transplanted, and walks resurfaced.

A zoological department has been installed in this park, which contains a number of animals and birds. The animal cages are so located as to be in the public view, and it is believed that they are thoroughly appreciated by the large number of people that visit the same daily.

The old propagation station is inadequate for a park of this size. I would respectfully recommend that a new station be built on the present site of the nipa house soon to be demolished.

Grades have been established and curbs are now being set around this park. It is the intention to lay a cement sidewalk around the park during the next three months.

A new site has been selected for a deer park. The animals will be moved to other locations in order to prevent large crowds of people collecting in any one place.

The necessity for acquiring more land for playgrounds in different parts of the city is becoming more and more apparent. The most crowded parts of the city are either entirely unsupplied with breathing spaces or are very inadequately provided with recreation grounds. I have carefully studied this subject from every point of view and would recommend that additional playgrounds, in areas from 1 to 6 acres, be purchased in the crowded and outlying districts of the city.

The following table shows the force employed in the care of parks and cost of same.

Labor.	Number.	Days.	Cost.
Second-class foreman	1	365	$420.00
Third-class foremen	4	1,401	751.58
Gardners	5	1,498	606.90
Carpenter	1	136	75.35
Masons	3	1,086	571.18
Laborers (average)	142	34,836	9,185.25
Watchman	1	11	10.77
Total			11,620.96

The following is the daily average cost of maintaining horses, harness, mules, ponies, sprinkling wagons, etc., per day:

Shoeing horse or mule	$0.0096
Forage for 1 horse	.5065
Forage for 1 mule	.4483
Forage for 1 native pony	.3247
Forage for 1 chino pony	.4483
Shoeing native pony	.0066
1 American teamster	2.3333
1 native teamster	.6666
1 native teamster, carretela	.4080
Repairs on 2 single sets harness	.06
Repairs 1 dump-cart harness	.02
Repairs 1 pony harness	.0107
Repairs 1 escort wagon	.0566
Repairs 1 dump cart	.04
Repairs 1 carretela	.01
Native laborer	.2857
2-horse team, American teamster	3.4841
Dump cart, native teamster	1.2427
Sprinkling wagon, 2-horse	3.8062
Carretela, native teamster	.76

Number of native ponies on hand:

Property of engineering and public works	4
Receipt from insular purchasing agent	6
Total	10

Number of animals treated by veterinarian:

City	238
Other departments	166
Total	404

Daily average of animals treated by veterinarian, 34.

Number of animals on hand July 1, 1902.

Month.	On hand.				Received during month.				Issued, water department.	
	American horses.	American mules.	Chino ponies.	Total.	American horses.	American mules.	Chino ponies.	Total.	American horse.	American mules.
1902.										
July	97	27	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	124	.....	.....
August	93	27	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
September	93	27	.....	120	4	12	.....	136	.....	.....
October	97	38	.....	135	12	.....	.....	147	.....	2
November	109	36	.....	145	7	.....	.....	152	.....	.....
December	112	36	.....	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	.....
1903.										
January	108	36	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....
February	108	36	.....	144	1	.....	.....	145	1	.....
March	107	36	.....	143	5	10	.....	158	.....	.....
April	111	46	.....	157	15	2	6	180	.....	.....
May	120	46	6	171	10	.....	.....	182	.....	.....
June	128	46	6	180	7	.....	.....	187	.....	.....

Month.	Transferred American horses.		Died.		Destroyed.			American horses returned to F. R. Button (rejected).	Total.
	Water department.	Fire department.	American horses.	American mules.	American horses.	American mules.	Chino ponies.		
1902.									
July	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	120
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
September	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
October	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
November	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	148
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
1903.									
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	144
February	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
March	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
April	.....	4	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	171
May	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	184

POLICE PATROL.

OLD TENEMENT HOUSES.

NEW DAM AT PUMPING STATION, SANTOLAN.

NEW DAM AT PUMPING STATION, SANTOLAN.

FILIPINO "WHITE WINGS."

STREET SPRINKLING, OLD AND NEW.

STREET SPRINKLING, OLD AND NEW.

SANTO DOMINGO GATE WIDENED, 1903.

E STREET OF THE ERMITA EXTENSION SURVEYED, CONSTRUCTED, AND HOUSES ERECTED SINCE JUNE 30, 1902.

Daily distribution of transportation.

Month.	Street cleaning.	Street building.	Street sprinkling.	Spring wagon.	Arroceros shops.	Saddle horses.	City veterinarian.	Water supply.	Police department.	City electrician.
1902.										
July	57	44	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	58	40	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
September	58	36	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	59	46	14	4	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....
November	65	37	20	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
December	56	41	22	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	2
1903.										
January	62	39	22	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
February	63	28	22	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	2
March	70	33	26	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
April	74	26	30	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
May	69	31	38	4	.....	2	.....	4	1	1
June	75	33	24	4	2	2	.....	6	.....	.....

Month.	Mower machine.	Manure and coal.	Bridge of Spain.	Stable cleaning.	Disbursing officer.	Stable repair.	Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	Total animals.
1902.									
July	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	109	11	120
August	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	111	9	120
September	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	112	23	135
October	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	136	9	145
November	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	140	8	148
December	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	134	10	144
1903.									
January	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	134	10	144
February	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	129	15	144
March	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	141	16	157
April	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	142	29	171
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	153	27	180
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	157	27	184

Daily average number of animals.

Serviceable during year	138
Unserviceable during year	16
On hand during year	149

The following table shows the total amount of forage expended and cost of same:

Month.	On hand on the 1st of month		Received during month.		Total on hand during month.	
	Hay.	Oats.	Hay.	Oats.	Hay.	Oats.
1902.						
July	.....	.....	177,900	133,308	177,900	133,308
August	121,625	101,600	.....	.....	121,625	101,600
September	49,260	56,280	13,755	2,774	63,015	59,054
October	8,860	18,400	103,755	71,900	112,615	90,300
November	43,643	34,736	56,496	18,577	100,139	53,313
December	32,475	.....	80,392	66,256	112,867	66,526
1903.						
January	45,014	10,039	61,320	71,516	106,334	81,555
February	29,436	26,733	83,986	77,898	113,422	104,631
March	50,444	53,833	41,219	20,343	90,663	74,186
April	10,444	15,126	129,021	93,466	139,465	108,792
May	43,484	46,136	125,715	23,230	169,199	69,366
June	65,418	2,280	123,160	66,266	188,578	68,546
Total	500,103	365,163	996,719	645,534	1,495,822	1,011,177

Month.	Total expended.		Cost.		Total cost of forage.
	Hay.	Oats.	Hay issued.	Oats issued.	
1902.					
July	$56,275	$31,708	$1,249.28	$829.46	$2,078.74
August	72,365	45,320	1,606.50	1,185.57	2,792.07
September	54,155	40,654	1,162.25	1,035.22	2,197.47
October	68,972	55,564	1,531.15	1,453.50	2,984.65
November	67,664	53,313	1,502.12	1,394.62	2,896.74
December	67,278	56,462	925.80	1,015.56	1,940.86
1903.					
January	76,848	54,822	1,229.84	983.88	2,213.72
February	62,978	50,798	1,118.96	985.48	2,099.43
March	80,219	59,060	1,291.53	1,145.46	2,436.99
April	95,981	62,656	1,699.82	1,337.09	3,036.91
May	103,781	67,086	1,837.96	1,431.62	3,269.58
June	102,880	67,804	1,822.00	1,446.94	3,268.94
Total	909,396	644,247	16,971.70	14,244.40	31,216.10

The following table shows the number of horses, mules, and ponies shod and cost of shoeing:

Month.	Shoeing.			Total.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Value of labor.	Value of material.
1902.					
July	140	36	35	$286.50	$34.62
August	136	35	24	258.22	30.22
September	173	45	24	348.00	43.97
October	181	71	25	413.50	50.34
November	165	45	17	340.50	41.52
December	165	45	18	342.00	41.63
1903.					
January	141	47	6	291.00	36.08
February	108	45	9	243.00	13.50
March	70	45	4	178.50	22.37
April	139	36	3	191.50	11.75
May	146	47	5	196.00	40.00
June	151	45	6	201.50	41.16
Total	1,715	542	176	3,285.22	407.16

The following shows cost of shoeing charged to separate departments:

Department.	Shoeing.			Total.	
	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Value of labor.	Value of material.
City	1,502	534	125	$2,908.80	$362.46
Fire department	100	.....	32	191.42	22.45
Police department	91	.....	12	127.50	15.92
Water department	18	8	2	42.00	5.17
Sheriff	4	.....	.....	6.00	.74
Pound keeper	.....	.....	3	4.50	.33
City veterinarian	.....	.....	2	5.00	.24
Total	1,715	542	176	3,285.22	407.31

Cemeteries.—This department has the care and preservation of Paco and La Loma cemeteries. Paco Cemetery is laid out into sections, namely, 142 sections, divided into subsections or niches, making the total number of niches or vaults 1,760, of which 1,259 are reserved for adults and 501 for children.

The small church was cleaned, repainted, and put in good condition.

The walks have been repaired, walls whitewashed, grounds cleaned and partly filled. It is the intention to continue to fill all the low places and maintain a lawn and plant a few choice shrubs that will aid in beautifying the grounds.

La Loma Cemetery also has been much improved in the way of cutting down all the weeds and high grass that were found when this cemetery was turned over to this department. The walks also have received some attention.

The following table shows the number of interments in Paco and La Loma cemeteries from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903:

Cemetery.	1902.						1903.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Paco:												
Male	18	16	14	15	5	12	14	9	9	11	16	13
Female	21	16	17	12	9	10	15	11	6	9	8	12
La Loma:												
Male	256	286	277	264	265	224	189	171	184	173	379	210
Female	167	197	199	239	252	181	155	127	109	101	166	129
Total	461	515	507	580	531	427	373	318	308	294	529	364

	Male.	Female.	Grand total.
Interred at Paco	152	146	298
Interred at La Loma	2,837	2,022	4,859
Total	2,989	2,168	5,157

City crematories.—The city owns and controls two crematories, located as follows: Santa Cruz crematory is located in the district of Santa Cruz, in the rear of Bilibid Prison. Capacity about 40 tons per day. The other is located in the district of Paco, south of calle Real, capacity about 40 tons per day.

The above crematories are crude affairs, having been hurriedly built during military days and constructed with what materials were on hand at that time. They have served their purpose, being intended solely for cremation of animals. For the past year about 40 or 50 loads of garbage have been cremated daily at each crematory along with the regular work of animal cremation, which has been very wearing on the plants, and as a consequence they are badly in need of repairs. It is presumed that the Santa Cruz crematory can be abandoned as soon as the Morse-Boulger destructor is completed, which was built under contract by Peabody & Co., and located on the island of Palomar. This crematory has a capacity of 120 tons per day and is, in my judgment, able to consume all the garbage on the north side of the Pasig River. The south side of the Pasig should now be considered, and a suitable location selected for a new crematory. I would respectfully suggest that the present site of the Paco crematory be considered. The selecting of this site for a crematory should be considered along with the proposed site for city stables, in order that if possible the crematory and stables may be located as near together as practical, thus saving the animals much unnecessary travel after they have finished their work.

The following table shows the operation of the crematories during the past year:

ANIMALS CREMATED.

Animals.	Number.	Animals.	Number.
American horses	278	Rabbits	8
Native horses	1,032	Monkeys	73
Carabao	266	Turkeys	103
Cows	714	Ducks	728
Dogs	2,222	Birds	2,674
Pigs	1,083	Fowls	15,922
Hogs	18	Rats	35,209
Goats	64	Mules	241
Sheep	5		
Deer	6	Total	61,719
Cats	1,073		

LOADS CREMATED.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Slop	3,150	Cheese	3
Street refuse	2,702	Onions	3
House garbage	15,148	Tobacco	11
Flowers	7	Tomatoes	3
Preserves	85	Potatoes	3
Jam	29	Cabbage	3
Rice	17	Matches, etc	12
Crackers	10		
Bacon	6	Total	21,202
Beans	15		

EMPLOYEES.

	Rate, day.[a]	Total days.	Total cost.[b]
2 foremen	$1.20	607	$292.83
4 firemen	1.20	1,496	770.79
8 laborers	.70	5,779	1,384.94
Total			2,448.56

[a] Mexican currency. [b] United States currency.

MATERIAL USED.

	U. S. currency.
588 tons of coal	$3,389.40
240 gallons oil, petroleum	712.80
Total	4,102.20

Water transportation.—The city owns two steam launches, viz, *Washington* and *Jan.* These are employed in transporting crushed stone from the city quarries, located on the island of Talim, in Laguna de Bay, to the city of Manila.

The *Washington* was purchased by the Quartermaster's Department in November, 1899, from civil funds, for the sum of $9,483.44 United States currency.

The *Jan* was purchased February, 1903, by the city of Manila from J. S. Michael, of the firm of Michael, Gasper & Co., for the sum of $5,500 United States currency. The launches are in good condition and are well suited for the work assigned to them. Each launch is equipped with a nest of six scows, of 25 cubic meters capacity each.

It has been impossible to make one trip each day owing to the condition of the river for some months past, but it is hoped, now that the port works have placed a dredger on the river to open the channel, less time will be consumed in making the trip.

The following table shows the daily cost of maintaining city launches:

	Expenditure.	
	Per month.	Per day.
1 launch master	$100.00	$3.33
1 captain	30.00	1.00
1 engineer	30.00	1.00
1 assistant engineer	25.00	.83
1 steersman	20.00	.66
2 firemen	15.00	1.00
3 sailors	10.00	1.00
Labor		8.83
Fuel		4.72
Oil, waste, and rope		.49
Total		14.04

The following table shows the number of cubic meters of crushed stone and garbage hauled by city launches during the year, and cost:

22,860 cubic meters of crushed stone, at $0.3349	$7,655.81
20,738 cubic meters of garbage, at $0.2145	4,448.30
Total	12,104.11

Water Supply and Sewers.

[Mr. R. G. Dieck, superintendent in charge.]

Consumption of water.—The records of the office show a total operation of 26,792 engine hours during the fiscal year, distributed as follows:

Month and year.	Engine No. 1.	Engine No. 2.	Engine No. 3.	Engine No. 4.
1902.				
July	558	713	655	96
August	369	695	670	240
September	579	629	587	.....
October	705	706	643	.....
November	699	710	384	271
December	672	668	.....	671
1903.				
January	682	556	449	554
February	647	570	652	102
March	674	714	336	668
April	710	698	477	720
May	744	784	701	736
June	688	652	696	619
Total	7,822	8,040	6,252	4,678

Coal consumption.—The coal consumption of the same period aggregated 2,095.6 long tons and the pumpage for the same period amounted to 11,108,520 cubic meters, or 2,935,000,000 United States gallons, and was distributed throughout the year in accordance with the following table:

	Coal consumed.	Water pumped.[a]
1902.	*Tons.*[b]	*Cubic meters.*
July	156.6	870,047
August	158.4	808,418
September	139.5	786,005
October	167.5	855,922
November	154.5	852,240
December	157.7	898,688
1903.		
January	169.5	924,419
February	159.2	807,568
March	191.8	990,072
April	208.6	1,078,706
May	214.9	1,200,967
June	217.4	1,090,528
Total	2,095.6	11,108,520

[a] Estimated. [b] 2,240 pounds.

The average daily consumption, as indicated by the above table, on a basis of an average population of 235,000 persons, amounts to 129.5 liters or 35.2 United States gallons per capita. From this it may be noted that the consumption is a fair average for cities of the same class as Manila. While not a manufacturing city, the long continuance of the dry season is productive of heavy droughts for sprinkling purposes.

The records of the office of street cleaning show an expenditure of 30,820,679 United States gallons or 116,654 cubic meters of water by the sprinkling wagons.

No returns can be made of the expenditure of water for sprinkling purposes by means of hose, but it is fair to presume that at least 50 per cent more water is used by this method than by sprinkling wagons to produce equal results. This excess in consumption is brought about by flooding, improper handling, loss through insufficient tightening of the couplings, and wastes in the hose.

The total area sprinkled during the year was:

	Square meters.
By hose	182,665,138
By wagon	175,998,838

Deposito.—All work at this point has been in the nature of general repairs. The improvement in ventilation of the basins by the construction of larger and higher

ventilator covers has been completed. The main building has been thoroughly painted and repaired within and without, and the basins cleaned and investigated.

Pumping station.—Grounds and roads: The condition of the Santolan road has been a matter of great concern throughout the year. In August of 1902 this road was practically impassable for wagons hauling ordinary loads. The hauling of coal for engines during a large part of the rainy season further increased the bad condition and made transportation of supplies very difficult. The repairs were commenced in September, 1902, and have been prosecuted to date. The road has been widened and straightened, so that two escort wagons are now able to pass with ease. In some places the roadway was found considerably below the level of surrounding land, and during ordinary showers it became little better than a quagmire. The soft material in these low places was removed and replaced by local stone and gravel, and wide and deep ditches were constructed for the purpose of draining the water to the adjoining fields. A traction engine, which has been ordered for the water supply, will make it possible to complete the repair of the road and at the same time furnish all the needed transportation for the movement of coal and other heavy supplies.

Upon the site of the old fort within the grounds of the pumping station a coal shed has been erected which is capable of storing a supply of coal sufficient for the operations of the plant for six months. This increased storage capacity has furthermore permitted the transportation of coal during the dry season, and will save the Santolan road very much wear.

Buildings.—The main buildings at the pumping station were thoroughly overhauled. Ventilation was improved by the opening of air spaces beneath the floors. New flooring was laid in the engineer quarters. By a rearrangement of partitions a small office room and a more airy and light storeroom were secured.

A row of houses is now under erection, in cottage form, for the accommodation of the regular employees. These quarters will afford accommodations for at least six families, and permit of a better governing and supervision of the employees.

Repairs to engines.—Moving parts of all the engines have been badly worn because of the almost continuous action of the pumps for several years. Piston rods and piston rings have become pitted and scratched, and all the packing glands have been leaking badly. In consequence a great quantity of steam has been wasted. New parts in quadruplicate were ordered, but only those parts for engines Nos. 3 and 4 could be installed because of the demand for water. Repairs on these two engines have been highly satisfactory. Engine No. 4 afterwards developed a serious crack in its main bracket and main bearing cap, which was temporarily repaired, but under the heavy duty soon broke down, and the engine was put out of commission. A bracket and cap of heavier section were cast and placed in position, since which time no trouble has been experienced.

Indicator cards have revealed many serious defects in the valve motion, causing much loss of power. These defects will be corrected at a later date when the water consumption falls.

The flooding of the engine room, which in former years occurred regularly at the time of high water, has been prevented by the installation of a double-action Worthington pump, since which time no trouble has been experienced.

Repairs to dam and canal.—With the first rise in the water during July, 1902, the dam began to show signs of weakness and gave way at various points. During the high water no more than temporary repairs, which were of a very unsatisfactory nature, could be attempted. Plans were prepared for a complete repair as soon as the conditions would permit, and although it seemed more proper, from an engineering standpoint, to abandon the present dam and canal and to construct a dam farther up the stream with a canal leading directly to the pumping station, yet time and funds would not permit. Temporary repairs were therefore undertaken. After much delay in the delivery of material, the work of reinforcing the dam was commenced on the present site during the month of April. A row of 6 by 6 inch redwood piles were driven along the downstream face of the dam and the exposed face of the canal about 5 feet from the old work, and to a depth of from 8 to 10 feet into the hard gravel bottom. Planking 2 by 12 inches was then nailed to the inner face of the piling and to a height of the cut-off ends. The space between the old and new work was then carefully filled with local stone, gravel, and clay from the river banks. The downstream side of the work was protected from wash by heavy rock fill. The overflow crest was made to conform with the entire east end of the dam. This scheme of repair has succeeded in diverting the channel and kept the pumps constantly supplied with water. The northeast line of the dam was raised above the level of the crest about 6 inches and covered with a 6-inch coating of concrete, with a lip extending 12 inches into the body of the dam on the upstream side. The sharp

angle in dam was further protected by a heavy stone fill. Although several heavy floods have since passed over the new work, only small leaks have developed, which were at once repaired.

The total cost of this work was:

	Local currency.	United States currency.
Materials:		
242 barrels cement, at $5.40	$1,306.89	
41,076 feet B. M. redwood timber, at $77.65 per thousand	3,189.55	
850 pounds dynamite, at $15.78		$134.13
4,505 feet fuse, at $4.75 per thousand		21.40
1,900 detonators, at $6.25		11.88
3½ tons coal, at $6.82		21.31
Total	4,496.35	188.72
10 per cent additional	449.64	18.87
	4,945.99	207.59
Labor:		
1½ months, general foreman, at $100		166.67
1 month, teamster, water service, at $60		60.00
1½ months, machinist, at $50		66.67
1½ months, coal passer, at $13		17.33
1½ months, teamster, street department, at $70		105.00
Day labor	955.65	
Total	955.65	415.67
Transportation:		
6 months, bull carts, water service, at $55	330.00	
64.5 days, bull carts, at $3.50	325.75	
3.6 months, double American teams, at $31.72		104.19
Total	655.75	104.19
RÉSUMÉ.		
Materials	4,945.99	207.59
Labor	955.65	415.67
Transportation	655.75	104.19
Total, to June 30	6,557.39	727.45

Pipe extensions.—During the year the following extensions were made:

	Size.	Length.	Cost, United States currency.
	Inch.	*Meters.*	
Custom-house yard	4	152.6	$590.60
Calle Duque de Alba	4	90	442.15
Plaza Lawton	2	41.4	63.38
Calles Guipit and Ballcballc	5	630	1,776.02
Calle Arroceros	5	27.3	146.88
Calle S. Sepulcro	3	78.15	123.51
Calle Paz	5	26.5	78.57
Calle Arquiza	4	221	247.79
Calle Solana	4	57	147.48

The total extensions were 1,323.95 meters, or 4,342.7 feet.

General repairs.—The supply system has been generally overhauled during the year. The old valve boxes with their unwieldly covers had given much trouble because of their restricted size. A cover of circular form was designed, and the old brickwork of the boxes was replaced by a heavier structure. Where conditions permitted, round valve boxes were constructed, covers resting directly on the masonry, and rectangular forms were constructed with covers resting on a grill work of scrap-steel shapes. Forty-nine round boxes were built at a total cost of $1,406.46, average cost, $28.70; and 45 rectangular boxes were built at a cost of $1,386.12 United States currency, average cost, $30.80.

Street plugs.—Great breakage occurred during the year in the street plugs. The keys, threads, and packing failed together, and lids were broken in all parts of the city. New keys were ordered, and an improved lid of more compact design was introduced and less trouble was noted, but the breakage of the lids continued. It was

therefore determined to remove the hydrants from the streets and place them upon the sidewalks. This work was commenced during the month of June. The removals noted have been nearly completed within the district of Intramuros, and the work will be pushed until all plugs are removed from the highways.

Fire and sprinkling hydrants.—The first shipment of hydrants of the post pattern was received late in the year, and but few have been installed. Lack of specials and tapping machines of large size has rendered this work difficult and made installation quite expensive. It is worthy of note that the hydrants are too large for the present mains, and temporary connections only have been made. It is the intent, however, to remove such connections when the new distributing system is laid. A shipment of hydrants with large engine suctions has been ordered, and installations will be made with these along the larger mains.

Shops.—The shops have been moved from the old Cuartel del Fortin to the present quarters at the Arroceros Market. Because of the restricted floor space and small yards much confusion has resulted from the transfer of materials. A new drill of large power has been installed. A meter-testing apparatus is in good working order, and the blacksmith shop is in good condition. A power plant is very much needed at the shops, and plans are now under way for the installation of an engine and shafting to operate all the machines. The transfer of the shops deprived the water guard of quarters and compelled the office to provide suitable room for the pony transportation. The erection of a stable, barracks, and a house for the district foreman were found necessary. The first two buildings have been completed and are occupied. The third is still under construction. The stable provides accommodations for two ponies and carretelas, while the barracks in reality are six distinct houses of one room each and are occupied by nine workmen under charge of the storekeeper. The total cost of these buildings was:

	United States currency.	Local currency.
Stable	$216.72	$463.37
Barracks	392.07	2,070.33

Special sprinkling service.—The result of heavy drafts for street-sprinkling purposes in Ermita, Malate, and San Nicolas districts has caused the pressure in these regions at times to become extremely low. There is no method at present to carry more water into the districts, and the main service pipe is being taxed to its utmost. In order to relieve this condition a separate street-sprinkling service is proposed for the districts of Malate and Ermita, contemplating the use of sea water by pumpage into the storage tanks situated on the bay front. A gasoline or petroleum motor is recommended for this service, because of its small cost and ease of operation under the variable conditions to be met. Three tanks will be found necessary. The estimates contemplate the introduction of one gasoline engine and double-acting pump, delivering 200 gallons of water per minute, three elevated tanks, and connecting pipe lines.

The probable cost is estimated to be—

	U. S. currency.
Pump and engine	$750.00
Tanks, 2, at $150; 1, at $250	550.00
Pipe line (in place), 1,275 meters, at $3.50	4,462.50
Total	5,762.50

This system would immediately relieve the conditions existing in these districts and furnish the street-sprinkling service with a steady supply. It is also believed that the sea water would be effective as a disinfectant.

High-pressure fire service.—The crowded condition of the shipping along the bay and river fronts demands a more efficient fire service than is furnished by the present system of post hydrants. It is not to be supposed that the fire service from the ordinary street mains can be neglected, but there should be a supplementary service of high pressure, supplied either by fire boats or by a central high-pressure station or by a combination of both. The districts most requiring protection are Intramuros, Binondo, and San Nicolas. The pressure in the mains at the present time, or which it may be possible to secure by any new construction, can not exceed an average during maximum draft, which occurs in the morning between 6 and 12 o'clock, of

25.3 pounds. This pressure is quite inefficient to throw a strong stream to the height of a third floor. Even the location of larger mains in the streets can not serve for more than a temporary reservoir, which would be rapidly emptied in time of continued fire where many engines would be necessary.

The needs of the service in Manila, with its low, quick-burning buildings and the liability of a rapid spread of flames, are large mains under a pressure of 125 pounds, numerous hydrants, and quick-acting pumps. The low construction will enable a long stream to be thrown and permit the fire to be fought from a considerable distance. The Pasig River forms a natural barrier to the operation of a high-pressure system from a central station, and if Intramuros and the districts of Binondo and San Nicolas were protected in this way two stations would be required.

Plans have been prepared indicating in a general manner the lines most needed for a fire service. From these plans it may be seen that three fire districts are provided, but that designated as district No. 3 should be considered as an auxiliary to district No. 2, from which pressure station it would secure its supply.

It is assumed that four nozzles delivering 175 gallons of water per minute will be required to cover district No. 1, and that six nozzles delivering the same rate will suffice for districts Nos. 2 and 3. In computing the boiler capacity provision has been made by providing for 50 per cent increase over that required by the service, in order to meet sudden drafts, insure safety during cleaning and breakdowns, and to permit of extensions.

The estimated cost of such installations is as follows:

District No. 1.

Materials:		
2,639 meters 6-inch pipe, at $165 per meter..	435,435 pounds.	
3,110 meters 8-inch pipe, at $240 per meter..	746,400 pounds.	
	1,181,835 pounds, at $0.025	$29,545.88
3 8-inch valves, at $50		150.00
24 hydrants, at $50		1,200.00
Specials, approximate, 20,000 pounds, at $0.04		800.00
Labor:		
Laying pipe, at $0.50 per meter, 5,749 meters		2,824.50
Setting hydrants, at $25 per hydrant		600.00
Pumping station: Engines (100-horsepower, with 120-horsepower boilers)		4,750.00
Pumps and building: 3 fire boat connections, at $50		150.00
		40,020.00

District No. 2.

Materials:		
3,168 meters 6-inch pipe, at $165 per meter..	522,770 pounds.	
1,476 meters 8-inch pipe, at $240 per meter..	354,240 pounds.	
828 meters 10-inch pipe, at $330 per meter..	273,240 pounds.	
	1,150,250 pounds, at $0.025	28,756.25
3 10-inch valves, at $80		240.00
32 hydrants, at $50		1,600.00
Specials, approximate, 30,000 pounds, at $0.04		1,200.00
		31,796.25
Labor:		
Laying pipe, at $0.50 per meter, 5,472 meters		2,736.00
Setting hydrants, at $25 per hydrant		800.00
Pumping station, etc.: Engines (125-horsepower, with 150-horsepower boilers).		
Pumps and buildings		$5,850.00
3 fire-boat connections, at $50		150.00
		41,332.25

District No. 3.

Materials:		
1,181 meters 6-inch pipe, at $165 per meter..	194,865 pounds.	
756 meters 8-inch pipe, at $240 per meter..	181,440 pounds.	
	376,305 pounds, at $0.025..	9,407.63
14 hydrants, at $50		700.00
Specials, approximately 6,000 pounds, at $0.04		240.00
Labor:		
Laying pipe, at $0.50 per meter, 1,937 meters		968.50
Setting hydrants, at $25		350.00
		11,666.13

RÉSUMÉ.

	Cost.	Number hydrants.
District No. 1	$40,020.38	24
District No. 2	41,382.25	32
District No. 3	11,666.13	14
	93,018.76	70

Assuming a profit of 15 per cent for contractor, and that all material be given free entry, the cost of these lines, complete, would be $106,971.58. With interest on the plant at 8 per cent, depreciation at 6 per cent, and repairs at 2 per cent the total cost per year, less operating expenses, would be $17,155.52.

Office.—Through the confusion attending the assumption of civil control the office management has been somewhat neglected. Files were badly kept and more or less trouble has been experienced by the method of rendering bills. Requisitions were frequently sent forward without note, and no record was kept of street work or repairs. A card file of all materials requisitioned for has been kept, and is in excellent operation, providing accurate data for future estimates. A system of daily reports has been instituted under the heads of pipe location, general repairs, pipe installations, and hydrant installations. Each time that a main is exposed during work a card is prepared and forwarded to the office, on which is stated the precise location of the pipe, with actual cost of labor and material for the work. In this manner a large amount of valuable information has been secured at practically no cost. In ten months the index has grown until the following conditions have been reached:

	Number of cards.
Pipe locations	419
Pipe repairs	379
Pipe installations	11
Fire hydrant installations	6

Tests have been made upon types of meters most common in use in this city under varying conditions of head, opening of valve, and positions of dial. This investigation, while not extended to any great length, furnished a fair index of efficiency under normal city conditions and determined the action of the office in selecting five types of meters for installation.

The office has devised an index of meter cards, upon which is preserved a complete record of all meters submitted for installation and returned for repairs.

Attention is invited to the inclosed drawings and also to inclosed table, which indicate the pumpage, metered consumption, and revenue collected by the office of water supply for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Sewers.—Aside from maintaining the present drainage system, very little work has been accomplished. A sewer was constructed for the Paco police station, along Calle 13 de Agosto, from Calle Paz to the Estero de Paco. The sewer was 190 meters in length, 6 inches in diameter, and was laid at a cost of $185.43 United States currency. This sewer has given satisfaction, and no stoppages have been noted, although laid at a very small grade. The outfall sewer for the Malate Barracks was badly broken up by wave action and failure in its foundation. The broken section was removed and relaid upon a concrete bed 6 inches in thickness. Up to the present time no storms of any considerable violence have tested the work, but the extension has suc-

ceeded in removing a very offensive nuisance which existed at the point of the old discharge. Repairs cost $60.30 United States currency.

The department has also been engaged in the collection of information regarding the size, depth, and location of all sewers which have been exposed for any purpose, and aside from this no other work has been attempted.

It can not be denied that a thorough inspection and repair of the present drainage system is necessary. The sewers are leaking badly and emit foul odors. The outfalls are badly choked and very much restricted in sections. Improved inlets, trapped basins, manholes, etc., are required and should be undertaken at once.

Record of boiler inspections, fiscal year 1903.

Name and address.	District.	Nature of plant.	Type of boiler.	Horse-power, English.	Working pressure.	Blow-off pressure.	Boiler tested to.	Ordered to install.	Date of license.
					Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
La Corona de Aguila, 199 Santo Cristo..	San Nicolas.....	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	6	60	70	105	.....	Oct. 1, 1902
La Electricista, 132 San Sebastian.....	Quiapo	Electric light.....	Water tube	130	125	130	191½	.....	Oct. 6, 1902
Alhambra, 205 Echagne	.....do	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	8	50	60	90	1 gauge cock....	Oct. 27, 1902
Alberto Schwenger, 60 Barraca	San Nicolas.....	Distillery ilang-ilang...	Galloway.....	15	60	60	90	1 gauge cock; 1 injector.	Oct. 29, 1902
Do.....	.....do	.....do	.....do	15	45	45	67½	.....do	Do.
Francisco Saez, 14 Plaza Goiti.....	Santa Cruz	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	15	40	40	60	1 gauge; 1 valve; 1 water column.	Oct. 30, 1902
Juan Pons, 174 Observatorio.....	Ermita	Chocolate factory	Gasoline engine.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
McCollough & Co., Plaza Goiti	Santa Cruz	Printing office.....	Locomotive	35	80	80	120	1 gauge cock; 1 safety valve.	Nov. 12, 1902
La Electricista, 132 San Sebastian.....	Quiapo	Electric light.....	Water tube	800	125	125	187½	.....	Nov. 14, 1902
Philippine L. & D. Co., 1 Duque de Alba.	.....do	Saw mill	Return fire tubular.	75	80	80	120	.....	Do.
Do.....	.....do	.....do	.....do	75	80	80	120	.....	Do.
J. M. Fleming, 29 Antonio Rivera.....	Tondo	Rice threshing	Locomotive	8	60	60	90	1 gauge cock; 1 injector.	Nov. 17, 1902
Rueda Hermanos, 59 San Marcelino....	Ermita	Chocolate factory	Galloway.....	8	60	60	90	1 gauge cock; 1 safety valve.	Do.
Chas. K. Tom, 286 Enrile.....	Santa Cruz	Saw mill	Gas engine	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
J. G. Azaola, 281 Azcarraga.....	Tondo	Rice factory	Locomotive	8	60	60	90	1 gauge cock ...	Do.
Frank S. Bourns, Rodriguez Arias.....	San Miguel.....	Saw mill	Return fire tubular.	60	90	90	135	1 injector; 1 safety valve.	Nov. 24, 1902
Do.....	.....do	.....do	.....do	60	90	90	135	.....do	Do.
Joaquin Luna, 323 Jolo.....	Binondo	Tobacco factory	Locomotive	8	60	60	90	.....	Do.
—. Javier, 304 Azcarraga	Tondo	Rice factory	Lancashire	20	60	60	90	1 gauge cock ...	Nov. 29, 1902
Maria Cuison, 223 Aceyteros.....	Tondo	Lemonade works.....	Upright tubular	3	40	40	60	1 gauge cock; 1 safety valve.	Nov. 20, 1902
Ricardo Gochuico, 176 San Jacinto.....	Binondo.....	Tobacco factory	Locomotive	14	60	60	90	.....	Dec. 1, 1902
Dieg Buil, 50 Soler.....	Tondo	Rice factory	Cornish.....	20	70	70	105	1 gauge cock ...	Dec. 2, 1902
96 Ylaya.....	.....do	Machine shops	Locomotive	14	25	25	37½	.....	Do.
Cua Tengco, 151 San Jacinto	Binondo.....	Tobacco factory	.....do	10	60	60	90	.....	Do.
Rufino Dy Tiongco, 298 Jolo.....	.....do	.....do	.....do	6	40	40	60	1 safety valve ..	Do.
"Helios," 15 Isla de Romero	Quiapo	.....do	Cornish.....	15	80	80	45	1 injector.....	Dec. 6, 1902
60 Santa Rosa.....	.....do	Photograph gallery	Gas engine	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lim Tuaco, 149 Gandara	Binondo.....	Distillery.....	Galloway.....	28	70	70	105	1 gauge cock ...	Do.
M. Earnshaw & Co., 15 Barcelona	San Nicolas	Machine shops	Return-fire tubular.	45	60	60	90	.....do	Dec. 13, 1902
San Nicolas Iron Works, 17 Penarubia .	.....do	.....do	Locomotive	20	80	80	130	.....do	Do.
Do.....	.....do	Foundry.....	Upright	8	60	60	90	1 safety valve ..	Do.
V [illegible]ilfaro, Ulilang Cauayan.....	Paco.....	Irrigators.....	Gas engine	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 18, 1902

Emilio Gonzalez, 61 Tetuan	Santa Cruz	Tobacco factory	do	6					Do.
Baer Senior, 18 Novaliches	San Miguel	Ilang-ilang distillery	Upright	10	40	80	120		Dec. 24, 1902
Mariano de Ocampo, 9 Novaliches	do	Sawmill	Portable locomotive.	6	50	50	75		Jan. 8, 1903
A. G. Sibrand Siegert, 93 Echague	Quiapo	Distillery	Upright	6	30	45	45	1 gauge cock	Do.
Engracio L. Palanca, 160 Gandara	Binondo	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	8	60	60	90	1 injector	Do.
Teodoro Cubarrubias, 91 Clavel	San Nicolas	do	Portable locomotive.	16	120	140	210	1 gauge cock; 1 injector.	Jan. 10, 1903
San Miguel Ice Factory, 233 San Miguel	San Miguel	Ice plant	Return-fire tubular.	150	120	180	195	1 safety valve	Do.
Do	do	do	do	150	120	180	195	do	Do.
Joaquin Santa Marina, 20 Calderon de la Barca.	Binondo	Insular cigarette factory.	Locomotive	80	80	80	120		Do.
Clemente Gochauco, 116 San Jacinto	do	Cigarette factory	do	10	75	80	120		Do.
Pedro de Guzman, 18 Salcedo	Santa Cruz	Printing office	Gas engine	6					Jan. 17, 1903
Antonio L. Clan Uaco, 106 Norzagaray	Binondo	Cigarette factory	Portable locomotive.	10	60	60	90		Jan. 19, 1903
C. Y. Bauerman, 699 Iris	Quiapo	Printing office	Cornish	10	60	80	120		Do.
F. W. Bull, 432 Nueva	Malate	Bakery	Gas engine	4					Do.
Micaela Nubla, 18 Salazar	Binondo	Cigarette factory	Portable locomotive.	10	40	50	75		Jan. 18, 1903
Chan Chingco, 129 Accyteros	Tondo	do	Gas engine	6					Jan. 21, 1903
Ildefonso Abdon, 97 Arlegui	Quiapo	Printing office	do	6					Do.
Pasig Iron Works	Paco	Machine shops	Return-fire tubular.	13	80	80	120		Jan. 25, 1903
C. Lopez, 111 Asuncion	San Nicolas	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	12	140	100	210	3 gauge cocks	Feb. 4, 1903
Sy Lionga, 219 Calderon de la Barca	Binondo	do	Gas engine	6					Do.
Lim Bianco, 295 Jolo	do	do	do	6					Do.
B. Legarda, 210 San Sebastian	Quiapo	Distillery	Return-fire tubular.	40	60	60	90	3 gauge cocks	Feb. 4, 1903
Do	do	do	Water tube	40	100	100	150	do	Feb. 11, 1903
B. W. Cadwallader & Co., 57 Tanduay	do	Sawmill	Return-fire tubular.	20	80	80	120	1 safety valve	Feb. 19, 1903
B. W. Cadwallader, 57 Tanduay	do	do	do	20	80	80	120	do	Do.
Rafael Perez, 42 Soler	Tondo	do	Cornish	10½	60	60	90	1 gauge cock	Feb. 17, 1903
Do	do	do	do	10½	60	60	90	do	Do.
Santos Hermanos, 571 Lemery	do	Lithographers	Vertical	7	40	40	60	1 safety valve	Feb. 21, 1903
La Flor de la Isabela, 134 San Marcelino	Ermita	Tobacco factory	Hervidor	30	50	60	75		Feb. 28, 1903
La Clementina, 134 San Marcelino	do	Distillery	do	70	50	60	75		Do.
Do	do	do	do	30	50	60	75		Do.
Sy Jayco, 298 Jolo	Binondo	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	6	30	30	45		Mar. 7, 1903
Rafael Machuca Gotauco, 198 Soler	Tondo	Sawmill	Cornish	25	80	80	120		Do.
Long Fo y Ca, 15 Gagalangin	do	Distillery	do	20	40	40	60		Mar. 10, 1903
Juan Rodriguez, 3 San Nicolas	San Nicolas	Sawmill	Locomotive return-fire tubular.	60	100	100	150	1 safety valve	Mar. 12, 1903
F. C. de Cacademunt, 118 Concepcion	Ermita	Printing office	Vertical	6	30	30	120		Do.
Juan Rodriguez, 3 San Nicolas	San Nicolas	Sawmill	Locomotive return-fire tubular.	60	100	100	150	1 safety valve	Do.

Record of boiler inspections, fiscal year 1903—Continued.

Name and address.	District.	Name of plant.	Type of boiler.	Horse-power, English.	Working pressure.	Blow-off pressure.	Boiler tested to.	Ordered to install.	Date of license.
					Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Ayala & Co., 215 San Miguel	San Miguel	Distillery	Vertical	6	50	50	75		Mar. 12, 1903
Do	do	do	Multitubular	40	40	40	60		Do.
Do	do	do	Portable	50	40	40	60		Do.
M. Nubla, 137 Azcarraga	Tondo	Rice factory	Cornish	16	60	60	90		Mar. 14, 1903
Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., 107 Ylaya	do	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	6	60	60	90		Do.
San Miguel Brewing Co., 59 San Miguel	San Miguel	Fabrica de Aceite	Return-fire tubular.	60	55	55	82½		Mar. 17, 1903
Do	do	do	Cornish	20	70	70	105		Do.
Smith, Bell & Co., Echague	Quiapo	Cold stores	Lancashire	35	120	120	180		Do.
Wm. Partier, 2 Plaza Santa Ana	do	Printing office	Locomotive	12	60	60	90		Mar. 19, 1903
Inchausti & Co., 72 Tanduay	do	Distillery	Water tube	75	80	80	120		Mar. 24, 1903
Do	do	do	do	75	80	80	120		Do.
Do	do	do	do	150	120	120	180		Do.
San Miguel Brewing Co., 154 San Miguel	San Miguel	Brewery	Galloway	150	120	120	180	1 safety valve	Do.
Vicente Cenjuz, 513 Paz	Santa Cruz	Chocolate factory	Cornish	10	30	30	45		Mar. 26, 1903
Juan Marcelino Gomez, 206 Lacoste	do	Lithographer	Vertical	6	35	50	75	1 safety valve	Do.
Tuason y San Pedro, 102 Globo de Oro	Quiapo	Furniture factory	Cornish	30	65	65	100	do	Mar. 28, 1903
John Wilson, 60 Barraca	San Nicolas	Machine shop	Return-fire tubular.	25	45	45	75		Mar. 31, 1903
Hilario Sunico Hermanos, 49 Jaboneros	do	do	Vertical	16	40	40	60		Do.
"Germinal," 4 Mquez. de Comillas	Ermita	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	30	100	100	150		Apr. 2, 1903
Flor de la Isabela, 51 Canonigo	do	Tobacco factory	Galloway	30	60	60	90		Do.
La Clementina, 134 Mquez. de Comillas	San Miguel	Distillery	do	80	60	60	90	1 safety valve	Do.
Pedro P. Roxas, 154 Malacanang	do	Brewery	do	180	50	50	75		Apr. 4, 1903
Do	do	do	do	150	100	100	150		Do.
Frank S. Bourns, Rodriguez Arias	do	Sawmill	Return-fire tubular.	80	100	100	150		Apr. 7, 1903
Do	do	do	do	80	100	100	150		Do.
Knast Sturm, 502 Lemery	Tondo	Macaroni factory	Vertical	6	30	30	45		Do.
Manila Ice Plant Co., 233 San Miguel	San Miguel	Ice plant	Water tube	150	130	130	200	1 safety valve	Do.
Do	do	do	do	150	130	130	200	do	Do.
Insular Cigar Factory, Plaza Binondo	Binondo	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	30	80	80	120		Do.
Smith, Bell & Co., Isla Provisor	Ermita	Hemp packing	Cornish	30	80	80	120		Apr. 11, 1903
Do	do	Shipyards	do	6	80	80	120		Do.

BUILDINGS AND ILLUMINATION.

[Mr. A. L. DORRINGTON, superintendent in charge.]

All public and rented buildings in use by the city have been cleaned and cared for daily, and the general condition has been greatly improved during the year.

The total cost of supplies expended during the year in cleaning and caring for municipal and public buildings amounted to $16,409.86 United States currency.

The following buildings and lands are rented by the city for public purposes:

For school purposes	25
For police purposes	9
City hall	1
Land registration and registrar of deeds	1
Superintendent of cemeteries	1
Lands for crematories	2
Lands for market sites	2

During the year leases have been made for the following buildings:

For school purposes	12
For police purposes	2
Land registration and registrar of deeds	1
Storehouse	1
Superintendent of cemeteries	1
City hall	1
Morgue	1

Lands have been leased as follows:

For market sites	2
For crematory	1
For morgue	1

The following rented buildings have been vacated, leases canceled, and better buildings procured instead:

For school purposes	6
For police purposes	3
For city hall	1
Morgue	1
Storehouse	1

Cost of rents for the year $32,982.04 United States currency.

Repairs and alterations have been made as follows:

Municipal building, calle Victoria.—Interior of building changed for use of city hall; storehouse made in rear; platform and stairs built for disbursing officer; entire building overhauled preparatory to painting; installed two additional water-closets and remodeled old plumbing; painted all interior new work.

Old city hall.—Installed office signs throughout the building; repaired water-closets and water tank; painted telephone booths; repaired awnings and plumbing.

City attorney's office: Repairs to doors and locks.

Drafting room: Repairs to faucets, cabinets, and large table.

Secretary's office: Repairs to desks and tables.

Municipal board: Repairs to desk, map racks, and four fan shelves.

Secret-service office: Made three new partitions, new cabinet, and repaired desk and furniture.

City schools: Repairs to furniture.

Building permits: Installed railing.

Headquarters fire department.—Repairs to roof; closets; replaced window glass; repaired skylights; installed 3 shower baths, 3 water-closets, 4 wash basins, 2 urinals, and changed entire blumbing to conform with sanitary rules; painted interior and exterior of building; constructed new cesspool.

Paco fire station.—Remodelled plumbing, and installed 2 water-closets, 2 wash basins, and 1 urinal; painted interior and exterior of the entire station; repaired bath room, and installed 1 shower bath; constructed 4 stalls and painted same; made filing case for office; made 2 blackboards; repairs to down spouts and gutters; made back entrance to building, and installed large double doors; repairs to roof.

Tanduay fire station.—Repairs to faucets; built cesspool and installed 1 water-closet, 1 urinal, 2 wash basins, and 2 shower baths; built and installed 8-foot watering trough for horses; enlarged doorway for new apparatus.

Audiencia fire station.—Installed 2 water-closets, 2 baths, 3 wash basins, 2 urinals; painted interior and exterior of building.

San Nicolas fire station.—Painted 10 new stalls; built and installed 12 feed boxes; built and installed 30 lockers.

Divisoria market.—Extensive repairs to roof; repaired and cemented floor; repairs to hydrants; introduced new roof on superintendent's quarters.

Quinto market.—Repaired and cemented floors; repaired hydrants; repaired gutters and down spouts; introduced roof on superintendent's quarters and made 2 windows; extensive repairs to roof.

Anda market.—Repairs to gutters and down pipes on fish tables; built market office and quarters for superintendent; installed partitions and numbers for tables; painted tables, office, superintendent's quarters, and inclosure to water-closets; extensive repairs to roof.

Arranque market.—Building entirely overhauled.

Matadero.—Repaired roof and scalding vats; repaired fence and made new gates in stockyards; new fire picks and grates in crematory; buildings painted, interior and exterior.

City stables, Tondo.—Repairs to waterspouts and gutters; installed 4 awnings over office windows.

Malate police station, native.—Extensive repairs to roof and ceiling; made new door-casing and door; replaced all broken window glass and repaired window sash; building given general overhauling preparatory to painting.

Quiapo police station, native.—Made and installed galvanized iron urinal.

Mounted police station, Tondo.—Extended soil pipe.

Native police station, Sampaloc.—Built stalls for patrol horses.

Paco police station.—Installed 4 water-closets, 6 shower baths, and 4 urinals; built back entrance and stairs to building; made and installed bar doors and windows on lower floors; converted back cell into water-closet; recemented floors to bath and toilet rooms; changed windows on upper floor, making them swing instead of slide to prevent rain from beating in; built room for motor; installed water connections for entire building

Anloague native police station.—Closed back entrance in rear of building; screened off closets; repaired floor, roof and eaves; also repaired closets.

Tondo police station.—Repairs to water pipes.

Parian police station.—Introduced temporary closet for prisoners; made soaking tub for patrol horses.

Santa Cruz police station.—Repaired doors and made iron bars for windows and doors in cell; made platform for alarm apparatus; made new floor in office; installed 2 additional water-closets, 3 baths, and 2 urinals; installed 2 awnings over office windows; repaired skylight and roof; built women's cell.

Anloagua metropolitan police station.—Installed 2 skylights over office; repaired office floor; installed 3 water-closets; 3 wash basins, and 3 urinals.

River and harbor police station.—Overhauled plumbing and installed 3 water-closets; 2 urinals and 3 wash basins; building painted, interior and exterior; made and installed sink for kitchen; constructed drains.

Calle Crespo school.—Overhauled and painted entire building, interior and exterior; installed iron awnings; laid new floor in lower rooms, and installed 1 water-closet.

Tondo school.—Made and installed 1 flagstaff; placed screens for closets.

San Pedro school.—Repairs to roof; partitioned off front room, building painted, interior and exterior.

Malate schools.—Both buildings thoroughly overhauled; changed vent pipes in closets and repaired drains; buildings now being painted, interior and exterior.

Gagalangin school.—Painted interior and exterior of building; built double water-closet and vault.

San Miguel school.—Put in 2 partitions; interior of building painted by owner.

Sampaloc school.—Put in partition; interior and exterior of building were overhauled and painted by owner.

Santa Mesa school.—Building overhauled and interior and exterior painted by owner.

Luneta.—Eighty-foot flag pole erected.

Disbursing office.—Repairs to office furniture.

City assessor and collector's office.—Reclothed ceiling of 2 rooms; replaced all broken glass; repairs to floor in vehicle-tax department; repairs to closets; 2 water-closets and 1 urinal installed; partitioned off 1 large room 30 by 60 feet, and painted same; installed ceiling fans for tax revision board; changed stairway and landing; removed partition in rear of back room.

City schools warehouse.—Removed and changed partitions; repaired water-closets; installed shelving; painted office.

Public water-closet, back of English drug store.—Repairs to plumbing and painted screens.

Court of first instance.—Removed Judge Sweeney's court into adjoining room.

Prosecuting attorney's office.—Extensive alterations for new office quarters in Audiencia Building.

Court of land registration and registrar of deeds.—Built and installed bench and platform in court; made 4 office signs; installed 3 shelves for fans; removed office in court from old city hall to No. 138 Calle Real, Intramuros.

Municipal court.—Installed ceiling fan; made and installed bench and railing; installed iron bars over windows in prison room.

Total cost of repairs for year, $17,457.81, United States currency.

Lights.—During the year the following increases have been made to public lighting and electrical service:

Nozaleda, Paco, 2,000-candlepower arc lights	9
Tondo, 2,000-candlepower arc lights	18
Trozo, 2,000-candlepower arc lights	11
Santa Ana road, 2,000-candlepower arc lights	10
Calle Gonzales, 2,000-candlepower arc light	1
San Luis, 2,000-candlepower arc light	1
Anda market, 1,500-candlepower arc lights	3
Arranque market, 1,500-candlepower arc lights	3
Tanduay fire station, 16-candlepower lights	13
Paco fire station, 16-candlepower lights	3
Paco police station, 16-candlepower lights	23
Anloague police station, 16-candlepower lights	7
Secret-service office, 16-candlepower lights	5
San Nicolas fire station, 16-candlepower lights	44
Audiencia Building, 16-candlepower lights	17
Santa Cruz police station, 16-candlepower lights	16
Land registration court, 16-candlepower lights	7
Prosecuting attorney's office, 16-candlepower lights	12
Ascuncion school, 16-candlepower lights	2

Fan connections:

City hall	6
Land-registration court	3
Municipal court	1
Sheriff of Manila	1
Fire-department headquarters	2
Tax-revision board	1

The following table shows the aggregate number of lights and fans as reported above:

Arc lights, 2,000 candlepower	50
Arc lights, 1,500 candlepower	6
Incandescent lights, 16 candlepower	149
Fan connections	14

Interior lighting remodeled.—During the year the following interior lighting has been remodeled to conform with underwriters' rules:

Two band stands, Luneta, 16-candlepower lights	50
Ascuncion school, 16-candlepower lights	9
Paco fire station, 16-candlepower lights	16
Headquarters fire department, 16-candlepower lights	36
Land-registration court, 16-candlepower lights	16
Anloague police station, 16-candlepower lights	7
Total	140

Night and day circuits have been installed in the following buildings: Headquarters fire department, Santa Cruz police station, Parian police station, Anloague police station, Paco police station, and Sampaloc police station.

The night and day circuits have been installed in all police and fire stations throughout the city for the purpose of connecting up with alarm system.

Meters have been introduced in all public buildings, and have greatly improved the service and reduced the cost of lighting.

Day circuits have been established for private lighting throughout the following districts: Ermita, Malate, Sampaloc, Paco, Intramuros, Santa Cruz, Binondo, San Nicolas, Tondo, and Trozo.

Plans are underway for the establishment of lights on calles: Herran, Santa Mesa, Isaac Peral, Santa Monica, Folgueras, Rada, Salinas, Lardizabal, Reten, Palmera, Anton, Roque, Castanos, Balicbalic, Guipit, and Lavenderos.

The entire line along the Malecon drive has been changed by removing the poles and wires from among the trees between the wagon road and walk to a location on the commons, which has greatly improved the service, and removed, so far as possible, all danger to the public. Formerly it was quite a common occurrence for the wire along the old line to be broken during the typhoon season. The change thus made prevents further damage to the trees. The harbor lights along the Pasig River have been changed, greatly benefiting the service.

The municipality has now in operation the following lights along public streets and in public bnildings:

Arc lights, 2,000 candlepower (streets)	241
Arc lights, 2,000 candlepower (harbor)	18
Arc lights, 1,500 candlepower	15
Incandescent lights, 20 candlepower (streets)	1,002
Incandescent lights, 20 candlepower (Divisoria market)	50
Incandescent lights, 16 candlepower	492
Incandescent lights, 10 candlepower	6
Fan connections	14
Motor connections	6

Total cost of service for the year $44,304.77, United States currency.

During the year 165 20-candlepower lights were discontinued and replaced by arc lights for the benefit of the service.

Eight 2,000-candlepower arc lights were discontinued on account of the Trozo fire.

Telephones.—Telephones in all fire stations throughout the city were changed by substituting Ericsson apparatus for the old pattern, greatly improving the service.

During the year the following telephones have been installed: Señor Herrera, president municipal board; Mr. Sleeper, member municipal board; Mr. McDonnell, member municipal board; office prosecuting attorney; residence assistant prosecuting attorney; office sheriff of Manila; city shops, and Tanduay fire station.

The telephone used by Mr. A. L. B. Davies, formerly secretary municipal board, has been transferred to the insular purchasing agent.

The telephone service throughout the city has been greatly improved. The entire service was suspended for four days on account of typhoon.

The old line crossing Camp Wallace has been removed, and a new line reestablished along the Luneta.

The positions of 8 apparatus were changed for the convenience of users during the year.

The total cost of service for the year was $1,264.84, United States currency.

Construction.	Cost.[a]
Santa Cruz fire station: Built addition and remodeled old structure; completed construction of addition and remodeling of old structure	$1,277.54
Tenement house, San Nicolas: Built by contract; completed	5,918.82
San Nicolas fire station: Built by contract; completed	10,160.41
Arranque market:	
Overhauled main building; completed	1,436.64
Addition under construction; expended	3,992.85
City stables, Tondo: Large addition built by contract; completed	10,817.29
Anda market:	
Completed construction of market under contract; final payment	3,900.00
Floor and fittings	5,999.61
Crematory, Paco: Overhauled by day labor	400.00
Crematory, Santa Cruz: Overhauled by day labor	400.00
Crematory, Tondo: Nearly completed by contract	50,000.00
Gagalangin school: Completed	1,583.09
City pound: Completed	4,631.70
Paco police station: Completed by contract	4,900.00
Total	105,417.95

[a] United States currency.

During the year claims for market sites, buildings destroyed on account of contagious diseases, and Trozo fire sufferers were paid to the amount of $1,419.65, United States currency.

Recapitulation.

Cost of rents for year	$32,982.04
Repairs to markets and public buildings	17,457.81
Lights and electrical service	44,304.77
Repairs and increase to electrical service	1,957.04
Telephones	1,264.84
Construction	105,417.95
Supplies cleaning and caring for public and municipal buildings	4,315.12
Salaries cleaning and caring for municipal buildings	12,094.74
Petroleum for municipal and public buildings	836.50
Settling claims	1,419.65
Total	222,050.46

Inspection of Private Dwellings.

[Mr. R. M. Loper, inspector of buildings, in charge.]

Building operations in the city of Manila, P. I., fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Month and year.	Applications made.	Permits issued.		Receipts.	
		Paid.	Gratis.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.
1902.					
July	257	207	22	$427.80	.....
August	257	196	15	343.90	.....
September	320	314	9	546.39	$69.00
October	331	269	29	413.31	10.00
November	360	304	22	708.38	.....
December	348	324	15	600.07	.....
1903.					
January	426	362	.....	208.59	1,644.89
February	451	374	.....	160.92	1,301.63
March	554	487	.....	251.86	1,286.08
April	469	450	.....	325.81	1,327.40
May	801	523	116	201.36	1,320.80
June	1,119	669	367	279.56	1,277.25
Total	5,693	4,479	595	4,480.45	8,237.05

Month and year.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New buildings.		Repairs.		New buildings.		Repairs.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1902.								
July	49	$154,870	40	$10,955	80	$7,060	53	$1,730
August	40	128,205	48	24,915	76	6,355	37	750
September	39	256,585	58	23,035	102	10,220	43	905
October	48	135,236	50	12,586	166	13,705	22	925
November	116	269,210	29	10,340	120	10,789	45	2,190
December	123	97,015	25	6,390	122	11,014	40	1,775
1903.								
January	100	246,025	44	23,995	172	15,140	32	1,545
February	67	150,240	38	5,280	180	14,116	43	1,855
March	72	122,535	42	5,965	273	25,243	71	2,442
April	66	85,360	51	12,020	227	18,408	81	2,790
May	80	147,410	48	15,310	306	22,905	103	4,285
June	73	145,180	46	20,950	418	34,625	132	5,130
Total	873	1,946,871	519	171,741	2,242	189,580	702	26,322

During the year about 150 buildings were condemned and ordered removed.

A brief comparison with last year's report shows that the number of applications for building permits has increased about 87 per cent, the number of permits issued more than 114 per cent, and the amount collected in fees more than 35 per cent.

For a long time the practical working of this office was crippled owing to an inadequate force of building inspectors, the entire work falling upon sometimes 2 and sometimes 3 American and 2 Filipino inspectors, and in addition the force of inspectors was constantly changing every few months.

On March 16, 1903, the present inspector of buildings was placed in charge and the work of preparing plans and specifications for all proposed municipal buildings and the supervision and inspection of their erection added to the other duties of the office.

The present personnel of the office, including 1 American building inspector asked for during the next fiscal year, it is hoped will prove a practical working force, and consists in an inspector of buildings, an architectural draftsman, 4 American inspectors, 2 Filipino inspectors, 1 Filipino employed by the day to number or renumber buildings, a Filipino clerk acting as cashier, and 2 Filipino assistant clerks. It is to be hoped that the present force of inspectors and clerks will continue in the service until the work both inside and outside the office can be systematized.

Considerable work has been done by the architect, Mr. S. J. Fountain, in the three months during which he has been attached to this office, of which the following is a brief summary:

Plans and specifications for addition to Arranque market (under construction; estimated cost $13,000). Reading room, Paco fire station (completed; cost $440 U. S. currency). Bandstand, Plaza de la Barca (under construction; estimated cost $850 U. S. currency). Arroceros shop building (estimated cost $4,500 U. S. currency). Tanduay fire station building (estimated cost $20,000 U. S. currency). Veterinary hospital building, Palomar (estimated cost $5,000). Bancusay market building. Closets for Arranque market (estimated cost $400).

Water color sketch plans for school building, Tondo (estimated cost $100,000). Normal school building, Malate (estimated cost $50,000). Central fire station building (estimated cost $75,000).

Much other architectural work of a minor character has been performed.

Much unnecessary and annoying labor has been caused the inspector of buildings by the careless preparation of plans for private buildings. Few of those at present preparing such plans are qualified as architects, and I would respectfully recommend that proper regulations be enacted to prevent unqualified persons signing plans and specifications.

Experience has shown the desirability of making certain changes or amendments to the present building regulations, and it is hoped that during the next few months a thorough revision of same may be made.

CITY SHOPS.

The present repair shops and storehouses situated on calle Arroceros at the site of the old Arroceros market were occupied by the department on September 10, 1902, and all the property removed from the old storehouse on calle Audiencia.

The level of the shop inclosure has been raised about 10 inches and graded, and the surface of the portion subject to traffic covered with stone screenings and rolled. Roadway at entrance has been built and curbings installed, and the open space in front of storehouses partially sodded. A new shop building, 30 by 120 feet, has been constructed with equipment for blacksmiths and wheelwrights; repair shop for harness reconstructed and supplied with a complete outfit of tools.

All repair work to means of transportation required by the various city departments is done at these shops, as well as the shoeing of all horses and mules in the service of the city. These shops supply all the materials and labor and direct all the repairs for municipal buildings.

The area of the shop inclosure is 156,218 square feet, in which are the following buildings and sheds: Office building, 26 by 29 feet, also used as dwelling by storekeeper and superintendent of shops; also for storing stationery. Carpenter shop, 30 by 94 feet, carpenters' repairs to municipal buildings. Oil house, used for storing oils, paints, and inflammable material; building is stone, 32 by 32 feet. Saddler shop, 32 by 32 feet; stone building. Storehouse No. 2, 30 by 94 feet, used for storing cement, lime, hay, and old tools, etc.; awaiting condemnation. Horseshoeing, blacksmith, wagon, and paint shop, 30 by 120 feet. Water department shops, 32 by 94 feet. Main storehouse, 30 by 120 feet; materials and tools stored here. Original building rented forestry bureau, 32 by 94 feet. New building erected by forestry bureau, including shed, 41 by 69 feet. Space occupied by logs, etc., forestry bureau, about 35 by 51 feet. Shed for making cement curbing, etc., 16 by 36½ feet. New building for water-supply employees, 25 by 54 feet, with baths and kitchens in rear 8½ by 54 feet. Residence for subforeman water department, 24 by 25 feet. Stable for horse used by water department, 12 by 17½ feet. Lumber shed, 20 by 92 feet. Space for stable horse used by superintendent, 13½ by 18½ feet.

A new machine and wood-working shop, 50 by 120 feet, is to be erected at a cost of about $4,500. In this is to be placed a planing machine, band saw, circular saw, shaper, drills, spoke-tenoning machine, lathe, tire bender, welding machine, bolt cutter, blower for forges, hub-boring machine, and 20-horsepower engine and boiler.

SURVEYING AND DRAFTING DIVISION.

Surveys.—After assuming charge of the office on January 1, 1903, the greater part of the months of January and February were devoted to the reorganization of the engineering department and looking after the needs of the work which had accumulated in the office at the time it was without assistants. The routine of the work in the office since that time is given in the following table:

Grades for buildings	2
Street lines for buildings	147
Grades for street construction	4
Grades for sidewalks	17
Surveys for street extensions	12
Surveys for bridges	3
Surveys for esteros	3
Detail plans for construction	7
Estimates	16
Land surveys	16
Plans	64
Blueprints	446
Surveys for new streets	16
Building plans	9

A river wall back of the government ice plant, near the suspension bridge, has been rebuilt. This wall for a length of about 90 feet fell into the river, due to the action of the water washing away the foundations from underneath, the wall having been constructed without making suitable provision for the same. The settling basin for the ice plant water supply was also destroyed and the overflow from the condensing pumps washed away the filling from under the coal bin. Repairs were made by means of a cofferdam, and the foundations for the new wall were carried to a depth of five feet below low water, at which depth the concrete foundation was built, on top of which a new settling basin was constructed of stone, with an opening into the river supplied with screens.

A pipe drain 40 centimeters in diameter was rebuilt, carrying the overflow from the pumps, and two pipes 30 centimeters in diameter were constructed through the wall to care for the roof and surface drainage.

Palomar crematory has been completed, and the retaining walls for the approach have been finished. Owing to the very unstable character of the foundation upon which all of this work was located, it was found necessary to construct a pile foundation to an elevation of mean low water, from which point concrete piers for foundations were laid to the surface of the ground, and upon which the crematory and walls and approaches were built.

The work of plotting the old survey notes for the city maps has been undertaken, but the traverses have worked out so poorly that additional field work may be necessary to check the surveys before satisfactory results can be obtained.

Surveys have been completed for a new river wall, approximately 1,000 feet in length, situated on the south bank of the Pasig River and extending from a point near the Santo Domingo gate, near the eastern bank of the moat where it joins the Pasig River, and extending to a point opposite and near the site of the Almacèn gate, and as soon as soundings have been completed for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the foundations required detail plans and specifications will be made ready for the advertisement of the work.

Plans and details have been made for introducing a system of trolley tracks and hooks in the Matedero and the installation of track scales therein.

The city boundary line has been relocated ready for introducing the necessary boundary stones from the Maytubig Creek through Singalong, Santa Ana, San Felipe Neri, and Santa Mesa to the Chinese cemetery. It is the intention of the office to complete the setting of boundary stones as soon as the services of the assistants can be spared for that purpose. The lengths of the various lines bounding the city will no doubt vary from those given in the act of the Philippine Commission establishing city limits, inasmuch as it appears from inquiry and examination of notes that no survey of this line has ever been made, other than a preliminary stadia traverse.

Surveys are now in progress by one field party for a new drainage system for the city. The work in hand at the present time consists in establishing a system of street elevations and benches throughout the city, using as a basis for determining a datum mean low-tide level, as obtained by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey from observations for a period of two years.

A large amount of time has been devoted by the various survey parties in the

engineering department in reestablishing building lines and setting corner stones throughout all parts of the city and in new subdivisions of land which have recently been made. Up to the present time no well defined street lines have existed, and much difficulty has been experienced in giving lines for the erection of buildings.

Openings through the city wall and extensions of streets have been planned for calles Aduana, Palacio, and Victoria. In making these openings and laying out the streets, the object has been to serve public convenience, obtain appropriate locations and grades for drainage, and mar the appearance of the wall as little as possible. Inasmuch as the only use of the moat at the present time is for surface-draining purposes, it is believed that the same can be filled up after drains of suitable size have been substituted.

Report of the sealer of weights and measures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES SEALED.

Name.	Character.	Number.
Cavanes	Dry	165
½ cavanes	do	187
Total		352
Arrobas	Liquid	78
½ arrobas	do	78
¼ arrobas	do	67
1 liter	do	2
5 liters	do	1
10 liters	do	2
15 liters	do	4
Gallons	do	2
½ gallons	do	1
Total		230
Gantas	Dry and liquid	2,617
½ gantas	do	2,440
Chupas	do	3,642
½ chupas	do	4,944
¼ chupas	do	4,951
Total		18,594
Spanish yard	Linear	1,660
Yards	do	100
Meters	do	21
6-foot measures	do	21
Total		1,802
Steelyards	Weight	2,080
Balance scales	do	231
Platform scales	do	161
Grand total		23,450

COLLECTIONS.

[Values expressed in United States currency.]

Year and month.	Value.	Year and month.	Value.
1902.		1903—Continued.	
July	$50.35	February	$1,089.35
August	38.25	March	653.00
September	48.75	April	223.80
October	49.30	May	97.65
November	44.45	June	68.85
December	16.15	Total	3,167.15
1903.			
January	787.25		

MEASURES REJECTED AND DESTROYED.

Dry and liquid measures	822
Linear	174
Total	996

Expenditures of the department for the year.

[Values are expressed in local currency.]

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Salaries:	
Classified employees	$193,172.35
Unclassified employees	223,231.26
Ordinary labor	338,501.84
Total	754,905.45

PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs to city bridges	25,711.67
Purchase and transportation of road material	113,948.48
Purchase of forage	72,268.64
Repairs to sewers and drains	17,918.97
Repairs to city stables and corrals	27,582.17
Purchase of coal for crematories, etc	22,120.02
Purchase of tools, hose, etc	18,194.81
Purchase of horseshoeing materials	4,883.66
Repairs to harness, wagons, and launches	24,927.38
Maintenance of grounds and parks	8,898.57
Maintenance of rock quarry	32,888.37
Repairs to Santolan road	3,833.50
Repairs markets and municipal buildings	44,959.00
Supplies, cleaning and care public buildings	7,995.52
Maintenance of electric-light service	96,007.61
Repairs and increase to electric service	5,269.71
Oil for lights in public buildings	2,067.94
Maintenance of water service	137,559.33
Alterations and repairs to Arranque market	3,591.60
Repairs to Bridge of Spain	11,093.03
Repairs to Santa Cruz fire station	3,576.22
Maintenance of city shops	40,341.24
Construction of school buildings	3,975.57
Hire of bull carts and drivers	27,001.45
Purchase of stone crusher	7,417.41
Supplies and materials for cemeteries	118.14
Construction of San Nicolas fire station	35,849.13
Construction of garbage crematory	144,425.15
Repairs to Paco police station	771.54
Construction of tenement houses	15,387.52
Construction of Anda street market	19,331.28
Construction of scows	18,324.08
Construction of new streets and roads	40,904.57
Construction of garbage scows	14,806.24
Purchase of means of transportation	48,963.97
Purchase of steam launch	14,630.00
Purchase of street sprinklers	14,864.72
Purchase of Matadero weighing machine	529.10
Repairs to crematories	2,219.75
Repairs to wharves	7,054.69
Veterinary supplies	2,163.10
Settlement of claim for lost bancas	2,400.00
Erection of buildings for city pound	1,554.00
Supplies and repairs to launches	5,730.47
Purchase of fire hydrants	15,272.17
Total	1,169,346.49

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Office supplies, advertising, etc	5,191.96
Official transportation	9,827.34
Burial of pauper dead	2,399.27
Rent of schoolhouses, police stations	83,107.08
Rent of telephones	3,211.60
Clearing of grounds for new improvements	704.25
Block map of Manila	11,688.65
Per diem for United States Army city engineer	2,158.80
Purchase of Spanish block map of Manila	2,000.00
Subsistence supplies, Tondo fire sufferers	2,844.88
Incidentals	78.70
Total	123,212.53
Total	2,047,464.47

PROPOSED DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

Everyone who is familiar with and has been accustomed to modern sanitary arrangements, which are usually found in all large cities, will agree that the conditions existing in Manila offer a rare opportunity for sanitary investigation. The welfare and health of the city demand most of all a complete system of drainage and no

time should be lost in making the necessary surveys, preparing plans and estimates for the same, in order that the work of construction can be undertaken and carried to completion as quickly as possible. History in questions of this kind has demonstrated the fact that at best, several years must elapse before a system of drainage of the magnitude required for this city, if undertaken at once, can be completed and made ready for operation.

The department of public health and the department of engineering and public works are constantly besieged during the dry season with innumerable complaints due to the offensive odors arising from the foul and polluted moat and esteros, a condition which is undoubtedly growing worse each year at an alarming rate, and due almost entirely to the fact that the sewage matter from a large part of the population of the city is now dumped into these water courses, converting them into open sluggish sewers. With the discontinuance of this practice, very much, if not all, of the objections to their existence will be removed. The open water courses or esteros will always remain the natural outlets for the purpose of handling surface drainage, but should never be used for any other purpose.

It will be necessary to design and build new such a system of sewerage as has usually been developed in other cities of similar size, by a gradual growth, extending through several generations. The system must be so designed as to afford not only adequate drainage for the present needs of the city, but must also be so designed that the future needs of the city can be accommodated when it has attained possibly double its present size and population.

A discussion of the different methods of sewerage which have been adopted in different cities from time to time is quite unnecessary. The method of dry removal, which was once thought the only proper system, has been tried in Manila, to a slight extent, with not the most satisfactory results. In all large American communities accustomed to an abundance of water supply, and therefore dealing with large quantities of waste water or sewage, the water-carriage system is considered the only satisfactory one by which the sewerage itself becomes the vehicle which immediately and continuously carries away from the inhabited districts both thoroughly and economically all refuse matter which can be held by it, either in solution or suspension.

Owing to the peculiar topographical features of Manila, where natural conditions for drainage are almost entirely wanting, due to the fact that the highest parts are located at elevations of from 2 to 6 feet above mean high water in the bay, it will be necessary to create the fall by increasing the depths of the sewers, and for the sake of expense the question of minimum grades becomes of the utmost importance. Grades should be established in such a way as to insure efficiency and the satisfactory operation of the sewers.

As all of the sewage from the city will necessarily require pumping, and as some of it may have to be pumped twice or possibly three times, it becomes of the utmost importance, on account of the cost of maintenance, that the amount of sewage be reduced to a minimum, which can best be accomplished by adopting the separate system. By the separate system is meant a system of sewers admitting sewage only, allowing the storm water to flow off upon the surface of the streets to the near-by esteros and river or providing for its removal by storm-water drains to the nearest water courses.

The older parts of the city are quite well provided with storm-water drains, which have also received the drainage from a large number of dwellings and the overflow from cesspools, which connections of late years have been permitted to be made.

These storm-water drains have been constructed of rectangular blocks of stone laid on the natural soil with stone covering, and built in such manner as to be quite unsuitable for sanitary purposes. As these drains are very rough and uneven and without suitable grades, a large amount of filthy matter is retained, which putrifies and gives off through the inlets or catch-basins odors which are extremely disagreeable and most detrimental to the health of the citizens. No traps are provided at the catch-basins to prevent the escape of these foul odors, nor are the so-called sewers or drains ventilated except through the inlets. The existing storm-water drains should be made use of for the purpose of removing storm water only, which is the purpose for which they were originally constructed, and all house drainage should be disconnected from them as soon as independent sewer lines can be constructed and put in operation.

Storm-water removal is an entirely independent question, and one which is of minor importance, and which should be considered in connection with the canalization of the esteros after the introduction of the separate system of drainage. A complete review of the whole situation leads me to believe that a separate system of sewerage will be the best for the city of Manila, and it is believed that the wastes can be disposed of by means of a system of pumping stations with two points of dis-

charge, one located north and the other south of the Pasig River outlet, discharging the waste in its crude or unclarified form into the deep water of the bay at least 3,000 feet from shore, without any previous treatment, by means of submerged cast-iron pipes. At that distance from the shore the sewage would become so thoroughly and completely disintegrated by the action of the waves that there would be little or no danger of its becoming offensive. All sewage when sufficiently mixed with a large volume of water is entirely inoffensive, and chemical changes at once begin to take place which will in time purify the whole mass. This process of purification is not very rapid, but being a process of oxydization no offense is caused thereby. All floating material which would be likely to interfere with the pumps or afterwards strand along the shore of the bay will be caught and removed from the sewers by means of screens or filth hoists located at the pumps.

It is hoped that this office may be able to render a full and complete report, together with detail plans and an estimated cost of a complete separate drainage system for this city, along the lines outlined above, during the coming year, provided some slight additional engineering assistance can be secured to aid in carrying on the work.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the active interest shown by the employees of this department in the execution of their work, and in the excellent results attained since I assumed the duties of city engineer on January 1, 1903.

Very respectfully,

O. L. INGALLS,
City Engineer

A. CRUZ HERRERA, C. H. SLEEPER, P. G. MCDONNELL,
Members of the Municipal Board, Manila, P. I.

EXHIBIT E.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CENTRAL OFFICE,
Manila, P. I., July 1, 1903.

The SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

PERSONNEL AND SALARIES.

These are the same as were submitted in report of last year. The different precincts of the city are commanded by the following officers: Precinct No. 1, Capt. Jack Dawson; precinct No. 2, Lieut. Esrom J. Morse; precinct No. 3, Lieut. Mark Scott; precinct No. 4, Capt. George Seaver; precinct No. 5, Capt. José de Crame; precinct No. 6, Capt. Joaquin Monet; river and harbor, Capt. Walter E. Wilson.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by the police department as police stations are unsatisfactory and inadequate, it being absolutely impossible to put several of these buildings or keep them in a sanitary condition. A new building recently erected in Paco district, precinct No. 6, was almost worthless, as finished by the contractors, and necessitated the expenditure of a considerable amount of money to put this building in a fit condition to be used, especially during the rainy season. A new station for precinct No. 5, has been ordered and plans have been drawn for same.

I recommend that if possible, a duplicate of this building, but on a larger scale, be constructed in precinct No. 4, Sampaloc district, as the buildings now in use as stations in Sampaloc are not suitable and are very unsatisfactory, in fact, adequate stations are urgently required in precinct 1, subprecinct 1, precincts 4 and 5. During the fiscal year buildings that were formerly used as police stations on Calles Ronquillo and Isla de Romero, respectively, were vacated and Third precinct stations removed to the central fire station in Santa Cruz, a private building being rented near by for the use of the native police of this precinct; it is also used as storerooms.

ALARM SYSTEM.

An improvement of most vital importance and interest to the police department was consummated when the Gamewell police and fire alarm system was installed.

This is now in working order in four precincts. This system is working very well, and when the additional materials which have been ordered from the United States, and which are badly needed, arrive each precinct will be connected and police work will be greatly facilitated. The Philippine civil hospital has also been connected with the central desk at Parian station and the ambulance from that institution is called in cases of emergency when the services of a physician are immediately required. The installation of this system prevents loitering on beat by patrolmen, indicates to the desk sergeant at all times where his men are, renders the work of men more systematic and thorough, is of the greatest benefit in calling for necessary assistance, reporting accidents, etc., and, in fact, keeps the station in touch at all times with every part of the precinct.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The entire department is now under the civil service, and, on a whole, this has been beneficial. All promotions are conducted by a board composed of 3 police officers and 1 representative from the civil-service board. In this manner satisfactory results have generally been obtained. The civil-service board has been able so far to keep the department supplied with new men. Some difficulty in this line will evidently be experienced in the coming year, due to the fact that with the reduction of the army in the islands good material is not so plentiful and applications come in rather slowly. The greatest benefit derived from the civil service is the leave of absence. At present cooperation between the police department and the civil-service board is very good.

POLICE QUALIFICATIONS.

During the year the physical requirements for policemen were changed and the height reduced from 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 8 inches, and the weight to 145 pounds, which has enabled a number of good men to enter the department and has somewhat eliminated the scarcity of police material.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The high standard reported in the last annual report is still maintained in the metropolitan police force. The number of complaints made by citizens, due to the fact of the inexperience of the men and the new method of police administration with which the people were not familiar, has greatly diminished, and the efficiency of the force is probably greater than ever before. This high standard of efficiency is, however, rather difficult to maintain and calls for a large amount of work and the greatest of zeal on the part of the officers, owing to the fact of the large number of changes continually being made, as shown by the report of appointments and resignations given in another part of this report. Conditions, however, are rapidly becoming more settled, and it is expected that the number of changes that will be made in the ensuing year will be much smaller. Only one case of theft or dishonesty has been discovered among the American patrolmen during the past year, and this point alone illustrates the high character of the men composing the force. Undoubtedly their work can be favorably compared with that of any police department in the world.

NATIVE POLICE.

The good progress being made by the native police at the time of the last annual report is being continued. They are daily becoming more valuable to the city and their good work exceeds anticipations. They are rapidly learning the English language and acquiring a knowledge of the laws and police duties. They, however, require much more watching and more work on the part of their officers than the American police.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The detective bureau has developed in large strides and is daily becoming of more importance to the city, and the present conditions of the city are very largely due to their efforts. Their work during the past year can not be too highly estimated. Especial attention is invited to the report of Chief Trowbridge, hereto attached, and to the recommendations made therein regarding rank in the department. These recommendations are fully concurred in by this office.

RIVER AND HARBOR POLICE.

The river and harbor police is another department which has rapidly developed in the importance and scope of its work. It has been very ably commanded by Capt. Walter E. Wilson. During the year an additional launch, the *George Curry* (so named after ex-Chief of Police Curry), has been added to this force. This is a small launch and is used for the purpose of patrolling the river from its mouth to the city limits. It has been of the greatest benefit to commercial interests in regulating traffic on the river. The large launch, the *Bucky O'Neil*, is used almost exclusively for bay work and makes four patrols a day of the entire bay. This launch is very frequently called upon by the vessels in the bay for making arrests, taking off injured persons, etc. It is recommended that a large pump, to be used in case of fire, be placed on this launch. It would be of great value in extinguishing fire among the shipping or along shore. The river and harbor police also patrol all of the many esteros in the city with rowboats, and where these esteros were at one time the scene of many crimes, they are now comparatively peaceful.

MOUNTED DETACHMENT.

The mounted detachment, under the command of Sergeant Henderson, has rendered excellent service during the past year, and has aided greatly in cleaning out the ladrone element which formerly infested the district surrounding El Deposito. They have often been called upon to cooperate with the Philippines Constabulary stationed around and about that district, and have greatly assisted them on many occasions. They have also regularly patrolled the north and northeastern limits of the city and have done considerable escort work, etc.

CITY POUND.

The city pound, in charge of a roundsman of this department, has done excellent service during the past year in impounding the cur dogs which infest the city. A great many other animals have also been handled by this department. The fee charged for the redemption of dogs is the same as that for other animals, and in most instances is considered too high, with the result that the dogs are not redeemed, but are killed and cremated. More than 3,000 dogs have been cremated during the past fiscal year. The revenue derived from the impounding of animals during this time amounted to $334.04 United States currency and $1,731.74 Mexican currency. I would recommend that the pound fees for small animals, such as dogs, pigs, goats, etc., be reduced one-half the present rate, which is $2 impounding fee and 50 cents a day for maintenance.

CLERICAL FORCE.

The clerical force during the past year has rendered very effective service, and the records of the department are up to date. There are at present 21 men in this department. The following is the list of salaries paid:

1 chief clerk	$1,800
6 clerks, at $1,400	8,400
4 clerks, at $1,200	4,800
2 clerks, at $900	1,800
8 clerks, at $600	4,800
Total	21,600

I recommend that this be changed as follows:

1 chief clerk	$2,000
1 assistant chief clerk	1,600
1 clerk	1,500
4 clerks, at $1,400	5,600
3 clerks, at $1,200	3,600
1 clerk	1,000
1 clerk	900
7 clerks, at $600	4,200
Total	20,400

This will be a reduction of $1,200 over the present salary list, and I think will result in better service. In the past this department has experienced great difficulty in keeping competent and efficient men in the clerical department, due to the fact

that the salary list is not so regulated that a man can be advanced in proportion to his ability. With few exceptions we have only been able to keep the best men a short time; they then transfer to other departments, where larger salaries can be obtained. Under the new arrangement competent men can be promoted in accordance with their abilities, and will not be compelled to seek positions elsewhere. Under the provisions of Act 392, United States Philippine Commission, enacted April 18, 1902, a chief of a department can reduce the salary of a position at will, but can not increase the same beyond the appropriation. Under this new arrangement the maximum salary will only be given when men by their services have demonstrated that they deserve and are entitled to the same.

PATROL WAGON.

The department has only one patrol wagon at present, and this has rendered very effective service. A large number of calls have been answered and a number of lives saved by the prompt service rendered. The wagon in use at present is too cumbersome and heavy, and is very hard on horses. A lighter wagon has been ordered and will arrive shortly, and the efficiency of the department in this line will be greatly increased.

ARMS.

The police department since its organization has carried .45-caliber Colt's revolvers, army model. While this weapon is good, it is also very cumbersome, antiquated, and old. Eight hundred new .38-caliber police revolvers have been ordered. This change will materially affect the appearance of the men, as the revolver will be small enough to be carried in the pocket instead of being carried in a large and heavy holster as at present. As an emergency arm the police are now equipped with 300 Winchester repeating shotguns, short-barrelled, commonly known as a riot gun, which are very effective, carrying a buck-shot shell, and at close range are very deadly. From this standpoint the police are well equipped.

UNIFORM.

A new uniform has been selected for the police department, the cloth of which, an olive drab serge, has withstood every test made to determine its stability, shrinking qualities, and fast color. The uniform will be made in the same style as that at present in use, and will be adopted about the first of the year. A cork helmet, which is a great improvement on the one at present used, has also been adopted, and I am satisfied that the new uniform will prove satisfactory in every particular.

SCHOOLS.

The much extra work devolving upon the police during the past cholera epidemic and other unusual occurrences reduced the average attendance at the night schools to the extent of the attendance falling below the necessary average of 25, and most of the schools were closed. At present a great part of the extra work of the above character has been removed and the average attendance required has also been reduced, and arrangements will be made to open up schools in each police station. The third-class police are very eager to learn the English language and take great interest in the work. There are at present about 40 second-class policemen, a working knowledge of English being required before the men can enter this class.

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

On January 9 J. E. Harding was promoted from assistant chief to chief of police, E. S. Luthi from assistant inspector to assistant chief, John F. Green from captain to assistant inspector; October 23, George Seaver from lieutenant to captain; February 4, Walter E. Wilson from lieutenant to captain; October 23, Esrom J. Morse from sergeant to lieutenant; January 7, Mark Scott from sergeant to lieutenant; March 16, Thomas F. Crowley from sergeant to lieutenant; December 1, Santiago Versoza from sergeant to lieutenant.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers separated their connection with this department during the year under the circumstances herein enumerated: Lieut. Bernabe de Malibot, resigned June 13, 1903; Capt. Andrew J. Burt, on leave of absence in the United States to be discharged July 3, 1903; Lieut. Hilarion de Guzman, discharged for

cause September 6, 1902; Lieut. H. G. Toone, discharged for cause December 18, 1902; H. W. Yeamans, police surgeon, discharged for cause June 25, 1903; one officer, Capt. Ward P. Shattuck, is on leave of absence in the United States at the present time.

APPOINTMENTS AND SEPARATIONS OF PATROLMEN AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

During the year the following appointments, separations, etc., have occurred in this department:

Probationary appointments	330
Discharges	325
Accrued leaves of absence	362
Temporary appointments	50
Transfers from the department	16
Transfers to the department	5
Reinstatements	67
Promotions	72

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The methods of criminal identification in use a year ago are still in vogue. A complete Bertillon system has been ordered and is expected to arrive within a short time. This will enable the department to keep a line on all criminals arriving here from the United States and from other parts of the Orient and will greatly facilitate the work in this line.

VAGRANTS.

A very undesirable, hard to cope with element are the vagrants which infest the city, and in most cases are men who live off the gains of fallen women. During the past year this class of people have been hunted down, prevented from landing, driven out of the city, and sentenced to terms in Bilibid, and at the present time the city is practically without this undesirable class of people. This state of affairs is largely brought about through the efforts of the detective bureau. During the year 613 arrests were made under this charge. It is recommended that some arrangements be made whereby American criminals of this class can be forced to leave the islands.

GAMBLING.

One of the most persistent, law-defying evils of the city is gambling, and during the past year the police department has been very earnest in its endeavors to suppress this vice. This evil still exists principally among the Chinese population, and it seems to be almost an impossibility to entirely stop it. An index to the work of the department in this direction is furnished by a résumé of the court records for the year, which show 178 persons arrested for conducting gambling houses, 39 for conducting gambling games, 25 for collecting for games, and for gambling, 3,604. Convictions were obtained practically in every case and the revenue to the city was considerable.

POLICE FUND.

The police fund at the present time is in a very flourishing condition and during the year has done much toward assisting members of this department. In all cases where members have died the burial expenses have been borne by this fund. Families of deceased policemen have also been assisted, and from the large amount of benefits derived from this fund in so comparatively small a way I feel assured that the police-aid organization at present being contemplated would be of incalculable benefit to the members of this department. At the end of the fiscal year this fund has a balance of $1,745.68, Mexican currency.

HEALTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The general health of the department has been excellent during the past year, considering the various epidemics through which the city has passed and the nature of work performed. The number of cases of sickness in the department during the year was 1,480 and the number of deaths 7. The unsanitary condition of several of the police stations must also be taken into consideration in this connection.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The entire staff of officers at present in the department are young, energetic men, and while very few have had any previous experience in police work, the ability shown is of the highest order. The best of feeling and esprit de corps exists among the members of the department, and everyone is working in hearty cooperation toward bringing the department up to the highest state of efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

During the past year the work of handling the prisoners of the court of first instance has been done by the sheriff of Manila, a police-patrol wagon being turned over to him by this department for that purpose. The police department at present only handles municipal-court prisoners.

CELLS.

This department is still greatly in need of proper cells at several of the police stations. Progress was made during the year in installing proper cells in stations of precincts 3 and 6. The cells at the other stations are as yet constructed of wood, very insecure, and in most cases unsanitary.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I urgently recommend that a plan for an increase of the salaries throughout the department be formulated and put into effect as soon as possible; that the proposed method of handling the police fund and plan of retired pay be also consummated as quickly as possible, as they are extremely essential to the stability of the force and to prevent the constant changes that are at present taking place.

I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the support and assistance that your honorable board has rendered me in the performance of my duties during the year. It will be my desire in the future as in the past to at all times perform my duty and follow the instructions as provided by your honorable board to the best of my ability.

I inclose herewith statement of expenditures of this department during the fiscal year 1903, record of prisoners apprehended, report of the detective bureau, report of the storekeeper, and report of poundkeeper.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. HARDING, *Chief of Police.*

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, SECRET SERVICE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., July 25, 1903.

The CHIEF OF POLICE, *Manila.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this bureau covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

The growth of various branches of the bureau's work during the period above mentioned has been greater than that of any space of time since the organization of civil government. This is particularly true of the strictly criminal branch of the work, and it is not too much to say that the entire time of the present detective force could be very comfortably taken up if devoted exclusively to this part of the work. The increase is undoubtedly due, for the most part, to the fact that the bureau is becoming better known, not only by the public at large, but by the various departments of the civil government, both in the city of Manila and throughout the provinces. Merchants and people of all classes, who in times past did not care to go to the trouble of investigations and trials subsequent, and who were not sure as to the best medium, now bring their reports to the bureau for the necessary action. This is evidenced, not only by a marked increase in the amount and value of lost and stolen property recovered, but by the continuous crowded condition of the office during the ordinary business hours.

With reference to the relation of this bureau to the various departments of civil government, both executive and judicial, it may be said with truth that this work has almost tripled in the last year. Under this head come the following: First, the service of criminal papers for the sheriff for the city of Manila; second, the handling of that portion of the criminal work of the constabulary division of information which pertains to the city of Manila; third, private and secret investigations of officials and employees, many of whom have had to be shadowed to prevent their leaving the islands; fourth, actual documentary investigations in connection with various departments, including the summing up and reporting on cases referred by the prosecuting attorney; fifth, correspondence in and investigation of inquiries of lost and missing persons who have been either soldiers or civil employees in the islands, the majority of which cases come either from the executive secretary or the adjutant-general, Division of the Philippines.

In outlining briefly, as is done here, the increase of the work of the bureau, it is not to be understood that crime is increasing or has increased. The bureau has simply gained a reputation as a means of recovering lost and stolen property, running down criminals of all classes, furnishing accurate information on public matters, and rendering assistance in a multiplicity of cases, criminal and otherwise; in short, in handling work that formerly went by unnoticed, largely by reason of ignorance of the existence of the bureau.

The present force of the bureau is 28 men all told, of which 4 are detailed from the uniformed force, 3 being Americans and the fourth a native. These details were found necessary several months ago, and are of a double advantage. These men so detailed are given the same class of work as those of the regular force, and in the meantime are receiving the benefit of instruction in the manner of work that comes from the actual handling of cases. This, of course, fits them to fill any vacancies that are occasioned in the regular force, and whenever possible appointments are made of these men in preference to outsiders, except in cases where the latter exhibit some particular fitness, either in speaking the languages in vogue, previous experience, or marked aptitude.

Under present arrangements, several of the agents of the bureau are assigned to duty on particular lines of work, thus making them practically unavailable for assignment to cases. One agent of the bureau boards every incoming and outgoing steamer on which passengers arrive or depart. This not only keeps the bureau in touch with all new arrivals, be they good citizens or bad, but prevents a hasty departure on the part of peculating accountable officials and others.

A most valuable auxiliary to the bureau is the pawnshop inspection, which is a novelty as beneficial as it is thorough. This is operated under a city ordinance governing and regulating pawn agencies. One agent of the bureau is assigned to this work, and makes thorough daily inspection visits to all the agencies. The propensity of the native to turn any ill-gotten article into ready cash by the hasty negotiation of a loan has caused many a one to spend a term in Bilibid and has been the means of recovering thousands of dollars' worth of jewels and other property.

One agent of the bureau handles the identification of criminals and suspicious characters. The work embraces the photographing, measuring, and recording of every convicted criminal of any importance released from the public carcel of Bilibid and all dangerous and suspicious characters. This agent is assisted in the work by one native detective, who does this in addition to his other duties.

One agent of the bureau is detailed in charge of the interior work of the office, and has charge of all details, including the assignment of men, recording of cases, preparation of evidence; in fact, everything which pertains to the routine of the office. One agent of the bureau is detailed in charge of the office at night, and he is assisted by a native agent. He receives reports from the various police stations and attends to any complaints that may be made; he is in telephonic connection with many of the agents, who are obliged to respond promptly and willingly to his calls.

During the year 1,141 reports or "alarms" have been received of lost and stolen property. Each one of these has received due attention, and a large percentage have been successfully worked out. These, it must be understood, cover cases of theft and embezzlement only. There are perhaps hundreds of other criminal cases, such as rape, abduction, illegal marriages, etc., and many cases of missing persons and lost children. By reason of the fact that the object of the bureau is the prevention as well as the detection of crime, a large amount of work has been done which could not and does not show in the records.

Statement of money and money value of articles recovered by the detective bureau from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

[Amounts are expressed in Mexican currency.]

Months.	Money.	Money value of articles.	Total.
1902.			
July	$235.00	$2,664.50	$2,899.50
August	1,950.70	3,944.97	5,895.67
September	554.73	2,894.17	3,448.90
October	364.41	2,914.74	3,279.15
November	2,479.90	1,107.10	3,587.00
December	3,666.85	2,031.25	5,697.60
1903.			
January	898.00	1,738.00	2,636.00
February	87.00	2,442.80	2,529.80
March	1,025.80	3,827.01	4,852.81
April	1,299.25	2,295.10	3,594.35
May	728.00	11,964.25	12,692.25
June	3,367.35	1,013.93	4,381.28
Total	16,656.49	38,837.82	55,494.31

Following is a statement of the number of arrests made by the bureau, and their disposition, from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive:

Number of arrests	1,842
Convicted	1,204
Dismissed	117
Acquitted	7
Released	242
Jumped bond	1
To proper authorities	220
Held as witnesses	4
Committed suicide	1
Escaped	5
Charges withdrawn	3
Cases pending June 30, 1903	38
Total	1,842

On June 30, 1902, there were pending 7 cases, which were disposed of as follows:

Convicted	5
Dismissed	2
Total	7

During a portion of the year, and especially during the last few months, the work of the bureau has been crippled by a lack of clerical help, this work, of necessity, having kept step with the increase in other lines.

During the month of August, 1902, numerous gambling houses were started and were running and flourishing in the various precincts of the city. By your orders a vigorous campaign was instituted against these, with the result that the districts of Binondo and Santa Cruz, which seemed to be the most thickly infested, were pretty thoroughly cleaned out. This work can be done much more effectively by the bureau than by the precinct people, for the reason that the plain-clothes men of the precinct become so well known in their particular jurisdiction that their work is seriously hampered. However, on account of the great amount of more important work on hand, the bureau is not particularly active in this line at present, but all reports received of games running in any precinct are at once transmitted to the precinct commander for his information.

Following is a statement of games, number of persons arrested, fines, and confiscations during the period from July, 1902, to June 30, 1903:

Month.	Number of persons arrested.	United States currency.		
		Fines.	Confiscations.	Total.
1902.				
July	13	$173.00	$3.07	$176.07
August	2	100.00	.....	100.00
September	9	650.00	38.00	688.00
October	23	1,051.00	594.00	1,645.00
November	79	3,133.00	679.26	3,812.26
December	87	725.00	32.90	757.90
1903.				
January	162	1,339.50	312.24	1,651.74
February	91	2,766.00	726.95	3,492.95
March	75	1,526.00	88.48	1,614.48
April	28	635.00	19.81	654.81
May	71	848.00	282.22	1,130.22
June	55	669.50	26.98	696.48
Total	695	13,616.00	2,797.91	16,419.91

During the past year the bureau has handled a goodly number of cases semipolitical in nature, the most important of which was that involving the affairs of the organization known as "La Union Obrera Democratica," and its president, a Spanish-mestizo physician named Dominador Gomez de Jesus. In this case the bureau rendered assistance to the attorney-general, the solicitor-general, the insular treasurer, and the prosecuting attorney of Manila, not only in the injunction proceedings which were instituted against the organization, but in the criminal charges against Doctor Gomez. Attention was also given to the matter of the seditious dramas which were being presented in the city, and, in fact, the initial steps to suppress this evil were taken by this bureau. Investigation of other restless factions, such as labor leaders, religious disturbers, etc., has been conducted and an endeavor has been made to keep the finger of the bureau at all times upon the pulse of Manila's populace, the latter being regarded as a criterion in matters political.

Cooperation with the division of information of the Philippines Constabulary has increased materially during the year and not a day passes without the transaction of business matters, either criminal or political. This cooperation is of mutual benefit, and attention is invited to the uniform courtesy and accommodation that has been accorded this bureau by the chief of the constabulary and the superintendent of the division of information. Work done for and with the military authorities, which was formerly an important branch, has been greatly reduced and is now of minor importance.

The city of Manila has, mainly through the efforts of the bureau, been practically cleared of the worthless American element which formerly infested it. A body blow was given to this element when the so-called "gang," headed by the notorious S. R. Price, and consisting of gamblers, confidence men, ex-Alaska adventurers, and ex-convicts, were compelled to seek more congenial climes. Some of these went to south Africa, others to China, some to the States, while a few still languish in Bilibid.

Some few months ago the quarters of the bureau were changed from the old provost-marshal-general building to the municipal school building on Calle Victoria. The new quarters, while more comfortable, so far as light and ventilation are concerned, are very cramped, and this is a serious hindrance to good and effective work. The most important recommendation to be made in this report is that more commodious quarters be secured as soon as possible.

Without in any manner reflecting on the precinct commanders of the city, I would respectfully invite your attention to the necessity of a more thorough and complete cooperation with this bureau. It has always been the case that reports from police stations have been given precedence in importance over other matters, and I regret to state that in several instances tardiness in such reports has caused delay in bringing matters to a successful issue here in the bureau. Agents of this bureau have been repeatedly instructed, and it is my belief that a great many are following out the instructions to cultivate a feeling of friendship and fraternity with the uniformed force—officers, noncommissioned officers, and patrolmen. Wherever practicable, and especially where police assistance is likely to be invoked, precinct commanders are

consulted, and I speak for the whole bureau when I here express heartfelt gratitude for their cooperation.

In connection with the last recommendation, I have the honor to suggest, rather than recommend, that it will be beneficial to the bureau and to the police department to so amend the present police regulations as to give the American portion of the detective force, including the chief, a rank in the department. As matters now stand cooperation of police officers and patrolmen has become more or less a matter of courtesy. In my last annual report I recommended that the American agents of this bureau be given the rank of sergeants of police, thus giving them authority over patrolmen who might be on duty which would bring them in contact with the detective. I now respectfully suggest the following: That the senior American detective be given the rank of captain; that the second senior American detective be given the rank of lieutenant, and that all other American detectives be given the rank of sergeant.

This arrangement will serve to give the members of the bureau a fixed status in the department, and will go far toward making the detective bureau appear what it really is, namely, a part of the police department.

Very respectfully,

C. R. TROWBRIDGE,
Chief Secret Service.

MANILA, P. I., *July 31, 1903.*

CHIEF OF POLICE, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith receipts of the city pound for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Month.	Amount of fees.		Amount deposited to credit of owner from sale.	
	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
1902.				
July	$48.50	.....	$28.04	.....
August	10.00	.....	.....	.....
September	14.50	$81.09	.....	.....
October	7.50	60.20	.....	.....
November	.....	207.13	.....	.....
December	9.75	376.85	11.75	$79.20
1903.				
January	12.50	68.25	.....	.....
February	27.50	203.42	.....	28.47
March	17.50	202.38	.....	.....
April	22.50	234.21	.....	11.00
May	52.00	165.55	.....	.....
June	113.00	121.62	58.10	.....
Total	335.25	1,720.70	97.89	113.67

Very respectfully,

W. C. MCCOLLEY,
Poundkeeper.

Statement of expenditures of the department of police during the fiscal year 1903.

	Fiscal year 1903.	Supplemental to fiscal year 1903.	Total.
Salaries and wages:			
Exclusive of special police	$1,307,609.58	$4,869.90	$1,312,479.48
Special police	24,231.24	20,614.89	44,846.13
Total salaries and wages	1,331,840.82	25,484.79	1,357,325.61
Equipment disbursed by municipal disbursing officer.	3,232.58	.....	.....
Equipment purchased from insular purchasing agent.	115,637.93	.....	.....
Total equipment	118,870.51	31,783.80	150,654.31
Contingent expenses:			
Disbursed by municipal disbursing officer	22,596.36	.....	.....
Purchased from insular purchasing agent	24,987.08	.....	.....
Total	47,583.44	6,714.90	54,298.34
Grand total	1,498,294.77	63,983.49	1,562,278.26

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, CENTRAL OFFICE,
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1903.

The CHIEF OF POLICE, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the work of the storekeeper's office for the fiscal year 1903:

A complete list of property on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1903 was submitted by me to the chief of police on the 8th instant, and was forwarded by him to the secretary of the municipal board for record, a duplicate being placed on file in the office of the chief of police.

By comparing this list of property with my report of June 30, 1902, it can readily be seen that the property of the police department has increased considerably, both in quantity and in value, during the past twelve months. The most important addition has been the Gamewell police telegraph apparatus, which represents an expenditure of $42,460 United States currency for the original equipment and $1,015.63 United States currency for additional appliances.

An additional launch, named *George Curry*, has been placed on police papers, and 20 complete outfits of cavalry equipment have been added for the use of the mounted police.

The secret-service bureau has been given almost an entirely new outfit of office furniture, and 3 large file cases have been added to the office of the chief of police. Four American horses and 4 Chinese ponies have been added to the equipment of the mounted police, and 2 native ponies and a dog-catcher's carretela have been placed at the city pound for use in collecting stray animals. Another native pony and carretela have been placed at Paco station to be used between that station and the substation at Santa Ana. The 2 police launches, in addition to their large amount of oils and other expendible materials, have received many articles of permanent equipment, such as ship's compass, ship's clocks, chairs, flagstaffs, awnings, ship's lanterns, and side lights.

During the fiscal year just completed, the sales department of the storekeeper's office has not been able to close out its entire stock, since the demand for the articles still on hand is not very large.

On July 1, 1902, there had been sold up to date since January 1, 1902, when the sales began, the following amounts of uniform material:

Blue serge cloth	yards	2,364½
Canamo cloth	varas	7,995½
Blue trimming cloth	do	224
Caps		41
Collars		231
Shoes, russet	pairs	313
Cuffs	do	42
Chevrons:		
Sergeant	do	4
Corporal	do	8
Buttons:		
Large		356
Small		369

The above sales represent $10,539.66 local currency, which amount was turned over by me to the insular treasurer as a refund to the city of Manila.

These sales left a balance on hand on July 1, 1902, of the following amounts:

Blue serge cloth	yards	32¾
Canamo cloth	varas	2,537½
Blue trimming cloth	do	14⅝
Caps		559
Collars		769
Shoes, russet	pairs	187
Cuffs	do	958
Chevrons:		
Sergeant	do	146
Corporal	do	142
Buttons:		
Large		1,894
Small		2,331

During the period from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive, the sales of uniform materials have been as follows:

Blue serge cloth	yards..	32¾
Canamo cloth	varas..	2,537½
Blue trimming cloth	do....	14¾
Caps		249
Collars		769
Shoes, russet	pairs..	187
Cuffs	do....	487
Chevrons:		
Sergeant	do....	24
Corporal	do....	27
Buttons:		
Large		1,894
Small		2,331

These sales represent $3,400.83 local currency, which amount has been turned over by me to the insular treasurer as a refund to the city of Manila, with the exception of $52.31 local currency, which is the amount of the collections for June, 1903, and which will be turned over to the treasurer on July 11, 1903.

The balance of uniform material left on hand at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1903, is as follows:

Caps		310
Cuffs	pairs..	471
Chevrons:		
Sergeant	do....	122
Corporal	do....	115

The value of these articles now on hand is $886.34 local currency. When these articles shall have been sold and their money value of $886.34 local currency shall have been deposited with the insular treasurer, that official will have received $14,826.83 local currency as a refund from the city of Manila for an expenditure of $14,765.46 local currency, which was incurred by the department of police through an act of appropriation by the civil commission. The treasury will then be gainer to the extent of $61.37 when the sales are completed.

During the past fiscal year the number of articles in the assortment of lost, stolen, confiscated and deposited goods has almost doubled, the entry numbers now reaching nearly to 800. The increase in this direction is due largely to the depositing of firearms, by reason of a recent act of the civil commission. There are now on deposit in this office at least 250 firearms for safe-keeping, for which there will probably never be obtained any permit, and which will be here on the shelves until the owners either go to the United States or to some foreign country.

Although the storeroom has been used as a depository for a large portion of the pound receipts and the cochero receipts, it would hardly be in the province of the storekeeper to make an itemized report of these deposits, since they do not represent the entire amounts collected and were merely left in the storeroom as a place of safe-keeping.

The police fund, however, is directly under the supervision of the storekeeper, who acts as custodian and collector of fines, and the following is a consolidated report of that fund from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive:

[Values are expressed in local currency.]

Months.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance on hand.
1902.			
July 1			$198.19
July 1–31	$484.87	$411.85	
August 1			271.21
August 1–31	464.26	674.21	
September 1			61.26
September 1–30	497.75	495.65	
October 1			63.36
October 1–31	504.90	547.20	
November 1			21.06
November 1–30	848.00	170.68	
December 1			198.38
December 1–31	194.80	50.00	

Months.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance on hand.
1903.			
January 1			$343.18
January 1–31	$480.70		
February 1			823.88
February 1–28	404.20	$200.00	
March 1			1,028.08
March 1–31	535.90		
April 1			1,563.98
April 1–30		170.00	
May 1			1,393.98
May 1–31	198.50		
June 1			1,592.48
June 1–30	343.20	190.00	
June 30			1,745.68

Total receipts during fiscal year	$4,456.58
Total expenditures during fiscal year	2,909.09
Increase of police fund	1,547.49

The present storeroom for police property is exceedingly cramped for space, but can be made to serve for a few months pending the assignment of the department to more commodious quarters, in which it is hoped the storekeeper will be allowed the equivalent of four large storerooms and a suitable office, where visitors will not have convenient access to every item on the shelves, as they had and have taken in the past.

The monthly accounts current for the past year are all on file with the auditor and have been audited and approved as far as to include December 31, 1902. The account current for June, 1903, and the property return for the quarter ending June 30, 1903, are now in process of preparation, and unless some unforeseen event arises, will both be placed in the auditor's hands by July 10, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. P. LUKENS,
Storekeeper, Department of Police.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
Manila, P. I., July 13, 1903.

Report of prisoners apprehended by police department from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive.

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Assault	205	Accomplice to forgery	1
Assault and battery	35	Accomplice in rape	1
Attempted rape	19	Burglary	11
Attempted murder	10	Bribery	18
Abandon vehicle	146	Blocking a highway	854
Abduction	10	Blocking a canal	24
Attempt to kill	4	Blocking the sidewalk	152
Absent without leave	3	Begging	3
Attempted robbery	6	Blocking the Pasig River	3
Attempted bribery	4	Billposting without a license	1
Adultery	9	By order of the superintendent of the insular lumber yard	2
Attempted housebreaking	1	Brigandage	3
Attempted assault	1	Bigamy	1
Aggravated assault	3	Cruelty to animals	441
Attempted burglary	3	Cochero not registered	672
Assault with intent to kill	14	Carrying concealed weapons	19
Accessory to theft	3	Coolie occupying the sidewalk	82
Aiding a prisoner to escape	3	Conducting a house of prostitution	3
Attempted larceny	1	Conducting a gambling house	178
Attempted abduction	2	Conducting a gambling game	89
Accessory to murder	1	Collector for a gambling game	25
Attempted theft	2	Criminal negligence	3
Accessory to robbery	1	Contempt of court	15
Attempt to send in a false alarm of fire	2	Cock fighting on public street	52
Arson	2	Counterfeiting	3
Absent without leave from the U. S. Navy	1	Cutting grass without permission	7

Report of prisoners apprehended by police department from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive—Continued.

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Conspiracy	1	Keeping a vicious dog	1
Corruptor of youth	3	Larceny	600
Detention	135	Ladrones	3
Drunk	173	Leper	4
Drunk and disorderly	815	Murder	21
Disorderly conduct	1,956	Misdemeanor	3
Disobeying an officer	98	Mutiny	3
Deserting passengers	4	Mayhem	1
Driving on Escolta during prohibited hours	16	Malfeasance of office	1
Driving from the rear seat of a carromata	18	Nuisance	304
Deserter from U. S. Army	14	No lights on vehicle	127
Deserter from U. S. Navy	5	No license for vehicle	320
Defacing public property	20	No signal on vehicle	203
Deserter from the Philippine Constabulary	2	No tariff card in vehicle	79
Destroying private property	1	No number on vehicle	29
Escaped prisoner	54	No number on lamps of vehicle	4
Embezzlement	130	No light on cart	3
Extortion	7	No light on bicycle	4
Ear cleaning on public street	4	No badge on cochero	52
Elopement	1	Not occupying public station	442
Fast driving	451	No license for bicycle	9
Frustrated murder	4	No license card in vehicle	31
Fraud	25	Neglect of duty	1
Forgery	11	No light in front of house	60
Frustrated assault	1	No dog license	12
Fast riding	19	No number on cart	2
Frustrated rape	1	Overcharging a fare	15
False measures	1	Obtaining money under false pretense	1
Frustrated theft	1	Overloading a vehicle	2
Falsification of public documents	1	Obscenity	2
False accusation	2	Peddling without license	70
Gambling	3,604	Perjury	1
Grave injury	1	Passing illegal money	5
Grave assault	4	Passing confederate bills	2
Giving false testimony	1	Pickpocket	1
Held for safe keeping	27	Passing counterfeit money	1
Held as a witness	8	Prostitutes	8
House breaking	7	Practicing medicine without license	1
Held by order of prosecuting attorney	8	Receiving stolen goods	4
Held awaiting warrant	112	Robbery	76
Held by order of chief of secret service	30	Refused a fare	244
Held by order of the sheriff	3	Resisting arrest	5
Held by order of the court of first instance	4	Reckless driving	88
Held on provincial warrant	6	Refused to be vaccinated	5
Held awaiting warrant from the court of first instance	6	Rape	21
Highway robbery	7	Refused to pay a cochero	3
Held for the Constabulary	1	Reckless negligence	10
Held for the board of health	3	Refusing to supply electric current	5
Harness in bad repair	1	Reckless riding	2
Held on political charges	1	Suspicious character	14
Held for deportation to Spain	1	Suspected of poisoning	2
Held for the court of custom appeal	1	Suspected of murder	1
Held for investigation	170	Suspected katipunan	2
Held for warrant	37	Shooting at an officer	1
Illegal detention	17	Selling without license	70
Insane	14	Selling impure food	2
Impersonating an officer	18	Soldier out of quarters after hours	1
Indecent exposure	59	Suspected insane	5
Injuries	2	Swindling	1
Interfering with an officer	18	Sedition	13
Impersonating a sanitary inspector	2	Seduction	1
Insulting an officer	5	Selling vino to soldiers	3
Impersonating a secret-service officer	3	Selling government property	2
Illegal change of name	1	Selling prohibited food	1
Illegal threats	1	Stowaway	1
Illegal use of the fire-alarm system	2	Suspected of theft	2
In possession of arms without proper authority	1	Theft	452
Insubordination	1	Tampering with the fire-alarm system	5
Illegal marriage	4	Threatening to kill	8
Interfering with sanitary inspector	1	Threats	7
Katipunan	2	Trespassing	4
		Usurpation	1
		Unlawful disposal of a dead person	1
		Unlawful mooring to bridges	1
		Unlawfully engaged in dangerous trade	1
		Unlawful cutting off of electric current	2
		Unlawfully practicing medicine	5

Report of prisoners apprehended by police department from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, inclusive—Continued.

Offense.	Number.	Offense.	Number.
Resisting an officer	24	Violation of—Continued.	
Unlawful keeping of firearms	4	Customs regulations	1
Vagrancy	613	Water-supply regulations	1
Violation of—		Explosive-storage regulations	4
Building regulations	208	Warrant from—	
Excise laws	87	Municipal court, north of the Pasig	24
License regulations	442	Municipal court, south of the Pasig	35
Sanitary regulations	360	Constabulary	12
Street-advertisement regulations	9	Court of first instance	33
Lodging-house regulations	14	The sheriff	2
Quarantine regulations	370	The prosecuting attorney	6
Pound regulations	1	Municipal court	151
Vehicle regulations	19		
Park regulations	18	Total	17,518
Barber regulations	67		

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.		Number.
BY SEX.		BY SERVICE.	
Males	15,332	Enlisted men of U. S. Army	145
Females	2,186	Enlisted men of U. S. Marine Corps	2
		Enlisted men of U. S. Navy	11
Total	17,518		
		Total	158
BY NATIONALITY.			
		BY STATIONS.	
Americans	1,455		
Spaniards	65		
Natives	13,310	Detective bureau	1,843
Chinamen	2,557	Parian station, precinct No. 1	2,002
Europeans	68	S. Fernando river and harbor police	715
Japanese	55	Anloague station, precinct No. 2	3,460
Africans	2	Santa Cruz station, precinct No. 3	2,829
Indians	6	Sampaloc station, precinct No. 4	1,648
		Tondo station, precinct No. 5	2,183
Total	17,518	San Lazaro substation, precinct No. 5	567
		Paco station, precinct No. 6	766
		Malate substation, precinct No. 1	505
		Total	17,518

_____,
Record Clerk.

EXHIBIT F.

REPORT OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

CITY OF MANILA, OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY,
Manila, P. I., July 1, 1903.

The SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in duplicate of the operations of the law department of the city for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY.

Investigations, generally among the old Spanish insular and municipal archives and resulting reports to the municipal board and the various city departments 79
Legal opinions rendered to the municipal board and various city departments (these are written opinions; in addition, numerous oral opinions have been rendered concerning matters of current business) 175
Ordinances prepared for the action of the municipal board 44

Acts prepared for the action of the Philippine Commission	12
Bonds, contracts, deeds, leases, etc., prepared and submitted to the municipal board	78
City land titles cleared and registered	8
Suits attended to	36
Letters sent	611
Letters received	599

During the year the following changes have occurred in the official personnel of the office:

On April 8 Modesto Reyes, former assistant city attorney, was appointed city attorney, vice W. L. Goldsborough, resigned, and George N. Hurd, formerly law clerk in this office, was on the same date appointed assistant city attorney.

As during the preceding year, the time of the office has been largely occupied by investigations of land titles and the preparation of opinions and reports requiring an examination of the old Spanish insular and municipal records. The organization of the new court of land registration has resulted in a considerable increase of the work of this character, as the city is now cited by said court in all cases involving the ownership or boundary of an estero, or the boundary line of a street or public plaza, as well as in cases in which the city claims any interest in the land sought to be registered, or is the owner of adjacent property. Frequently an investigation of this character requires the careful examination of Spanish documents and records running back hundreds of years. This is made necessary by the fact that almost none of the lands occupied and owned by the city were conveyed to it by deed, but the grants thereof are evidenced by old records and plans which must be sought out from a great mass of unindexed insular and municipal records.

The administrative work of the department arising from its supervision of the seven offices constituting the law department has also increased materially. This increase is in part due to the addition of the registrar of deeds to the offices which report to this department.

During the past year there has also been a very notable increase in the amount of litigation conducted by this office, and it seems quite probable that during the coming year there will be a further increase of this character.

At the rendering of our last report there were 8 suits in which this office appeared in its official capacity. There are now 29 actions in the various courts in which the city or its officials are parties, and in which the city attorney is required to appear. During the year 28 new cases have been begun, 10 of these being brought by the city or prosecuted on behalf of the city or the public by this office, while 18 have been instituted against the city or its officers. Of the 10 cases in which the city or the public appear as plaintiff, 6 were brought for the reclamation of land; 1 was a suit on bond for the violation of a contract with the city; 1 was a prosecution for the violation of an ordinance; 1 a criminal case in which the city attorney conducted the prosecution, and 1 suit for the collection of water rent due the city. Of the 18 cases brought against the city or its officers, 3 were for services and materials furnished the old city of Manila under Spanish administration; 6 were against the sheriff for alleged misfeasance or nonfeasance of his official duties; 1 was a mandamus against the disbursing officer for alleged illegal failure to pay the salary of an employee; 3 were for the reclamation of land; 3 were injunctions or similar writs against the city engineer to restrain him from enforcing building regulations; 1 suit against the city for alleged failure to comply with contract, and 1 a suit for the redemption of a censo involving property in which the city has an interest.

The following cases have been disposed of during the year:

Thomas Rodriguez y Lopez *v.* The city; by settlement acknowledging the city's contention.

Coico *v.* Municipal board et al; this case involved the removal of buildings condemned for sanitary reasons, and, although the city was unsuccessful both in the court of first instance and in the appellate court, the result of the litigation was the removal of the buildings condemned.

City *v.* Pereyra et al.; settlement acknowledging the city's contention.

Veloso y Grey *v.* Municipal board; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

City *v.* Vicenta Rodriguez; settlement acknowledging the city's claim in full.

Padilla *v.* Municipal board (injunction); judgment in favor of the city.

Padilla *v.* Municipal board (certiorai); dismissed by plaintiff.

City *v.* Cong Wa; judgment in favor of city paid and satisfied.

City *v.* Electricista; involving a number of cases against the electric company for violation of Ordinance No. 36; judgment in favor of the defendant.

United States *v.* Parra (Dos Hermanos case); judgment against all defendants.

Watson *v.* Peterson; judgment for plaintiff.
The following cases are now pending in the court of first instance:
Clotet *v.* Winser; pending settlement.
Clotet *v.* Winser (province of Rizal); pending settlement.
City *v.* Cheng Ye Chiang; on trial.
Estate of Jerome L. Mudge; settled but awaiting instructions from heirs in United States as to distribution of funds remaining in hands of administrator.
Button *v.* City; pending on demurrer.
Tambunting *v.* City; judgment for city in justice of peace court; now pending on plaintiff's appeal in court of first instance.
Skidmore, B. H. *v.* Cadwallader et al.
Skidmore, W. C. *v.* Same; awaiting decision of court.
Aballana *v.* City; awaiting decision on city's motion to strike.
Dorr *v.* Ui Eng Seng et al.; issues not joined.
Barretto *v.* Municipal Board; pending on defendant's motion to strike.
Schmid *v.* Peterson; issues not joined.
City *v.* Go Checo; judgment for defendant in municipal court now pending on appeal in the court of first instance.
City *v.* Salgado; tried September 11, 1902; decision not yet rendered by judge.
Farré *v.* Municipal Board; pending settlement.
City *v.* Morley; pending trial.
S. del Rosario *v.* Municipal Board et al.; pending on plaintiff's motion to make temporary injunction permanent.
Porcuno et al. *v.* Yap Tico et al.; pending on demurrer.
City *v.* Dy Feco et al.; pending settlement.
City *v.* Basa y Mariafosque; pending trial.
City *v.* Delfin Santiago; pending settlement.
Merchan *v.* City; demurrer argued March 17, 1903; decision not yet rendered.
Button *v.* City; pending on demurrer.
In re Roman Canlas; judgment in court of land registration against the city; now pending on city's appeal to court of first instance.
Aguado *v.* city; awaiting decision of defendant's demurrer.
In the Supreme Court—
Villar *v.* Municipal Board; pending settlement of bill of exceptions.
City *v.* Jacinto de Rosario; pending settlement.
Hoey *v.* Baldwin; pending settlement of agreed statement of facts.

OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Number of cases instituted:	
In the municipal court	592
In the court of first instance	472
Total	1,064
Cases in the court of first instance:	
Cases instituted by prosecuting attorney	472
Cases from the municipal court (appeals and after preliminary examination)	181
	653
Disposition of cases in the court of first instance:	
Convictions (number of persons convicted 452; appealed by defendants, 51 cases)	270
Plea of guilty entered	18
Acquittals (appealed to Supreme Court—1 sent to asylum—by State, 8 cases)	70
Dismissals	133
Transferred to other courts	7
Bond forfeited	2
Accused died before trial	1
Remanded to the municipal court	4
Awaiting extradition	9

Disposition of cases in the court of first instance—Continued.	
Pending	67
Property recovered on search warrants	16
No property recovered on search warrants	28
Accused not arrested	28
	653
Disposition of cases filed in the municipal court:	
Convictions	279
Dismissals	150
Acquittals	24
Sent to court of first instance after preliminary examination	9
Appealed to the court of first instance	25
Bail forfeited	3
Accused died before trial	1
Confined in Bilibid on report of medical examiner	1
No record of disposition obtainable	93
Pending	7
	592
Habeas corpus cases defended—	
Discharged	4
Remanded	8
	12
Number of deaths investigated as coroner	34
Number of letters received	480
Number of letters sent	673

The following changes have occurred in the personnel of this office during the fiscal year: July 18, 1902, Mr. Herbert D. Gale, appointed assistant prosecuting attorney; October 8, 1902, Hon. John C. Sweeney appointed prosecuting attorney; October 8, 1902, F. B. Ingersoll appointed first assistant prosecuting attorney, but afterwards, during the year, resigned; April 1, 1903, Hon. John C. Sweeney appointed judge of the the court of first instance; April 1, 1903, Mr. Charles H. Smith appointed prosecuting attorney for the city of Manila; April 7, 1903, Dionisio Chanco, first assistant prosecuting attorney, appointed judge of the court of first instance; April 7, 1903, José Abreu appointed first assistant prosecuting attorney.

A comparison of the amount of business done by this office during the past year, with that accomplished during the year preceding, shows that during the first year mentioned, there were 189 cases instituted in the court of first instance, while during the second year there were 653 cases.

During the first year there were 96 convictions in the court of first instance; during the second year, 270.

In the municipal court during the first year there were 370 cases instituted by this office; during the second year, 592.

In the same court during the first year there were 143 convictions; during the second year, 279.

It will be seen that the business of the office of prosecuting attorney has increased more than 100 per cent during the last year, and in addition to this there have been, during the period covered by this report, a great number of investigations of cases submitted in which no complaints were filed for the reason that at the conclusion of such investigations it was considered by the prosecuting attorney that the evidence submitted did not justify formal proceedings.

The performance by this office of the duties of coroner has also enlarged the work of the office substantially. In the court of first instance there are now pending nearly seventy criminal cases in charge of this office.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF MANILA.

A considerable increase of business is reported in this office arising from the creation of Part III of the court of first instance, court of customs appeals, and the court of land registration. This office now serves the following courts: Three divisions of the court of first instance, Manila; the court of customs appeals; court of land registration; two justices of the peace courts, city of Manila; supreme court of the archipelago.

The duties of the office have also been increased by the transportation of prisoners to and from the several courts, which was assumed by the sheriff November 1, 1902.

The following is a detailed statement of the processes which have passed through this office during the year just closed:

	Number.		Number.
Attachments	80	Order to make deed	1
Citations in civil cases	923	Order to make deposit	2
Citations in criminal cases	3,051	Order to place child in convent	1
Executions	302	Order to deliver property	3
Injunctions	47	Posting notices of land registration	48
Notices of attachments, filed with registrar	26	Putting person in possession	5
Notices of garnishee served	29	Raising attachments	30
Notifications	71	Raising injunctions	2
Order of ouster	117	Sales advertised	62
Order of arrest:		Search warrants	14
Civil cases	24	Summonses with complaint	1,792
Criminal cases	700	Taking indemnity and other bonds	13
Order of sale	2	Writs of habeas corpus	46
Order to show cause	25	Writs of replevin	16
Order to suspend execution	2	Writs of mandamus	2
Order to take possession	4	Total	7,442
Order to render inventory	2		

A comparison of these figures with those of the preceding year show a decided increase.

The amount of fees collected by the sheriff during the year was as follows: Mexican currency, $9,015.41; United States currency, $226.89.

These fees were derived almost exclusively from civil cases.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

On February 15 of the present year the municipal court north of the Pasig was consolidated with that south of the Pasig, and since that date all proceedings have been before Judge J. M. Liddell, holding court at the Parian station. This has resulted in a large increase in the work of that judge and a decrease in the operating expenses of the court. Judge Liddell has been able to take care of all of the business which has come before him, but there would seem to be an urgent need for an increase in his clerical force.

The results of the first four and a half months since the consolidation would seem to justify the wisdom of uniting the courts. Below is a statement of the operations of both courts for the fiscal year:

	Municipal court.			
	District south of the Pasig River.	District north of the Pasig River.	City of Manila.	Total.
Complaints filed	906	3,534	5,237	9,802
Persons tried	1,467	4,567	7,166	13,184
Persons convicted	1,002	3,683	6,877	11,562
Persons fined	905	3,340	5,126	9,371
Persons sentenced to imprisonment	211	866	1,096	2,173
Persons imprisoned for nonpayment of fine	114	523	655	1,292
Cases sent to court of first instance on appeal, etc	10	62	45	117

Race and sex of persons tried.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Filipinos	9,888	1,098	Spaniards	28	6
Chinese	1,483	.....	Japanese	10	6
Americans	618	.....	Other nationalities	40	7

Offenses.

	Number.		Number.
Larceny	613	Violation of—	
Estafa	127	Sanitary regulations	314
Gambling	1,534	License regulations	329
Drunks	450	Street regulations	139
Assaults	531	Vehicle regulations	1,434
Vagrancy	449	Resisting arrest	57
Cruelty to animals	501	Interfering with police officer	62
Violation of Manila liquor law	77	Begging	58
Fast and reckless driving	567	Attempt at rape and seduction	13
Disorderly conduct	627	Indecent exposure	48
Riding bicycles on sidewalk	153	Carrying weapons, before passage of act of commission	14
Obstructing streets and walks	609	Attempt at bribery	21
Committing nuisances	209	Other offenses	27

Collections in fines, forfeitures, etc., $52,894.11, United States currency.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

This office was created by Act 496 and was organized February 7, 1903.

The first incumbent was Señor Francisco Ortigas, who filled the office from its organization to April 15, 1903, when he resigned and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Señor Alberto Barreto.

Below is a statement of the operations of the office since its organization.

I.—*Proceedings under the provisions of the mortgage law.*

Inscriptions of titles	416
Titles returned for correction	31
Inscriptions denied	10
Inscriptions suspended	11
Titles presented for inscription	468

II.—*Proceedings under land registration act (Act 496).*

Decrees of court transcribed and original certificates of property issued	18
Conveyances of property which had already been registered and certificates issued	6
Mortgages and other contracts entered affecting estates registered in accordance with Act 496	1
Entries made in the so-called mortgage book in accordance with Act 496 (6 of sales and 1 of mortgage)	7

III.—*Fees collected since the organization of the office.*

In accordance with the mortgage law (Mexican currency)		$4,898.44
In accordance with Act 496:		
Mexican currency	78.39	
United States currency	34.00	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE COURTS.

There has been no change in the personnel of these offices. The amount of business transacted has been substantially the same as for the preceding year, although there has been a slight increase in the receipts.

Below is a statement of the business transacted by the two courts during the year:

Suits for the recovery of sums of money		807
Suits to recover possession of real property		423
Suits to secure return of personal property		37
Suits for specific performance		37
Affidavits taken		35
Deposits of money received		91
Marriage certificates received	2,134	
Marriages solemnized	65	
Marriage certificates registered		2,199
Total		3,629

Collections, costs, and fees, $4,480.50, Mexican currency.

CONCLUSION.

It will be noted that during the period between the making of the last report and April 8, 1903, the department was in charge of Mr. W. L. Goldsborough. It only remains to be stated that the present city attorney, upon assuming his duties, found the department in excellent condition, thoroughly organized, and all litigation and other matters in charge of the office completely in hand and the books and accounts in excellent condition, results which must be attributed to the energetic and painstaking work of Mr. Goldsborough while at the head of the department.

Lastly, the undersigned takes pleasure in reporting that the finances of the department are in first-class condition, and the best proof of this is that the income, after paying all expenses, leaves a surplus of about $15,000, Mexican currency, to be turned into the city funds.

Respectfully submitted,

MODESTO REYES,
City Attorney.

EXHIBIT G.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

[HUGH BONNER, Chief of Department.]

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA,
OFFICE CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT,
Manila, P. I., July 25, 1903.

The HONORABLE MUNICIPAL BOARD,
Manila, P. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, together with such recommendations as are deemed necessary for betterment of the department.

Ninety-five alarms of fire were received by this department. The total estimated amount of loss and damage to buildings and their contents amounted to $1,085,429, United States currency. The time worked by companies at these fires was one hundred and seventy-two hours and thirty-three minutes. Forty-one thousand two hundred and eighty feet of hose were laid; 524 feet of ladders raised, and 1,980 gallons of chemical used.

By direction of your honorable board the department was called upon to destroy during the year a number of shacks infected with disease, under the supervision of a member or representative of the board of health, who was invariably present on such occasions. The department was present with apparatus as a matter of precaution to prevent the possible extension of the fire to adjoining buildings. In no instance was the fire permitted to extend to adjoining property. A complete report of these fires is submitted herewith and marked "Exhibit A."

Receipts and expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Fire apparatus	$38,871.80	$38,781.80	.....
Equipment fire apparatus	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Equipment for firemen	750.00	750.00	.....
Equipment fire stations	800.00	270.04	$529.96
Repairs and maintenance	1,760.00	1,185.22	564.78
Electrical branch	1,050.00	1,050.00	.....
Construction fire and police alarm system	4,983.17	4,983.17	.....
Fire alarm system	39,017.00	39,017.00	.....
Total equipment	91,221.97	90,127.23	1,094.74
Forage	8,850.00	7,197.13	1,652.87
General supplies	480.00	480.00	.....
Office supplies	400.00	400.00	.....
Transportation	20.00	20.00	.....
General and office supplies	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....
Furniture and office furniture	100.00	100.00	.....
Construction fire and police alarm system	10,000.00	9,999.71	.29
Total contingent expenses	22,350.00	20,696.84	1,653.16
Salaries:			
Fiscal year 1903	66,830.00	60,554.27	6,275.73
Fiscal year 1902	800.00	800.00	.....
Total	181,201.97	178,831.50	7,370.47

ORGANIZATION.

The membership of the department at present consists of 100 officers and men.

Personnel.

	Compensation.	Authorized.	Employed.
Chief of department	$3,000	1	1
Deputy chief of department, class 6	1,800	1	1
Electrician, class 6	1,800	1	1
Assistant electrician, class 7	1,600	1	1
Chief engineer, class 8	1,500	1	1
Clerks, class 8	1,400	2	2
Captains, class 9	1,200	10	10
Engineers, class 9	1,200	4	3
Linemen, class 9	1,200	2	2
Lineman, class 10	1,000	1	1
Lieutenants, class 10	1,000	6	5
Drivers, class A	900	28	27
Lieutenants, class D	600	4	4
Engineers, class D	600	4	3
Drivers, class J	240	5	3
Pipemen	180	29	27
Truckmen	180	10	8
Total		110	100

Distribution.

SANTA CRUZ STATION.

Headquarters:
1 chief of department.
1 deputy chief of department.
1 captain (acting deputy chief).
1 chief engineer.
1 electrician (city electrician).
1 assistant electrician.
2 clerks.
3 linemen.

Engine company No. 2:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant.
1 engineer.
1 lieutenant (native).
1 engineer (native).
4 drivers.
1 driver (native).
6 pipemen (native).
1 truckman (native).

SAN NICOLAS STATION.

Engine company No. 1:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant (native).
1 engineer.
1 engineer (native).
4 drivers.
4 pipemen (native).
3 truckmen (native).

Chemical engine company No. 1:
1 captain.
2 drivers.
2 pipemen (native).

Hook and ladder company No. 1:
1 captain.
2 drivers.
3 truckmen (native).
1 pipeman (native).

Engine company No. 3:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant.
1 engineer.
1 engineer (native).
4 drivers.
1 driver (native).
4 pipemen (native).

Chemical engine company No. 3:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant (native).
2 drivers.
2 pipemen (native).

MANILA STATION.

Engine company No. 4:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant.
2 drivers.
2 pipemen (native).

Chemical engine company No. 4:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant (native).
3 drivers.
1 truckman (native).
1 pipeman (native).

TANDUAY STATION.

Hook and ladder company No. 2:
1 captain.
1 lieutenant.
3 drivers.
3 pipemen (native).

Chemical engine company No. 2:
1 lieutenant.
2 drivers.
2 pipemen (native).

The new fire station located in the San Nicolas district has been received from the hands of the contractors and placed in use. It is occupied by engine company No. 1, hook and ladder company No. 1, and chemical engine company No. 1. With a few alterations and repairs necessary for the comfort of the men, this station will be complete for the uses and purposes of this department.

In the quarters of engine company No. 2, located at No. 11 Calle Alcala, district of Santa Cruz, several alterations and repairs were rendered necessary, including the

setting up and placing in use of a water heater for the purpose of facilitating hot water for the boiler. There are some additional repairs to be made in this station, orders for which have been issued, and I expect to have them completed shortly.

The quarters of engine company No. 3, located at No. 288 Calle Nozaleda, Paco district, have been entirely overhauled, repaired, and painted, and are now in excellent order.

The quarters of chemical engine company No. 3, located at No. 284 Calle Nozaleda, Paco district, have been entirely renovated and a recreation room attached for the use of the men of each company. This station is now in good repair and will not require any additional alterations or repairs at present nor for some time to come.

The quarters of engine company No. 4, located at No. 27 Calle Audiencia, Intramuros, were formerly used as a storeroom by the street cleaning department and were turned over for the use of this department. These quarters were entirely overhauled, repaired, painted, and placed in first-class condition, and afford one of the most convenient and comfortable houses we have for the accommodation of men and apparatus. Light, ventilation, and sanitary conditions are entirely satisfactory.

The quarters of hook and ladder company No. 2 and chemical engine company No. 2, located at No. 11 Calle Concordia, Tanduay, Quiapo district, received but a small amount of repairs on account of contemplated erection of a new building on the present site in the near future. This building will in all probability be erected this season, the companies being in the meantime housed in temporary quarters in the immediate vicinity.

Rules and regulations for the guidance of the force were submitted to your honorable board for approval and were approved on November 5, 1902. These were caused to be printed in both Spanish and English, and bound copies were furnished to all members of this department.

The new uniform, together with the new style of buttons, cap devices, badges, and officers' insignia, which were approved by your honorable board, have been placed in use and are now worn by the uniformed members of this force.

The schools formerly used by the members of this department were discontinued on account of lack of appropriation, and there has been substituted in lieu thereof a practice form of drill, with apparatus and horses, and each company is required to practice early each morning on the days assigned for such work, continuing the year around, the weather permitting. This practice consists mainly in the methods and movements in vogue at fires, as well as the use of appliances, with a view to systemize the action of the officers and men while on duty at fires. This practice has had a beneficial result to the officers and men of the department, which could not have been obtained otherwise.

Number of horses owned by the department: American, 33; Australian, 1; and native, 11.

During the fiscal year the department acquired by purchase 26 American horses, at an average purchase price to this department of $264 United States currency per head.

On November 7, 1902, the department sold at public auction, by order of the Philippine Commission, 2 native horses which were adjudged unfit for further service in this department.

On August 23, 1902, 1 American horse died suddenly of enteritis.

The city veterinarian destroyed horses for this department as follows: July 7, 1902, 1 American horse on account of comminuted fracture of the right metacarpal bone; October 30, 1902, 1 American horse on account of glanders; March 30, 1903, 1 American horse on account of glanders.

Under present conditions we are compelled to purchase horses from the quartermaster's department or dealers, most of which were in use in the cavalry branch of the military service and have never been accustomed to wearing a collar, and we also find many evidences of disease among them.

We are in hopes that some remedy will be devised whereby this department may obtain suitable horses. This can only be done by direct purchase from the United States, under contract, through the insular purchasing agent. This course would save a great amount of expense and trouble in the handling and conveyance of our apparatus.

The following apparatus, received under contract dated January 7, 1902, with the American Trading Company, was tested and placed in use, all of the requirements of the contract being satisfactorily complied with: 2 steam fire engines, Metropolitan, 3-horse hitch, capacity 700 gallons per minute; 4 chemical engines, 2-horse hitch, capacity 160 gallons each, carbonic-acid gas system; 2 hook and ladder trucks, 2-horse hitch, each carrying 182 feet of ladders; 4 hose wagons, 2-horse hitch, each with a carrying capacity of 1,000 feet of 2½-inch hose.

The test of the engines was held September 23, 1902, and proved fully satisfactory, coming up to the standard of the contract. The above-named apparatus is complete, with all the improvements and apparatus necessary for effective fire work.

In addition to the above-named apparatus, there were also received under this contract, 1 chief's buggy, 1-horse hitch; 15 double sets quick-hitching harness and 2 single sets of quick-hitching harness (these harness are fitted with the Barry quick-hitching hame extension collars); a Sigafoss ladder hoist; 2 Champion chemical fire extinguishers, hand, 3 gallons; 6,000 feet of standard 2½-inch rubber-lined Paragon hose and a miscellaneous assortment of pipes, shut-off, control, and spray nozzles, and general supplies for the use of this department.

The following apparatus is in service and in good condition:

San Nicolas fire station.—Engine company No. 1, 1 Metropolitan steam fire engine and 1 hose wagon; chemical engine; hook and ladder company No. 1, 1 hook and ladder truck.

Santa Cruz fire station.—Engine company No. 2, 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan; 1 hose wagon; 1 supply cart; a chief's buggy; a deputy chief's buggy, and 1 chief engineer's cart.

Paco fire station.—Engine company No. 3, 1 steam fire engine (Merryweather, London, England), capacity 400 gallons per minute, unreliable; 1 hose wagon; a supply cart. Chemical engine company No. 4, 1 chemical engine.

Tanduay fire station.—Hook and ladder company No. 2, 1 hook and ladder truck; chemical company No. 2, 1 chemical engine. Five thousand feet of Amazon 2½-inch hose and 6,000 feet of 2½-inch Paragon hose is in active service with the engine companies.

On April 24, 1903, by authority of the municipal board, 1 steam fire engine (Shand, Mason & Co., London, England), complete with suction hose, couplings, wrenches, etc., was transferred to the department of engineering and public works, it being deemed unfit for further service in this department.

Contracts have been entered into by the insular purchasing agent for additional apparatus for the use of the department, some of which will probably be in use in a few months and the balance will be due about January 1, 1904. When this new apparatus has been placed in service it will complete the equipment of the department, giving a total of 6 fire engine companies, which I think will be ample for the use of this city in protection against fire.

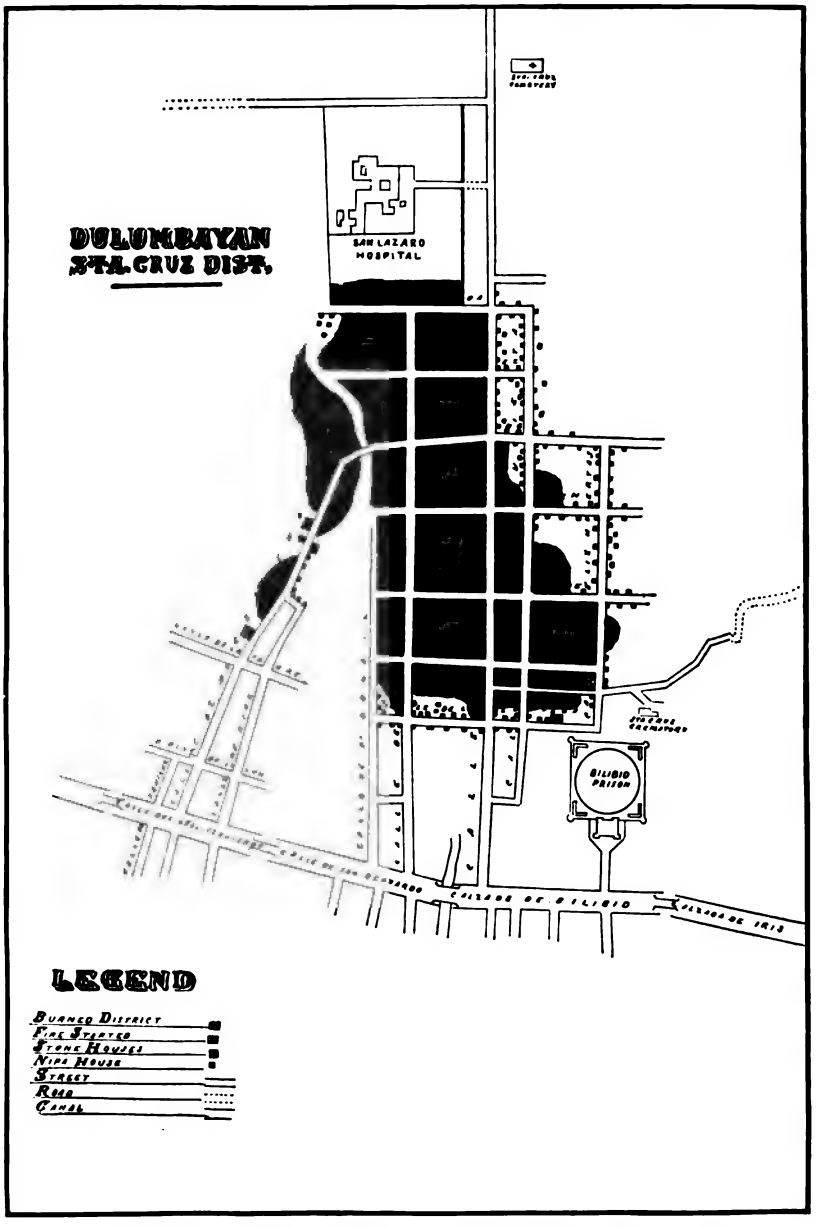
Additional equipment has been ordered for the use of this department, which consists of life nets, life belts, and scaling ladders, all of which are intended for the protection of lives at fires. Each company will be furnished with a part of this equipment, and in emergency cases can be put to use by the first company to arrive at the scene of the fire.

Inspection of buildings was continued from time to time when found necessary to enforce regulations and requirements for safety against fire or dangers to life or property. There are many old and dilapidated buildings in the city, some of which should be razed, as they are a menace to the public.

Since my last report a new ordinance has been adopted, and its requirements relative to the safety of the general public when attending places of amusement enforced. The requirements of the new ordinance required the installation of certain fire appliances, extra means of exit from all parts of the buildings, regulated the width of aisles, and provided that all doors open outward. The theaters that have been licensed by the city assessor and collector are regularly inspected in order that the requirements of this ordinance may be complied with. Whenever performances are rendered that cater to the citizens of this city a detail of firemen is on duty throughout the entire performance, and the building is thoroughly inspected for evidence of fire both before and after performances.

The majority of the fire plugs, or street hydrants, being located on the surface of the streets, are frequently rendered unserviceable by traffic, the box surrounding them becoming filled with dirt and other refuse. The department for its own inspection purposes has divided the city into 10 inspection districts, each of these districts being under the supervision of one of the captains of this department. The hydrants are being continually inspected, and when they are found to be out of order report of such fact is immediately made to the superintendent of water supply, sewers, etc., thereby enabling such defects to be readily located and repaired. This is necessary for the proper protection of the city, and enables the firemen of this department to become acquainted with the location of the hydrants throughout the city.

The department of engineering has recently purchased a number of post hydrants, which are now being set in various portions of the city, particularly in the streets having large water mains. This will be a great improvement over the old plug, which will be replaced by this hydrant as soon as a sufficient number are on hand.



MAP SHOWING AREA OF "NIPA FIRE" IN TROZO DISTRICT, MAY 19, 1903.

MANILA FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1900, SHOWING OLD STYLE APPARATUS.

MANILA FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1903.

MANILA FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1903.

MANILA FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1903.

I desire to again call your attention to the necessity of enforcing a rigid inspection of all boilers located within the city limits, and the licensing of all engineers, when found competent to fill such positions after a rigid examination.

A new ordinance regulating combustibles and explosives, and the storage, handling, and use of petroleum, has been enacted during the last year. This ordinance requires a great deal of time and attention by this department to keep in touch with the dealers as to the exact location of such materials while in storage and in transit. Since the enactment of this ordinance 24 permits for storage have been granted, 3 of which were for fireworks and the remaining 21 covered storages, as follows: Gum copal, 163,950 pounds; gum elemi, 35,000 pounds; varnish, 500 gallons; naphtha, 20,000 gallons; lubricating wax and oil, 1,000 barrels, and kerosene oil, 3,551,950 gallons.

There were also granted 18 permits for transportation of explosives and combustibles through the streets and waterways of this city.

The fire and police alarm system (Gamewell), constructed under the supervision of the electrical branch of this department, has been accepted and placed in use and has given complete satisfaction. The material received under contract has been entirely satisfactory, with the exception of one switchboard, which has been replaced by the contractor without cost to this department.

The following is a summary of the work done by the electrical branch of this department:

Molded 5,480 lead screws on iron-pole fixtures, Set 418 poles. Strung 182 miles of wire. Installed 75 fire-alarm boxes, 78 police boxes, central fire alarm and switchboard, battery board, 5 police desks and battery boards, 5 meter generators, 600-cell storage battery, fire gongs in 5 police stations; fire gongs, indicators, and electric horse releasers in 5 fire stations; fire gongs in residences of chief of police and inspector of police; 1 fire gong in La Electricista plant; ambulance gong and indicator in Philippine civil hospital; telephones in office and residence of chief of police, police headquarters, offices of captains at various police stations; 1 private police box at Bilibid prison; 11,897 incandescent lights, 202 fan motors, 32 power motors, 59 arc lights, 4 power dynamos, 385 meters, and placed automatic electric-light switches in each of the 5 fire stations in this department; constructed new telephone line from city hall to rotunda for city waterworks telephone, and telephone line from Santa Cruz fire station to fire stations Nos. 1, 4, and 5. These lines are the property of the city, but the telephones are rented from the Manila Telephone Company.

Santa Cruz, Tanduay, and Paco fire stations were rewired; all the wiring removed from the provost building; the court of land registration building, building occupied by the city attorney, Anloague police station, Parian police station, and the building occupied by the police court wired, and estimate made for electric lights in several other city buildings.

After the entire police circuits were built, a police station was established at Paco, and consequently the lines along calles Concepción, San Marcelino, and Nozaleda had to be rebuilt. The Santa Cruz police station was established and lines run, and afterwards changed to Santa Cruz fire station. The establishment of an ambulance station at the civil hospital also necessitated the rebuilding of the line from Santa Cruz fire station to Plaza Santa Ana on heavier poles. Several other changes in the police system necessitated the changing of various lines in the Walled City, along Calle Nueva, Ermita, and Calle Misericordia, Santa Cruz.

The inspection department of the electrical branch of the fire department issued 1,457 permits and 1,244 certificates, and collected $1,840 United States currency, in inspection fees, report of which has been rendered monthly to the auditor for the Philippine Archipelago and amounts deposited with the city assessor and collector.

The electrician of the fire department is the city electrician, and is assisted in his work of enforcing the requirements of ordinance No. 36, and in the supervision and maintenance of the fire and police alarm system, by an assistant electrician and three American linemen.

In the construction and repair work there have been employed an average of 23 native laborers per month at an average daily wage of $1.67 local currency. These native laborers are experienced in line and general repair work, and while classed as laborers, their ability is above that of an ordinary native laborer, hence the apparently high wages when compared with the laborers of other departments.

It is contemplated in the near future to extend the fire and police alarm system throughout the various districts of the city, the great need of which is being daily felt by the department, as no companies are as yet located in many of these subdistricts, and by the placing of this contemplated extension, matters would be facilitated by giving quick alarm to distant companies in emergency cases.

I recommend the erection of a new fire station, to be located near the city stables on Calle Azcarraga on city property. This locality is at present not protected by fire companies nearer than those at Santa Cruz and San Nicolas fire stations. The addition of this company would afford very ample protection for the Tondo district, as well as for the city property in the immediate vicinity.

I would also recommend the erection of a fire station in the vicinity of the rotunda, district of Sampaloc, which is now entirely unprotected against fire, the nearest company being the chemical engine company located at Tanduay. In the event of a fire occurring in this district, it will in all probability make great headway before the arrival of the steamer from Santa Cruz, and I request a favorable consideration for the protection of this locality against fire.

I have to thank the members of your honorable board for the many kindnesses and considerations shown this department, and express my appreciation of the zealous efforts of the member in charge of the affairs of this department toward the advancement of its interests.

Very respectfully,

HUGH BONNER, *Chief of Department.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Report of fires for the*

[Values expressed

Date.	Alarms received.				Height and class of building.	Building occupied by—
	A. M.	P. M.	How received.	Box No.		
1902.						
July 4	1.10	.....	Phone..	.....	1 story, concrete, iron.	Pacific Oriental Trading Co., warehouse.
7	2.50	.....	....do...	.....	2 story, wood, brick...	Chinese and natives, lodgings and store.
13	.....	8.55	Verbal..	.....	.....	.....
Aug. 2	.....	9.10	....do...	.....	1 story, iron	Crispo Liagos, acetyline gas house...
6	7.30	.....	Phone..	.....	2 story, wood, brick...	Capt. H. R. Stiler, U. S. Army, residence.
13	.....	6.00	None...	.....	2 story, brick, stone...	James E. Cole, English hotel.....
20	.....	11.15	Phone..	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	8.25	....do...	.....	2 story, brick, stone...	Ling Ching, store house .....
27	.....	8.30	Verbal..	.....	2 story, wood, stone...	A. Downing, residence.....
Sept. 8	.....	12.50	Phone..	.....	3 story, brick, stone...	Luciano Fernandez, Spanish hotel...
9	10.05	.....	....do...	.....	2 story, brick, stone...	Boie & Schadenberg, German pharmacy.
11	.....	7.04	....do...	.....	2 story, wood, stone...	Yu Loon, cigar factory.....
12	.....	6.00	....do...	.....	.....do.....	U. S. Government post-office.....
14	.....	9.04	None...	.....	2 story, wood	Jacinto Gil, residence.....
17	10.15	.....	Phone..	.....	2 story, wood, brick...	Cooley & McWilliams, residence.....
18	4.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	Fire and police alarm pole.	.....
20	.....	8.50	Phone..	.....	2 story, brick, stone...	American Hardware and Plumbing Co., store.
Oct. 22	2.03	.....	....do...	.....	1½ story, brick, stone .	Russians and Japanese, house of ill fame.
22	2.05	.....	Verbal..	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	6.05	Phone..	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	11.15	....do...	.....	1 story, wood	M. L. Applegate, manager National Theater.
27	.....	5.37	....do...	.....	Launch Emma	Smith, Bell & Co., lighter.....
28	.....	6.20	Verbal..	.....	2 story, brick, wood ..	Chinese tenement.....
29	.....	6.50	Phone..	.....	1 story, nipa	Thomas St. Clair, residence.....
Nov. 2	.....	2.40	....do...	.....	.....do.....	Cipriano Verbal, residence.....
4	.....	10.05	....do...	.....	2 story, stone, wood ..	Betram Am. Com. Co. and Ca. Maritima passage way.
6	.....	12.30	....do...	.....	2 story, nipa	S. Oda, residence.....
11	.....	6.30	....do...	.....	1 story, stone, wood ..	La Electricista, electric-light plant...
25	.....	5.56	Verbal..	.....	1 story, nipa	Various natives, residence .....
27	.....	5.17	Phone..	.....	2 story, brick, stone ..	Ang Song Co., store and residence...
25	.....	5.58	....do...	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 10	8.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	2 story, stone, wood ..	Manila Publishing Co., printing office.
12	.....	8.00	....do...	.....	.....do.....	Elizz Clemper, residence .....
18	12.40	.....	Phone..	.....	3 story, brick, wood, stone.	Chua Parruco, store.....
21	.....	8.20	....do...	.....	2 story, wood	Rev. W. H. Hanna, Christian Church.
21	.....	11.17	Verbal..	.....	1 story, nipa	Jose Cismat and others, residence....
25	5.07	.....	....do...	.....	2 story, stone, wood ..	Insular government, post-office .....
1903.						
Jan. 2	.....	6.50	....do...	.....	2 story, wood	Dolores Solar, residence.....
5	.....	7.45	Phone..	.....	.....do.....	Rev. W. H. Hanna, residence.....
6	4.20	.....	Verbal ..	.....	1 story, nipa	Gasper Almonte, residence.....
12	.....	9.35	Phone..	.....	2 story, stone, wood ..	Si Hiang, warehouse .....
14	.....	4.45	....do...	.....	.....do.....	Manila Navigation Co., office building.
22	9.40	.....	Verbal .	.....	.....do.....	Various Chinese, cigar factory and residence.
25	.....	10.15	Phone..	.....	1 story, iron, wood ...	N. T. Hashim, National Theatre.....
29	.....	9.15	....do...	.....	1 gasoline launch	California Lumber and Development Co., lighter.
29	.....	11.00	....do...	.....	2 story, stone, wood ..	Liu Chul & Co., store.....
Feb. 2	10.27	.....	Verbal..	.....	1 story, nipa	Romerio Mercado, residence.....
15	.....	2.50	Phone..	.....	.....do.....	American negro and natives, residence.
16	9.45	.....	....do...	.....	2 story, wood	Sin Choco, opium joint.....
17	9.05	.....	....do...	.....	2 story, brick, wood ..	Wy Yongco, cigar factory .....
20	.....	7.52	....do...	.....	1 story, nipa	Carlos Lorenzo, residence .....
26	.....	3.55	.....	236	40 nipa shacks.....	Americans and natives, residences...
26	.....	9.55	Verbal..	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1	5.14	.....	.....	14	2 story, stone, wood ..	José Lopez, barber shop .....
5	.....	8.50	.....	21	.....do.....	W. A. Birch, drug store .....
6	.....	5.57	.....	72	3 small nipa shacks ..	Natives, residences.....

fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

In United States currency.]

Cause of fire.	Amount of damage.	Time worked.	Hose laid.	Ladders raised.	Chemicals used.	Location of fire, street.
		h. m.				
Unknown	$280,000.00	9 0	1,400			Anloague and D. de Alba.
do	250.00	1 30	600			Paseo Azcarraga.
False alarm		30				Arranque, 286–302.
Carelessness with matches	1.50					Plaza del Carmen.
Defective flue	.45					San Luis, Ermita, 48.
Lamp explosion						Escolta, 91.
						Outside city limits, near San Lazes.
Lamp explosion	1,525.00	1 10	250	38		Anloague, 138.
do	15.00					Gastambibe, 38.
Defective flue	125.00	25			6	San Jacinto, 45.
Chemical explosion	505.00	35		18		Escolta, 83.
Carelessness		30				Plaza del Conde, 17.
do		21				Escolta, 149.
Defective fireplace		30				Magallanes, 227.
Lamp explosion	2.50	30			3	San José, 66.
Electric-light wire					3	Alix.
Unknown	325.00	45				Palacio, 158.
Overturned lamp	11,600.00	2 08	1,150	18		Lardizabal, 27–45.
						Castanos, 10–20.
		06				Canonigo, Paco.
Grass fire		45				San Luis, Ermita.
Lamp explosion						Cervantes.
Unknown		40				Pasig River, opposite Estero de Binondo.
Lamp explosion						Arranque, 152.
Overturned lamp	179.00	40	900			Luzon, 2.
Native fireplace	20.00	1 10	1,200		9	Balicbalic, 82.
Unknown		30				Plaza Moraga, 15.
Carelessness	2.00	45				Casulucan, 46.
Heat from smokestack	7.50	35	500		6	San Sebastian, 132.
Spontaneous combustion	1,160.50	1 50	1,850			Santiago, Paco, 20–24.
Overturned lamp	15.00	45	250		3	Santo Elena, 30.
False alarm						Nueva, Ermita.
Carelessness	5.00					Exchange, 60.
Lamp explosion	2.50	30				Trinidad, 3.
Carelessness	60.00	40				Nueva, Binondo.
Lamp explosion	9.00	45				Real, Ermita, 162.
Overturned lamp	545.50	1 17	1,150		160	Isaac Peral, Ermita, 64.
Carelessness	9.00	35				Escolta, 149.
Lamp explosion	1.00	45				Alcala, 41.
Overturned lamp		26				Real, Ermita, 162.
Unknown	12.50	57			6	Berado, off Nueva Ermita.
Carelessness		1 05				San Fernando, 211.
do		25				Soledad, 51.
do	20,000.00	5 30	2,300	74		Arranque, 83–100.
Electric wire		16		30		Cervantes.
Lamp explosion	750.00	32	150			Quinto Bridge Exchange.
do	2,500.00	3 10				Carvahal, 35–37.
Native fireplace	3.00	50				Obispo, Paco, 17.
Box of matches ignited	350.00	2 25	1,700			Antonio Rivera, 34.
Open fireplace	3.50	39				Fundidor, 16.
Unknown		23				Norzagaray, 91.
Says Chino set afire	1.25	21	100			Nueve Ermita, 133.
Presumed incendiary	500.00	4 42	2,100	38	480	Herran, Malate, 14.
False alarm		20				Outside city limits.
Unknown	50.00	1 21	450	14	9	Escolta, 68.
Falling lamp	.50	35				Lacoste, 151.
Carelessness	122.50	2 21	1,000			Santa Mesa road, outside city limits.

EPHIBIT A.—*Report of fires for the*

Date.	Alarms received.				Height and class of building.	Building occupied by—
	A. M.	P. M.	How received.	Box No.		
1903.						
Mar. 11	9.00	.....	.....	.....	1 story, nipa.....	Vacant.....
15	4.05	.....	.....	13	2 story, brick, wood..	Kuenzle & Sheiff, warehouse.....
20	2.55	.....	.....	16	Steamer, wood.....	Trade and passengers.....
24	2.18	.....	.....	265	1 story, wood, nipa...	Juan Lintag, residence.....
30	.....	11.35	.....	164	1 story, napa.....	Melchor Jodes, residence.....
31	.....	3.39	.....	164	Grass plot.....	.....
Apr. 1	.....	4.40	.....	26	.....	.....
2	.....	8.00	Verbal..	.....	1 story, napa.....	Antonio Turesa and Gorwin Santos, residence.
4	12.00	.....	...do...	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	7.10	Phone..	.....	1 story, napa.....	Natives, residence.....
8	4.45	.....	Verbal..	.....	5 nipa shacks.....	.....
9	.....	5.15	.....	137	2 story, stone, wood..	Montagne & Dominguez, law office..
9	.....	6.25	.....	21	.....do.....	J. Rohr and L. Disher, residence.....
12	.....	6.35	Phone..	.....	2 story brick, wood...	Mariano Rufino, residence.....
13	.....	5.20	.....	1 46	Quartemaster lighter.	U. S. military government, lighter.
18	5.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	5 nipa shacks.....	.....
22	4.57	.....	.....	153	.....	.....
27	.....	4.10	.....	21	2 story, wood, bamboo.	American negro, residence.....
29	.....	2.08	.....	72	1 story, nipa.....	Domingo de los Reyes, residence.....
May 4	11.37	.....	Phone..	.....	.....do.....	Natives, residence.....
4	.....	11.52	.....	145	2 story, stone, wood..	Victorino José, tailor shop.....
6	.....	12.20	.....	61	.....do.....	Dr. Ambrosio Reyes, residence.....
15	6.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	Nipa.....	Vacant.....
15	10.59	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
16	.....	10.08	.....	12	2 story, stone, wood..	J. Fisher, restaurant.....
18	.....	11.12	Phone..	.....	1 story, nipa.....	Marcelino Obit, residence.....
19	.....	5.15	.....	241	.....	.....
19	.....	4.46	.....	54	1,800 nipa shacks.....	Natives, residences.....
25	4.14	.....	.....	153	2 story, wood.....	Fernanda Bautista, residence.....
27	9.19	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
June 9	1.54	.....	.....	75	1 story, stone.....	Ynchausti & Co., storehouse.....
13	.....	11.20	Verbal..	.....	2 story, wood, stone...	T. Sparrevohm, saloon and lodging house.
16	11.00	.....	...do....	.....	.....	Unknown.....
15	4.00	.....	...do....	.....	2 story, wood, stone...	Captain Sherman, residence and office.
17	.....	8.45	...do....	.....	2 story, stone.....	Soronos Tanhuco, residence and office.
18	12.01	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
20	10.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	Lighter.....	Carmen and Co., lighter.....
26	.....	12.45	.....	157	1 and 2 story, brick, iron.....	Compania General de Tabacos, factory.
28	6.00	.....	Verbal..	.....	1 story, nipa.....	Argel Tuison, residence.....

fiscal year ending June 30, 1903—Continued.

Cause of fire.	Amount of damage.	Time worked.	Hose laid.	Ladders raised.	Chemicals used.	Location of fire, street.
		h. m.				
Order of board of health	$6.00	3 35	550			Santa Monica, 192.
Unknown	125.00	1 25	250	52	160	David, 39.
Overheated stove	100.00	57	650		160	Pasig River, Carenero.
Native fireplace		36				Lavendevar, 5.
Unknown	.25	25				Corazon de Jesus, 29.
Set afire						Do.
False alarm		30	300			Plaza Calderon.
Sparks from chimney	2.00	30				Gagalangin road, 131.
False alarm						Dulumbayan.
Sparks from mill						Gagalangin road.
Order of board of health		4 15	300		3	San Nicolas, 155.
Unknown	550.00	1 59	850	84	166	Santo Tomas, 88.
Carelessness	125.00	1 49	500		80	Arranque, 94.
Lamp explosion	.50	22				Iseadel Romero, 12.
Lighted torch	500.00	1 46	1,550			Pasig River, quartermaster's depot.
Requisition of board of health.		2 40	700			Concepción, 110, 116, 122, 128, and 130.
False alarm		33				Concepción and Arreceros.
Unknown	400.00	1 21	1,900	54	246	Arranque, 162.
.....do	20.00	42				Alix, 281.
Fireplace	.25	30				Solinas, 120.
.....do		41	150			Calle Real, 191.
Defective flue	1.50	24				San Pedro, 199.
Requisition of board of health, ordinance municipal board.		15 45	5,300			20 Novaliches, 5 San José, 825 Magdalen, 138 Concepción, 23 Piedad, 62 Buenavides.
False alarm		45	330			Sante Cristo and Macado.
Defective flue		28				Plaza Goiti.
Unknown	250.00	1 05				Barrio of Magahan.
False alarm		45				Real and Malate Church.
Unknown	125,000.00	6 00	4,350		320	Alyhan, 119.
.....do	60.00	1 41	350	52	160	Marcelino, 5.
False alarm		21				Lacoste and Arranque.
Unknown	12,500.00	15 00	3,200			Tanduay, 102.
Lamp too near ceiling	.50					San Fernando, 60.
						Alongside German S. S. Amigo.
Candle too near ceiling	.25					Muella de la Reina, 259.
Lamp explosion		10				Salcedo, 44.
False alarm		20				Plaza Goiti.
Broken carboy of acid	25.00					Front custom-house.
Unknown	875,000.00	32 45	3,700			Marques de Comillas.
Overturned lamp						Talguevas, 110.

Amount of damage by fires, $835,324.95; time worked, 174 hours, 33 minutes; ladders raised, 524 feet; hose laid, 41,280 feet; chemicals used, 1,980 gallons.

EXHIBIT H.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS,
Manila, P. I., August 10, 1903.

To the MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting herewith the annual report covering this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, no attempt will be made to elaborate upon the work done or results accomplished. It is only intended to be a compilation of facts and figures, subdivided, naturally, by the divisions made necessary to properly handle the varied sources of revenue incident to this department, and, if it is not presuming too much, also to respectfully make a few suggestions or recommendations respecting changes in some of the laws governing the assessment and collection of the revenues of the city.

The compilations of the following statements have been carefully made under the supervision of, and comparisons deduced by, the chief deputy collector, Mr. Ellis Cromwell, assisted by the chief clerk and cashier, Mr. C. B. Weltner.

DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The work of this division for the year ending June 30, 1903, has been of a routine character.

The assessment rolls for 1903 were prepared within the time required by law, using the same values as given in 1902.

The assessment of new improvements made during the calendar year of 1902 was carefully made, and after deducting the value of buildings destroyed, a net gain of $1,045,398.96, United States currency, is shown, as per statement below.

These assessment rolls were completed on January 5 last, and by virtue of act 581, United States Philippine Commission, passed January 8, 1903, providing for a board of tax revision to revise the assessments for 1903, were turned over to said board for revision.

During the past year the district of Santa Ana was added to the city's assessment roll, with real estate to the value of $441,084.59, as was Gagalangin, incorporated in Tondo, with $70,202.60, and the Malate extension, with $7,665.99, a total of $518,953.18, which, together with the new improvements, brought the value of the taxable real estate in the city of Manila to $42,037,825.55, at the time the board of tax revision began its work.

Statement showing value of new improvements, by districts.

[Values expressed in United States currency.]

District.	Value.	District.	Value.
Intramuros	$26,005.00	Santa Cruz	$145,516.00
Ermita	107,707.00	Quiapo	70,443.00
Malate	18,459.00	Binondo	174,718.00
Paco	83,805.00	Tondo	128,797.00
Santa Ana	906.00	San Nicolas	87,846.96
Pandacan	2,068.00		
San Miguel	56,096.00	Total	1,045,398.96
Sampaloc	143,040.00		

DIVISION OF COLLECTIONS.

REAL-ESTATE TAX COLLECTIONS.

During the period covered by this report, real-estate tax has been collected only for the calendar year 1902 and on the territory annexed to the city of Manila, under the provisions of act 341, United States Philippine Commission, amounting to one-half of 1 per cent of the assessed value for the year 1901, and 1½ per cent for the year 1902, and the delinquent tax for the year 1901.

The collection of the taxes for the year 1903 has been delayed on account of the revision of the assessed values of all property in Manila by the board of tax revision, created by act 581, United States Philippine Commission.

The tax for the year 1902, 1½ per cent of the assessed valuation, was collected by half years, the first half being payable without penalty in July and August and the second half at any time prior to January 1, 1903, without penalty, provided the first half had been paid within the period divided by law.

The tax on the annexed territory for the years 1901 and 1902 was payable, without penalty, during the months of October and November.

At the end of the fiscal year 1902 there were 6,377 pieces of property on which the tax for 1901 had become delinquent, in the amount of $33,853.37, United States currency. Tax has been collected on 2,738 pieces of this property, amounting to $12,718.69; $1,630.36 as delinquent penalty, and $159.43 as interest, making a total collected on account of 1901 of $14,508.48.

It was found necessary to institute compulsory proceedings, as provided in act 82, United States Philippine Commission, to enforce the collection of the delinquencies against 130 property owners.

No property has been sold for taxes as yet.

Credit has been allowed on account of urbana and frontage tax paid in 1901 as follows: Urbana, $669.15; frontage, $4,643.86; total credits, $5,313.01.

Leaving the net collections for the period covered by this report $584,146.42.

At the end of the fiscal year 1903 taxes remained unpaid as follows:

For 1901: On 3,539 pieces of property, amounting to $21,134.68, or 5⅕ per cent of the tax assessed.

For 1902: On 6,204 pieces of property amounting to $47,547.68, or 7¾ per cent of the taxes assessed.

Of this number 4,037 are pieces of property valued at $25, United States currency, and less.

INDUSTRIAL TAX.

During the period covered by this report there have been issued 6,037 new patents and 2,112 have been canceled, leaving in force on June 30, 1903, 11,511 patents.

The collections in this period have been $230,829.02, United States currency, against $253,688.94 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The decrease in collections from this source, as against those for the same period of last year, is due to the further depreciation of local currency, in which this tax is assessed and collected, and also to the fact that the tax on salaries was abolished by act 497, United States Philippine Commission, effective January 1, 1903. The annual receipts from salary taxes amounted to about $30,000, Mexican currency.

The number of delinquents June 30, 1903, was 1,226, and the amount of delinquency $6,496.88, United States currency. It is estimated that about 75 per cent of this amount will have to be declared uncollectible, as many of the industries on which the taxes have been assessed have ceased and the inspectors have been unable to locate the former proprietors. In fact these cases can not well be considered delinquences, as in most cases the tax was paid on the industry during the time it continued, but through the failure of the owners to notify this office the tax was not discontinued when the industry ceased.

STAMPS.

Internal-revenue stamps have been sold amounting to $66,582.39, as against $74,817.21½, United States currency, collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. The decrease in the collections for this period, as against the same period of last year, is accounted for by the further depreciation of local currency, in which the stamp tax is collected, and also by the withdrawal from sale by this department of the customs stamps.

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION.

This tax, 1 peso, is collected from all male residents of the city of Manila between the ages of 18 and 55 years, under the provisions of section 60, act 183, United States Philippine Commission.

The tax for the year 1902 was payable without penalty during the months of May and June. During that period there were only 35,934 issued; therefore a great many persons have been required to pay, during the period covered by this report for the year 1902, with the usual delinquent penalty of 100 per cent added, which accounts in part for the large increase from this source over that of the same period of last year.

Certificates have been issued as follows:

To persons not subject to the penalty, such as those arriving in the islands subsequent to the date on which the penalty attached, and to persons becoming of age since that date, at 1 peso each, for 1902	2,427
To persons delinquent in the payment of the tax for 1902, at 2 pesos each	31,047
For the year 1903, payable during the months of April, May, and June, 1903, at 1 peso each	63,920
This makes the total number of certificates of registration taken out during the period covered by this report	97,394

The total amount collected was $128,441 Mexican currency, which, reduced to United States currency at the current rate of exchange at the time of the collections, amounts to $52,088.79.

MATADERO.

The ordinances requiring that all animals slaughtered for food purposes be slaughtered in the public slaughterhouse have been more rigidly enforced during the past year than at any other period since the American occupation. A very comprehensive ordinance was enacted by the municipal board August 23, 1902, providing for the regulation, inspection, and use of the public slaughterhouse, the provisions of which have been very well advertised. This ordinance also provides for the collection of the regular slaughterhouse fee of 3 cents per kilogram on livers, hearts, etc., on which no collection was made prior to its enactment.

During the period covered by this report there have been slaughtered in the slaughterhouse 23,385 head of cattle (all imported), 63,599 hogs, and 204 sheep, on which was collected as fees the sum of $70,245.64 United States currency, as against $63,273.30½ United States currency collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The slaughterhouse is probably one of the most successful of the city's institutions, as well as being a source of revenue. It has been kept in a cleanly condition, the refuse being carted away or cremated immediately after killing. An overhead trolley system for hanging the meat for the purpose of cleaning, weighing, and loading the same has been considered by the board, but no action has been taken yet. Such an arrangement would be a very valuable improvement.

An inspector from the health department is in attendance during the hours of slaughter and all meat is carefully inspected by him. If any is found to be infected it is immediately cremated in the slaughterhouse crematory.

The total collections for the year have been $175,220.96 local currency, and the expenses for conducting the matadero, including salaries and wages, lighting, supplies of all kinds, and repairs, for the year have been $14,061.23 local currency, which represents 8 per cent of the total collections.

The net revenue for the year is $161,159.73 local currency.

MARKETS.

The seven public markets of the city are located as follows: Divisoria, district of Tondo; Quinta, district of Quiapo; Arranque, district of Santa Cruz; Herran, district of Malate; Anda, district of Intramuros; Sampaloc, district of Sampaloc; Santa Ana, district of Santa Ana.

Market tax is also collected from the bay and estero landings, where sales are made. No tax is collected, however, on consignments of goods.

The Anda Market was only thrown open to the public June 1, 1903, and at this time 87 per cent of the stalls remain unoccupied.

The number of stalls set aside for each class of goods, the average number occupied during the period covered by this report, the rate charged for stalls, and the average number of volantes or squatters in each market, with the rate charged same, and number of cascos and bancas on which tax is collected are shown by an Exhibit —, which is a part of this report.

The total market collections for the period covered by this report amount to $109,024.47 United States currency, as against $113,070.97 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, which would show a slight increase had it not been for the further depreciation in local currency, in which the tax is assessed and collected.

The following statement shows the total collections from each market, including the collections made on Manila Bay and along the banks of the esteros; the actual cost of maintaining the markets and making collections, such as rent, where the

ground on which the markets are located is not owned by the city (which is the case only with regard to Sampaloc and Arranque markets), labor and supplies for cleaning the markets, lighting, repairs, stationery, such as receipts, etc., and salaries paid the superintendent, inspectors, and collectors of the markets.

In making this statement, the salary of the superintendent has been charged as an expense of the largest market—Divisoria—and those of the inspectors against the Quinta and Arranque markets.

The statement also shows the net collections for the year and the percentage of the expenses to the collections.

It should be borne in mind that the rates charged for stalls were not established with a view of making the markets a large source of revenue to the city, but were fixed with a view of giving the public the conveniences afforded by public markets at a nominal rate of rental.

All amounts named in this statement are in local currency.

Statement of market collections, expenses, etc.

Name of market.	Total collections.	Total expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of expenses to collections.
Divisoria	$142,521.40	$18,809.27	$123,712.13	13
Quinta	62,797.96	10,291.07	52,506.89	a 16⅜
Arranque	32,042.55	12,825.26	29,217.29	40
Herran	8,470.15	2,077.11	6,393.04	24½
Anda	802.18	658.31	143.87	a 82
Sampaloc	6,897.49	2,138.06	4,759.43	31
Santa Ana	1,660.10	492.47	1,167.63	a 29⅔
Tetuan	3,881.63	537.79	3,343.84	14⅓
Bay	6,806.26	1,693.91	5,112.35	a 25
Estero	6,467.99	557.80	5,910.19	8⅝
Total	272,347.71	50,081.05	222,266.66	18⅜

a Nearly.

LICENSES.

All licenses are issued in accordance with the provisions of the Manila liquor licenses act or of ordinance No. 9, provost-marshal-general, as modified by amendatory acts or ordinances.

No separate accounts have been kept of receipts from liquor and business licenses, but it is estimated that the gain from last year is about equally divided between the two.

The advance from $1.50 to $5 local currency for native wine licenses, by act No. 524 of the Commission, November 18, 1902, accounts in part for the larger receipts.

The increase in the fee on April 1, 1903, for pawnbrokers' licenses from $200 to $500 resulted in a temporary increase in the revenue, but as about two-thirds of those holding licenses surrendered them when the new ordinance went into effect the receipts in the future will be about the same as formerly.

Below are comparisons between the period covered by this report and the entire fiscal year of 1902:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Applications for licenses	9,223	11,210	1,987
Disapproved	198	220	22
Uncalled for	291	1,546	1,255
Issued	8,704	9,541	837

Licenses were issued under the Manila liquor licenses act as follows:

Class of license.	Period.	1902.			1903.		
		Issued.	Transferred.	Total.	Issued.	Transferred.	Total.
First-class bar	6 months	125	16	141	120	12	132
Second-class bar	do	85	19	104	130	42	172
First-class restaurant, liquor	do	41	3	44	54	11	65
Second-class restaurant, liquor	do	38	7	45	28	4	32
First-class hotel, liquor	do	8	1	9	8	2	10
Second-class hotel, liquor	do	7	1	8	2	.....	2
Theater, liquor	do	3	.....	3	3	1	4
First-class wholesale, liquor	1 year	60	3	63	58	4	62
Second-class wholesale, liquor	do	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Third-class wholesale, liquor	do	5	.....	5	8	1	9
Grocery, liquor	do	77	.....	77	89	12	101
Distiller	do	7	.....	7	7	2	9
Druggist, liquor	do	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Brewer	do	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Native wine	6 months	1,270	.....	1,270	1,946	166	2,112
Total		1,732	50	1,782	2,458	257	2,715

Surrendered, revoked, or taken up: 1902, 31; 1903, 34.

General licenses issued under the provisions of ordinance 9.

Class of license.	1902.	1903.
Business licenses	5,189	6,826
Entertainment licenses (daily)	2,438	1,110
Peddlers' licenses (quarterly)	9,164	6,976
Surrendered, taken up, or revoked	264	243

There are 25 licensed clubs where liquor is sold to members.
There are 1,480 places where liquor is sold (exclusive of clubs).

Total number of places where liquor is sold for consumption on the premises (or drinking places).

Districts.	Total population.	Number of places.	Number of places per 1,000 of population.
Tondo	39,045	319	8.17
Binondo	45,772	331	7.23
Santa Cruz	35,040	190	5.42
Quiapo	11,049	116	6.99
San Miguel	8,838	40	4.52
Sampaloc	18,779	119	6.33
Intramuros	11,468	58	5.59
Ermita	12,226	30	2.45
Malate	8,858	9	1.01
Paco	6,725	75	11.15
Santa Ana	3,182	17	5.34
Pandacan	2,983	21	7.04
Total	203,960	1,325	6.49

Places where liquor is sold on premises (or drinking places) other than native wine.

Districts.	American, European, and foreign population.	Number of places.	Number of places per 1,000 of population.
Tondo	222	1	4.50
Binondo	1,551	39	25.15
Santa Cruz	1,144	13	11.35
Quiapo	592	19	32.01
San Miguel	561	1	1.78
Sampaloc	808	60	74.26
Intramuros	2,029	16	7.88
Ermita	1,127	[a]3	2.63
Malate	333	[a]3	9.01
Paco	332	2	6.02
Total	8,709	157	18.02

[a] Two bars closed July 1, 1903.

Total number of native wine shops.

Districts.	Filipino and Chinese population.	Number of places.	Number of licenses per 1,000 of population.
Intramuros	9,434	42	4.45
Binondo	44,221	292	6.60
Tondo	38,828	318	8.19
Santa Cruz	33,896	177	5.22
Sampaloc	17,971	59	3.28
San Miguel	8,277	39	4.71
Quiapo	10,557	97	9.19
Ermita	11,089	27	2.43
Paco	6,393	73	11.43
Malate	8,525	6	0.70
Pandacan	2,983	21	7.04
Santa Ana	3,182	17	5.34
Total	195,351	1,168	5.98
Filipinos only	174,248	1,168	6.70

VEHICLE LICENSES.

The number of public vehicle licenses issued in the city of Manila during the period covered by this report was 2,389, including cart licenses, of which 1,232 were new licenses and 1,157 renewal licenses. There were 289 transfers, 300 duplicates issued, and 132 surrendered.

The total collected from this source was $8,711.50.

DOG LICENSES.

Dog licenses were issued as follows: 736 male, 245 female, 29 duplicate, and 30 surrendered. The fees collected amounted to $1,387.74.

BICYCLE LICENSES.

There were 691 new bicycle licenses issued, 7 renewals, and 8 duplicates and 3 surrendered. The fees collected aggregate $896.84.

During the period covered by this report there has been collected for license fees of all kinds $164,820.45, against $168,987.88 collected for the fiscal year 1902, showing a loss of $4,167.43.

LIVE STOCK REGISTRATION.

During the year there have been registered 4,750 animals, at a fee of 20 cents Mexican each, and 3,302 animals have been transferred at a fee of 10 cents Mexi-

can each, making a total collected from this source during the period covered by this report $506.71 United States currency, as against $629.70 for the fiscal year 1902.

This system of registration has proven of valuable assistance to the police and others in locating horses and other animals which have been stolen or strayed.

VEHICLE TAX.

Vehicle tax has been paid during the period covered by this report on 611 carriages, at $12 Mexican per year each; on 2,118 carromatas, at $6 Mexican per year each; on 946 caretelas, at $6 Mexican per year each; on 1,008 carretones, at $6 Mexican per year each, and on 673 other two-wheeled vehicles, such as calesas and quilez, at $9 Mexican per year each.

Tax has also been collected on 2,353 excess horses and 64 excess carabao.

This tax is collected on all vehicles except those in use for official purposes or owned by foreign consuls, whether the vehicle be for private or public use.

In assessing the tax on vehicles, the number of animals required to draw the vehicles are exempt from taxation, but all animals not necessary to draw the vehicles are considered excess and the owners are required to pay taxes on the same at the rate of $6 Mexican per year each. From this it will be seen that the tax is really assessed on the animals instead of the vehicles, the tax having been paid during the period on 8,383 animals, 7,312 of which are horses and 1,072 carabao. The collections from this source amount to $20,952.81 United States currency, as against $24,587.85½ for the fiscal year 1902, which, considering the depreciation of local currency, in which the tax is assessed and collected, shows a slight increase over last year.

On June 30, 1903, 839 persons were delinquent in the payment of this tax, the amount of delinquency being $1,939.14 United States currency.

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT.

Vehicle equipment consists of staff, disk, number plate, and driver's badge, which are furnished by this office under the provisions of section 7, ordinance No. 9, at a cost to the purchaser of 75 cents United States currency for each complete outfit. Duplicates are furnished upon application at cost price.

During the period of this report there have been furnished 1,232 complete sets, amounting to $393.20 United States currency, making a total of $1,317.20.

RENTS OF CITY PROPERTY.

During the period covered by this report rent has been collected from 85 persons and firms occupying city property, amounting to $4,509.18 United States currency, as against $2,903.13 for the same period last year.

Of this number 76 have no leases or contracts, and 9 have leases. Twenty are occupying apartments in the public tenement house, Calle Valdarama.

The monthly rental for the month of June, 1903, was $221.83 United States currency, and $1,093.11 Mexican currency.

MUNICIPAL COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES, SHERIFF'S FEES, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES; CITY ATTORNEY'S FEES, BOARD OF HEALTH FEES, POUND RECEIPTS, REGISTRATION OF COCHEROS, CITY ELECTRICIAN FEES.

These costs, fines, fees, and receipts are accepted and receipted for under the provisions of section 61 of the Manila charter.

The amounts received from the above-mentioned sources during the period covered by this report are as follows:

	United States currency.
Municipal court costs, fines, and fees	$62,691.87
Justice of peace court costs, fines, and fees	1,899.39
Sheriff's fees	3,566.89
City attorney's fees	109.54
City electrician's fees	1,673.81
Pound receipts	941.66
Registration of cochero fees	1,119.15
Board of health fees	4,065.33
Total	76,067.64

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

The following collections have been made under this head:

Date.	Item.	U. S. currency.
1902.		
July 2	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross receipts for quarter ending March 31, 1903; $763.20 Mexican, at $2.27 for $1	$336.21
2	Martin Fernando, for privilege of operating a line of small ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe:	
	For the month of June, 1902; $20 Mex., at $2.27 for $1	8.81
Aug. 2	For the month of July, 1902; $19 Mex., at $2.35 for $1	8.09
Sept. 2	For the month of August, 1902; $1 Mex., at $2.35 for $1	7.66
Oct. 1	For the month of September, 1902; $18 Mex., at $2.40 for $1	7.50
17	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross receipts for quarter ending June 30, 1902; $811.15 Mex., at $2.40 for $1	337.98
Nov. 3	Martin Fernando, for privilege of operating a line of small ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe, for month of—	
	October, 1902; $19 Mex., at $2.46 for $1	7.72
Dec. 1	November; $19 Mex., at $2.60 for $1	7.31
10	Genario Heredia, in payment of parcel of land extending 3 meters along Calle Soler; 115.55 meters along the unnamed street leading to Arranque Market, known as "Calle para el Mercado," which land was sold by resolution of the municipal board on Aug. 8, 1902; $526.97 Mex., at $2.60 for $1	202.68
1903.		
Jan. 3	Martin Fernando, for privilege of operating a line of small ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe for month of December, 1902; $30 Mex., at $2.60 for $1.	11.54
20	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross receipts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1902; $750.87 Mex., at $2.60 for $1	288.80
Feb. 2	Martin Fernando, for privilege of operating a small line of ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe for month of January, 1903; $22 Mex., at $2.66 for $1.	8.27
3	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross receipts for fourth quarter, calendar year 1902; $924.30 Mex., at $2.66 for $1	347.48
7	Sale of condemned office furniture; $18.30 Mex., at $2.66 for $1	5.00
12	José Manchucha, for piece of land situated on Calle Azcarraga between calles Antonio, Rivera, and Reyna Regente, immediately in front of a piece of land owned by José Manchucha; this land, containing 35.34 square meters, was sold by resolution of the municipal board on Feb. 12, 1903; U. S. Currency $255, plus $18.99 Mex., at $2.66, for $1	262.14
Mar. 2	Martin Fernando for privilege of operating a line of small ferryboats between Santa Ana and San Felipe, for the month of—	
	February, 1903; $23 Mex., at $2.66 for $1	8.65
Apr. 1	March, 1903; $25 Mex., at $2.60 for $1	9.61
May 2	April, 1903; $24 Mex., at $2.50 for $1	9.60
June 1	May, 1903; $30 Mex., at $2.45 for $1	12.24
26	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross receipts for first quarter of calendar year, 1903; $1,051.27 Mex., at $2.45 for $1	429.09
	Total	2,316.88

TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

The total collections for the period covered by this report amount to $1,383,407.11, U. S. currency, as against $1,094,654.01, U. S. currency, collected from the same sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

In order to make this comparison it was necessary to add to the amount collected by the city assessor and collector from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902, the collections for the month of July and six days in August, 1901, made by the collector of internal revenue of Manila, and the department of licenses and municipal revenue, which offices were combined August 7, 1901, to form the present department of assessments and collections.

The collections for this period fall short of the estimate made and submitted with the last annual report to the extent of $348,792.98, United States currency, which is accounted for by the fact that the collection of the first half of the real-estate taxes for the year 1903 has been postponed by Executive Order No. 19 on account of the assessment of the real estate of the city being revised by the board of tax revision, under the provisions of Act 581, U. S. Philippine Commission.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The expenses of the department during the fiscal year have been as follows:

	U. S. currency.
Salaries and wages, regular force	$59,610.20
Salaries and wages, emergency force, from July 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1903	11,660.28
Total salaries and wages	71,270.48
Regular supplies, such as stationery, office furniture, fixtures, books, registers, tax rolls, forms, instruments, tracing cloths, equipment for public vehicles, etc.	9,357.13
Incidental expenses, such as coolie hire, advertising taxes due and delinquent, repairs to office furniture and fixtures, typewriters, etc (Of the last amount, $210.60 were paid to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago for certificates of registration. The sum of $427.47 was expended for transportation used by the employees of this department on official business. The department is furnished only two carromatas by the insular purchasing agent, which is considered inadequate).	472.44
Tax refunds have been made as follows:	
8 refunds on account of the overpayment of real-estate taxes, amounting to	642.30
3 refunds on account of the overpayment of industrial taxes, amounting to	29.16
4 refunds on account of the overpayment of frontage tax, paid in 1901, amounting to	39.71
1 refund on account of money deposited by the pound keeper for one horse sold, which funds were not withheld by this office, as is provided for in ordinance 36, amounting to	5.80
Total amount of refunds	716.97

The total expenses for the period amount to $82,244.49, which represents about 5.9 per cent of the total collections.

PERSONNEL.

The authorized regular force on July 1, 1902, was 99 superintendents, clerks, inspectors, market collectors and laborers, consisting of 22 Americans and 77 natives, with monthly pay roll aggregating $6,162.19.

There was also authorized an emergency force of 9 Americans and 32 natives, with pay roll amounting to $2,194.17 monthly, making a total monthly pay roll of $8,356.36. However, the entire force authorized was not employed, the average monthly pay roll being $5,105.87.

The emergency force was abolished January 1, 1903, and the vacancies thus created filled in accordance with the civil service rules.

During the period covered by this report 26 employees of the civil service have resigned; 13 have been discharged; two died. Four leaves have been granted with permission to visit the United States, one for fifty-two days; one for sixty-six days; one for fifty-three days, and one for fifty-seven days. In addition 80 employees have been granted leaves aggregating five hundred and ninety-five days, with pay, and one employee a twenty-five days' leave without pay.

During the greater part of the six months that the present incumbent has occupied the responsible position of chief of the department he has been obliged to give a large share of his time to the work assigned to him by the honorable the civil governor upon the board of tax revision, and, as a consequence, has not been able to give the close attention to the details of the duties of the office that he otherwise could and would have done. However, the work has been efficiently carried on by his able deputies and the chiefs of the various divisions. The hearty cooperation accorded him at all times from these sources is worthy of remark and appreciated to the fullest measure.

The suggestions referred to in the beginning of this report to which I would ask your attention and favorable consideration are:

First. That the laws with reference to the collection of the industrial tax and the vehicle tax, now payable quarterly, be changed to semiannual payments, say on the 1st of January and July, attaching penalty to the delinquent payments after the 1st of March and September, respectively.

No inconsiderable expense would be saved by such modification of the laws, and would, it is believed, better satisfy the taxpayers, both large and small.

The law governing the collection of the cedula or registration tax should be uniform throughout, at least, the island of Luzon. Otherwise it is possible for a delinquent in one province to step over into the adjacent province and get his cedula without the penalty. This possibility would seem remote were it not for the fact that one day, late in June, application was made to this office for nearly 1,000

cedulas for persons living in an adjoining province in which the penalty had already attached, and there is little doubt that many pesos were received from, and cedulas issued to, persons representing themselves as residents of Manila, who lived and should have taken out their cedulas elsewhere.

It is further suggested that in the license department changes in existing laws and ordinances might be made that would inure to the benefit of both the contributors and the city.

However, the above are intended only as brief suggestions or recommendations for the purpose of getting your attention and possible favorable consideration.

No argument or detailed plan need be submitted at this time; but, should any of the foregoing suggestions sufficiently interest your honorable body to invite discussion, this office will cheerfully respond to the invitation.

Another suggestion, and one for which no apology is needed, is that better accommodations and facilities be given the department for waiting upon the public. It is oftentimes absolutely impossible to wait upon the public with anything like the dispatch that the taxpayer is entitled to expect. He comes with his money to pay his contribution, and of necessity, under present conditions, is obliged to wait and wait for his turn to be waited upon. This inconvenience and delay is in part, at least, due to the poor arrangement of the office.

Facilities should be such that the least possible inconvenience and delay need be imposed upon the taxpayers.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that this department is to a greater extent than that of any other (municipal or insular) a public office; that is to say, its whole business, exclusive of the assessment department, is that of serving the public. Nearly every employe is working under a strain incident to the demands of the many who are impatiently awaiting for their money to be taken and properly receipted for, or are sitting idle for days when little or no business is done or to be done.

There is very little work that can accumulate in any, except the assessment division, to keep the employees occupied when not in demand by the tax contributors. In this respect it is unlike any other department.

The rushes are periodical, according to the approach of the penalty attaching period. The fact is that the department has too limited a force during the busy seasons and too large a number during the less busy periods.

This is the direct result of being confined to the estimate given and appropriations made for a given six months for a fixed personnel.

The old system of allowing "emergency men" as necessity required, was well adapted for this department and should be restored to it. Money would be saved thereby and the public much better accommodated.

With a few substantial changes in the arrangement of the interior of the building occupied by this department, together with a more elastic provision for the personnel of the office, as to number, you would hear less complaint from the taxpayers, better work would be done, and expenses saved.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. HASTINGS,
City Assessor and Collector.

EXHIBIT C.—*Office of the city assessor and collector, Manila, P. I., annual statement of receipts and disbursements.*

[Showing collections in local currency reduced to U. S. currency, at rate at which collected, and consolidated with collections in U. S. currency.]

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.							
	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Land tax	$43,257.20	$259,053.58	$16,044.07	$318,354.85	$31,522.77	$64,732.74	$139,945.22	$236,200.73
Industrial tax	47,089.05	3,786.22	1,194.54	52,069.81	47,601.31	2,689.58	2,465.53	52,756.42
Stamp sales	5,565.11	5,085.59	5,692.93	16,293.63	5,817.83	5,020.94	5,330.58	16,169.35
Certificates of registration	3,632.88	3,408.92	849.10	7,890.90	1,335.12	940.89	784.62	3,060.63
Matadero tax	5,520.07	5,227.15	6,015.92	16,763.14	6,274.35	5,591.57	6,076.60	17,942.52
Market tax	7,558.80	8,295.48	9,371.95	25,226.23	9,271.38	8,623.23	9,910.03	27,804.64
Licenses	16,491.74	7,514.76	12,377.20	36,383.70	11,096.66	7,889.28	28,413.34	47,399.28
Live-stock registration	38.65	28.85	34.68	102.18	59.28	44.70	32.73	136.71
Vehicle tax	4,431.31	315.75	449.11	5,196.17	4,088.27	438.57	357.88	4,834.72
Vehicle equipment	106.15	85.21	60.88	252.24	120.55	104.65	72.59	297.79
Municipal court fees and fines	3,741.01	2,880.98	3,529.23	10,151.22	3,282.91	7,029.77	4,969.80	15,282.48
Justice of peace court fees and fines	113.63	128.05	185.11	376.79	126.77	141.29	140.50	408.56
Sheriff's fees	222.18	217.97	251.45	691.55	237.95	292.43	317.77	848.15
City attorney's fees	6.38	.....	73.28	79.66	1.50	.....	7.31	8.81
Rents	342.67	295.23	189.69	827.59	406.03	314.34	504.88	1,225.25
Miscellaneous	345.02	8.09	7.66	360.77	345.48	7.72	209.99	563.19
Certificates of installation	186.50	132.00	135.48	453.98	130.26	.....	161.07	291.33
Pound receipts	54.88	65.29	10.00	130.12	48.29	31.97	79.67	159.93
Registration of cocheros	6.50	.....	77.50	84.00	.....	95.77	37.75	133.52
Total	138,709.63	296,479.07	56,499.83	491,688.53	121,716.71	103,989.44	199,817.86	425,574.01

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.								Total.		Estimated collections, fiscal year 1904.
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.				Fiscal year 1903.	Fiscal year 1902.[a]	
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.			
Land tax	$11,313.36	$11,204.43	$1,592.35	$24,110.14	$520.80	$728.87	$4,236.08	$5,480.70	$584,146.42	$305,831.26	$1,100,000.00
Industrial tax	47,393.58	7,160.52	15,450.26	70,004.31	44,881.40	7,311.27	3,805.81	55,998.48	230,829.02	199,524.33½	240,000.00
Stamp sales	5,688.75	4,335.05	6,980.74	17,004.54	4,734.70	5,922.60	6,457.57	17,114.87	66,582.39	68,510.03½	70,000.00
Certificates of registration	712.52	336.09	1,347.48	2,396.09	8,582.02	10,477.93	19,681.22	38,741.17	52,068.79	51,000.34	45,000.00
Matadero tax	5,883.71	5,124.64	5,978.24	16,986.59	5,666.11	5,967.92	6,919.36	18,553.39	70,245.64	57,078.35½	75,000.00
Market tax	8,960.45	8,289.16	9,764.35	27,013.96	8,804.60	9,173.49	11,001.55	28,979.64	109,024.47	102,107.79	120,000.00
Licenses	14,864.72	8,272.75	14,350.02	37,487.49	13,952.75	5,891.09	23,706.14	43,549.98	164,820.45	153,204.53½	170,000.00
Live-stock registration	46.98	43.12	47.21	137.31	57.67	40.64	32.20	130.51	506.71	525.15	600.00
Vehicle tax	4,031.51	796.99	730.82	5,559.32	3,997.83	747.02	617.75	5,362.60	20,952.81	18,591.48½	25,000.00
Vehicle equipment	123.12	139.23	130.00	392.35	143.51	109.13	122.18	374.82	1,317.20	1,434.08	1,250.00
Municipal court fees and fines	5,872.15	5,386.26	7,452.06	18,160.47	6,440.48	6,144.14	6,513.08	19,097.70	62,691.87	78,222.07	60,000.00
Justice of peace court fees and fines	292.98	137.11	168.03	598.12	.....	329.05	186.87	515.92	1,899.89	1,666.94½	2,200.00
Sheriff's fees	439.65	317.31	296.45	1,053.41	338.25	313.38	322.15	973.78	3,566.89	2,215.64	4,500.00
City attorney's fees	12.65	8.42	.....	21.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.54	24.33	150.00
Rents	380.43	310.26	359.08	1,049.77	415.43	428.62	562.52	1,406.57	4,509.18	2,656.21	5,000.00
Miscellaneous	300.33	622.89	8.65	931.87	9.62	9.60	441.34	460.56	2,316.39	4,338.81½	2,000.00
Certificates of installation	205.00	.....	334.75	539.75	111.25	140.00	137.50	388.75	1,678.81	961.50	1,500.00
Pound receipts	154.69	138.37	95.34	388.40	143.64	.....	119.57	263.21	941.66	170.90	1,000.00
Registration of cocheros	15.75	299.75	325.25	640.75	89.71	.....	171.17	260.88	1,119.15	.....	750.00
Frontage tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,592.36½	.....
Azcarraga impost fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489.95	.....
Public-health fees	.....	1,602.08	652.04	2,254.12	495.66	707.04	608.51	1,811.21	4,065.33	.....	8,000.00
Total	106,192.23	54,474.43	66,063.17	226,729.83	99,885.43	54,436.79	85,642.52	239,464.74	1,383,407.11	1,070,636.59	1,931,950.00

[a] Including from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

EXHIBIT C.—*Office of the city assessor and collector, Manila, P. I., annual statement of receipts and disbursements*—Continued.

[See statement of deposits as made in United States and local currency.]

Deposited with treasurer.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.							
	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
EXPENSE.								
Regular supplies, insular purchasing agent Public printer	$1,116.53	$1,017.81	$147.82	$2,282.16	$962.94	$451.01	$490.56	$1,904.51
Incidental expenses	30.46	40.21	8.12	78.79	.....	89.99	11.60	101.59
Transportation	84.29	27.50	37.37	99.16	.....	80.10	83.99	114.09
Salary and wages, regular	3,880.73	4,228.73	4,331.62	12,441.08	4,613.18	4,275.01	4,792.93	13,681.12
Salary and wages, emergency	2,164.82	1,962.56	1,895.82	6,023.20	1,769.99	2,085.00	1,832.09	5,687.08
Tax refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.94	.....	289.94
Total	7,226.83	7,276.81	6,420.75	20,924.39	7,346.11	7,171.05	7,211.17	21,728.33

Deposited with treasurer.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.								Total.		Estimated expenses, fiscal year 1904.
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.				Fiscal year 1903.	Fiscal year 1902.	
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.			
EXPENSE.											
Regular supplies, insular purchasing agent Public printer	$816.06	$652.43	$1,376.61	$2,845.10	$1,029.63	$352.64	$1,443.09	$2,825.36	$9,357.13	$10,670.50½	$10,500.00
Incidental expenses	10.38	153.80	8.16	172.34	11.64	2.00	106.08	119.72	472.44	382.89	376.00
Transportation	32.36	31.18	28.88	92.42	40.47	31.06	50.27	121.80	427.47	487.22	720.00
Salary and wages, regular	5,407.84	5,405.54	5,726.85	16,540.23	5,425.24	5,631.92	5,890.61	16,947.77	59,610.20	50,826.55	77,760.00
Salary and wages, emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,660.28	33,309.90	.....
Tax refunds	427.03	.....	.....	427.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	716.97	16.00 8.00	2,000.00
Total	6,193.67	6,242.95	7,140.50	16,577.12	6,506.98	6,017.62	7,490.05	20,014.15	82,244.49	95,701.06½	91,356.00

EXHIBIT C 2.—*Office of the city assessor and collector, Manila, P. I.—Annual statement of receipts and disbursements.*

[United States currency.]

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.							
	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Land tax	$43,257.20	$185,249.84	$4,895.28	$233,402.32	$9,581.82	$6,907.75	$96,183.29	$112,622.86
Industrial tax	47,089.05	3,118.40	179.54	50,386.99	5,690.11	208.40	153.28	6,051.79
Stamp sales	5,565.11	3,271.13	108.32	8,944.56	127.83	126.36	908.59	1,162.78
Certificates of registration	3,632.88	2,917.01	.....	6,549.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matadero tax	5,520.07	3,118.13	.....	8,638.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market tax	7,558.80	5,326.34	.....	12,885.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licenses	16,491.74	6,237.28	2,950.74	25,679.76	3,433.88	2,555.90	9,926.13	15,915.91
Live stock registration	38.65	18.34	.....	56.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vehicle tax	4,431.31	240.75	5.00	4,677.06	.....	10.00	.....	10.00
Vehicle equipment	106.15	63.45	6.55	176.15	2.50	.15	10.10	13.75
Municipal city fees and fines	3,741.01	2,661.45	1,332.59	7,735.05	370.89	751.86	1,434.77	2,557.52
Justice of peace, city	113.63	128.05	.....	241.68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheriff's fees	222.13	217.97	.....	440.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
City attorney's fees	6.38	.....	.....	6.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rents	342.67	208.67	.....	551.34	.....	7.50	215.60	223.10
Miscellaneous	345.02	8.09	.....	353.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Certificates of installation	186.50	121.00	69.50	377.00	117.60	.....	104.50	222.10
Found receipts	54.83	65.29	.....	120.12	14.50	7.50	.....	22.00
Registration of cocheros	6.50	.....	47.00	53.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	188,709.63	212,971.19	9,594.52	361,275.34	19,288.63	10,575.42	108,987.26	138,801.31

EXHIBIT C 2.—*Office of the city assessor and collector, Manila, P. I.—Annual statement of receipts and disbursements*—Continued.

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.								Total, fiscal year 1903.	Total, fiscal year 1902.
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.					
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.		
Land tax	$10,411.57	$10,172.41	$1,539.01	$22,122.99	$504.46	$567.14	$4,233.05	$5,304.65	$373,452.32	a$305,831.26
Industrial tax	12,800.85	1,528.69	7,398.27	21,727.81	25,035.17	5,057.56	1,571.34	31,664.07	109,830.66	199,524.33½
Stamp sales	1,580.13	1,501.35	3,791.71	6,873.19	2,551.56	3,460.56	3,570.69	9,582.81	26,563.34	68,510.08½
Certificates of registration					211.13	1,186.96	1,128.55	2,526.64	9,076.53	51,000.34
Matadero tax						209.00	27.00	236.00	8,874.20	57,078.35½
Market tax					50.00	88.00	320.25	458.25	13,343.39	102,107.79
Licenses	9,314.20	5,587.68	10,420.75	25,322.63	11,101.70	5,063.90	19,207.98	35,373.58	102,291.88	153,204.53½
Live stock registration					1.00			1.00	57.99	525.15
Vehicle tax			98.46	98.46	472.27	76.29	12.56	561.11	5,346.63	18,591.48½
Vehicle equipment	50.05	86.80	82.76	219.61	58.80	81.40	99.30	239.50	649.01	1,434.08
Municipal city fees and fines	1,737.61	1,127.40	2,304.45	5,169.46	2,580.50	2,667.00	1,815.00	7,062.50	22,524.53	78,222.07
Justice of peace, city									241.68	1,666.94½
Sheriff's fees		34.45	11.22	45.67	33.95	46.62	35.30	115.87	601.64	2,215.64
City attorney's fees									6.38	24.83
Rents		32.65	108.03	140.68	87.14	53.70	287.95	428.79	1,343.91	2,656.21
Miscellaneous		255.00		255.00					608.11	4,838.81½
Certificates of installation	205.00		334.75	539.75	111.25	140.00	137.50	388.75	1,527.60	951.50
Pound receipts	9.75	40.00	17.50	67.25	22.50		52.00	74.50	288.87	170.90
Registration of cocheros			78.00	78.00	7.00		21.50	28.50	160.00	
Frontage tax										21,592.36½
Azcárraga impost fund										489.95
Public health fees		154.80	197.75	352.55	92.50	156.00	106.00	354.50	707.05	
Total	36,109.16	20,521.28	26,382.66	83,013.05	42,920.98	18,854.13	32,625.96	94,401.02	677,490.72	1,070,636.59

a Including from August 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.

For estimated collections, fiscal year 1904, see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.

Disposition of funds received.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.							
	First quarter.				Second quarter.			
	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Deposited with Treasurer	a$175,556.74	$189,632.70	$41,747.00	$406,936.44	$19,287.71	$11,263.57	$65,872.18	$96,423.46
EXPENSE.								
Regular supplies:								
Insular purchasing agency Public Printer	1,116.53	1,017.81	147.82	2,282.16	962.94	541.01	490.56	1,904.51
Incidental expenses	30.46	40.21	8.12	78.79	.....	89.99	11.60	101.59
Transportation	34.29	27.50	37.37	99.16	.....	30.10	83.99	114.09
Salary and wages:								
Regular	3,880.73	4,228.73	4,331.62	12,441.08	4,613.18	4,275.01	4,792.93	13,681.12
Emergency	2,164.82	1,962.56	1,895.82	6,023.20	1,769.99	2,085.00	1,832.09	5,687.08
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tax refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.94	.....	289.94
Total	7,226.83	7,276.81	6,420.75	20,924.39	7,346.11	7,171.05	7,211.17	21,728.33

Disposition of funds received.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.								Total, fiscal year 1903.	Total, fiscal year. 1902.
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.					
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.		
Deposited with treasurer	$77,593.03	$21,810.31	$25,696.23	$125,099.57	$38,811.78	$23,007.83	$30,586.95	$92,406.56	$720,866.03	.....
EXPENSE.										
Regular supplies:										
Insular purchasing agency Public Printer	316.06	652.43	1,376.61	2,345.10	1,029.63	352.64	1,443.09	2,825.36	9,357.13	10,670.50½
Incidental expenses	10.38	153.80	8.16	172.34	11.64	2.00	106.08	119.72	472.44	382.89
Transportation	32.36	31.18	28.88	92.42	40.47	31.06	50.27	121.80	427.47	487.22
Salary and wages:										
Regular	5,407.84	5,405.54	5,726.85	16,540.23	5,425.24	5,631.92	5,890.61	16,947.77	59,610.20	50,826.55
Emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,660.28	33,309.90
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
Tax refunds	427.03	.....	.....	427.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	716.97	8.00
Total	6,193.67	6,242.95	7,140.50	19,577.12	6,506.98	6,017.62	7,490.05	20,014.15	82,244.49	95,701.06½

a July 7 lost exchange (Mexican rate of $2.27 for $1 United States currency changed to $2.35) equal $8.15. Balance from June 30, $46,380.05.

For estimated expenses, fiscal year 1904, see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.

EXHIBIT C 3.—*Office of the city assessor and collector, Manila, P. I. Annual statement of receipts and disbursements.*

[Local currency.]

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.						
	First quarter.			Second quarter.			
	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Land tax	$173,438.80	$26,287.27	$199,726.07	$58,164.94	$146,611.20	$113,781.01	$318,557.15
Industrial tax	1,569.37	2,398.34	3,967.71	101,602.48	6,204.74	6,011.84	113,819.06
Stamp sales	4,146.49	13,196.02	17,342.51	13,779.57	12,258.43	11,497.18	37,530.18
Certificates of registration	1,156.00	2,004.00	3,160.00	3,244.00	2,348.00	2,040.00	7,632.00
Matadero tax	4,956.20	14,233.66	19,189.86	15,172.24	14,003.24	15,799.22	44,974.70
Market tax	6,977.48	22,182.11	29,159.59	22,411.98	21,617.37	25,766.08	69,795.43
Licenses	3,002.08	22,222.47	25,224.55	18,511.67	13,385.49	48,066.74	79,963.90
Live-stock registration	24.70	82.20	106.90	143.70	111.60	85.10	340.40
Vehicle tax	176.25	1,051.50	1,227.75	9,808.00	1,066.75	930.50	11,805.25
Vehicle equipment	51.13	128.41	179.54	287.19	261.42	159.87	708.48
Municipal city fees and fines	515.77	5,191.97	5,707.74	7,059.08	15,581.44	9,191.07	31,831.59
Justice of peace, city	.....	317.50	317.50	304.25	347.57	365.31	1,017.13
Sheriff's fees	.....	590.91	590.91	571.10	719.38	826.19	2,116.67
City attorney's fees	.....	172.20	172.20	3.60	.....	19.00	22.60
Rents	208.42	446.88	650.30	982.53	760.60	752.13	2,495.26
Miscellaneous	.....	18.00	18.00	829.15	19.00	545.97	1,394.12
Certificates of installation	25.85	155.18	181.03	30.70	.....	147.08	177.78
Pound receipts	.....	23.50	23.50	81.09	60.20	207.13	348.42
Registration of cocheros	.....	71.68	71.68	.....	235.60	98.15	333.75
Frontage tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azcárraga impost fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public health fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	196,243.54	110,773.80	307,017.34	247,967.27	235,587.03	236,289.57	719,863.87

Source of revenue.	Collections, fiscal year 1903.								Total, fiscal year 1903.
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.				
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	
Land tax	$2,356.69	$2,745.17	$140.04	$5 241.90	$41.66	$391.55	$7.30	$440.51	$518,965.63
Industrial tax	90,717.13	14,980.66	20,979.80	126,677.59	50,631.66	5,600.42	5,474.46	61,706.54	306,170.90
Stamp sales	10,746.95	7,587.64	8,373.22	26,657.81	5,581.46	6,089.72	7,072.86	18,744.04	100,274.54
Certificates of registration	1,857.00	894.00	3,533.00	6,284.00	21,366.62	22,974.22	45,454.03	89,794.87	106,870.87
Matadero tax	15,382.16	13,631.53	15,654.41	44,668.10	14,467.90	14,237.11	16,886.27	45,591.28	154,423.94
Market tax	23,422.66	22,049.16	25,591.41	71,063.23	22,344.90	22,466.58	26,169.19	70,980.62	240,998.87

Licenses	14,495.64	7,142.28	10,266.75	31,904.67	7,296.95	2,042.34	11,020.48	20,359.77	157,452.89
Live-stock registration	122.70	114.70	123.70	361.10	144.85	100.50	78.90	324.25	1,132.65
Vehicle tax	10,569.25	2,120.00	1,658.97	14,348.22	8,998.71	1,656.68	1,482.75	12,138.14	39,519.36
Vehicle equipment	191.12	139.47	123.80	454.39	216.87	68.72	56.06	341.65	1,684.06
Municipal city fees and fines	9,570.81	11,195.56	13,484.53	34,250.90	9,842.94	8,599.34	11,510.29	29,952.57	101,742.80
Justice of peace, city	770.58	364.70	437.02	1,572.30	.....	814.84	457.83	1,272.67	4,179.60
Sheriff's fees	1,143.09	752.41	758.70	2,654.20	791.18	666.91	702.78	2,160.87	7,522.65
City attorney's fees	33.50	22.40	.....	55.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.70
Rents	992.55	738.45	664.02	2,395.02	837.13	984.16	672.70	2,443.99	7,984.57
Miscellaneous	780.87	978.59	28.00	1,782.46	25.00	24.00	1,081.27	1,130.27	4,324.85
Certificates of installation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358.81
Pound receipts	376.85	261.67	202.38	840.90	808.91	.....	165.55	474.46	1,687.28
Registration of cocheros	40.95	797.34	642.85	1,481.14	210.91	.....	366.69	577.60	2,464.17
Frontage tax	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Azcárraga impost fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public health fees	.....	3,849.77	1,187.98	5,037.70	1,028.06	1,366.31	1,231.16	3,625.53	8,663.23
Total	183,570.50	90,315.50	108,845.59	377,731.53	144,135.71	88,093.95	129,890.57	362,059.63	1,766,672.87

For total fiscal year 1902, see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.
For estimated collections, fiscal year 1904, see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.

Disposition of funds received.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.						
	First quarter.			Second quarter.			
	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Deposited with treasurer	$112,985.46	$190,555.68	$303,491.14	$242,296.31	$219,257.50	$233,178.96	$694,732.77

Disposition of funds received.	Disbursements, fiscal year 1903.								
	Third quarter.				Fourth quarter.				Total, fiscal year 1903.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	
Deposited with treasurer	$208,491.38	$98,818.30	$96,215.06	$393,524.74	$143,655.32	$96,395.67	$119,329.99	$359,380.98	$1,751,129.63

For total fiscal year 1902 see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.
For estimated expenses, fiscal year, 1904 see consolidated statement, Exhibit C.

Liquor licenses in effect June 30, 1903.

Class of license.	Business districts.			Mixed districts.				Residence districts.					Total.
	Binondo.	Quiapo.	Santa Cruz.	San Miguel.	Intramuros.	Sampaloc.	Tondo.	Ermita.	Malate.	Paco.	Pandacan.	Santa Ana.	
First-class bar	17	13	7	1	11	5	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	61
Second-class bar	6	2	1	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
First-class restaurant	14	6	2	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Second-class restaurant	8	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	17
First-class hotel	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Second-class hotel	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
First-class wholesale	45	7	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
Second-class wholesale	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Third-class wholesale	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Distillers	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Theaters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Druggist	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grocery	66	10	1	.....	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Native wine	292	97	177	39	42	59	318	27	6	73	21	17	1,168
Total	459	140.	194	44	73	120	327	31	9	76	21	17	1,511

Liquor licenses prohibited in parts of these districts by Act No. 709 Philippine Commission.
First and second-class bar licenses prohibited by resolution of municipal board.
Bar license prohibited in parts of districts by authority of Manila liquor license act.

EXHIBIT I.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Manila, P. I., September 1, 1903.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila, P. I.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the public schools of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for the months of July and August, fiscal year 1904.

That portion of the report included between dates July 1, 1902, and June 30, 1903, is based upon information contained in reports submitted by former city superintendents. The balance is based on personal observation and experience.

The attendance in both day and night schools during the past year has not been satisfactory. It began in July, 1902, with an enrollment of 2,974 and an attendance of 2,175 in the day schools, and an enrollment of 1,886 and an attendance of 1,432 in the night schools. At the close of the school year, March 20, 1903, the enrollment in the day schools was 3,458, with an attendance of 3,093, and an enrollment of 1,933 and attendance of 1,508 in the night schools.

The following tables will indicate the actual condition:

DAY SCHOOLS.

	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Attendance.
1902.			*Per cent.*
July	2,974	2,175	88
August	3,080	2,196	80
September	2,979	2,358	84
October	3,116	2,614	87
November	3,212	2,655	89
December	3,158	2,522	85
1893			
January	3,332	2,566	87
February	3,505	2,984	91
March	3,458	3,098	92
June	3,046	2,341	92
July	3,574	3,276	90
August	4,273	3,950	92

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

1902			
July	1,886	1,482	82
August	1,855	1,451	82
September	1,928	1,613	76
October	2,021	1,595	77
November	1,886	1,591	88
December	1,943	1,369	79
1903			
January	2,104	1,489	82
February	2,044	1,742	75
March	1,933	1,508	82
June	2,626	1,907	88
July	2,574	2,019	80
August	3,314	2,677	82

A number of causes are indicated in reports of former city superintendents as having been responsible for this condition. My term of service, beginning June 6, 1903, has not been sufficiently extensive to justify the expression of an opinion as to the facts of the case. During the past two months the attendance has been materially increased and is still increasing. The work began on July 15, after the long vacation, with an enrollment of 3,046 and an attendance of 2,341 in the day schools, and an enrollment of 2,626 and an attendance of 1,907 in the night schools. Present enrollment is: Day schools, 4,273; night schools, 3,314. Attendance is: Day schools, 2,950; night schools, 2,677. Notwithstanding this fact, the attendance is small in proportion to the population. This condition will exist until radical improvements in the condition of school buildings have been made. The Filipino in his present condition is not easily impressed with the merits of an educational institution conducted in an ordinary cheap dwelling house, as is the case with many of our schools.

New, modern, commodious school buildings are necessary in all parts of the city. In some parts they are indispensable. In that portion of Trozo lying beyond Azcárraga is a population of perhaps 50,000 without a school of any kind. The houses in this district are built of nipa and are not available for school purposes. Nearly every school building in the city is overcrowded. In some cases it has been found necessary to use rooms which are entirely unfit for occupation. Numerous exercises for pupils are rendered impossible by this lack of accommodations. In several cases school buildings are unsanitary in the extreme.

Changes in buildings.

Discontinued	6
Secured	5

SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Manila are divided into five classes: Kindergartens, elementary schools, secondary schools, night schools, and teachers' normal, in the following proportion:

Kindergartens	4
Elementary schools	34
Secondary schools	2
Teacher's normal	2
Night schools	23

KINDERGARTENS.

This work is under the direction of Miss Kate L. Bassett, has been established upon a substantial basis, and has proven satisfactory. Each kindergarten is in charge of an American subdirector who is a trained kindergartner. In the American kindergarten the assistants are American. In the Filipino kindergartens they are natives. Equipment and plans are modern. The Filipino children take an active interest in the work and develop rapidly. I believe that the experiment will be entirely successful.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Elementary schools are in operation in Tondo, Binondo, Trozo, Gagalangin, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, Santa Mesa, San Miguel, Concepción, Intramuros, Ermita, Malate, Singalon, Paco, Pandacan, Beata, and Santa Ana.

The work in these schools is in a decidedly healthy condition. Interest of pupils and teachers is active and increasing. Developments of pupils along the lines of study is rapid and reasonably symmetrical. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Filipino possesses both disposition and ability to learn English. Certain undesirable conditions still exist in these schools. I know of none, however, which can not be improved within a reasonable time. The most serious—defective buildings—has already been noted. Other objectionable features are that the schools are not properly or uniformly graded. No definite course of study exists. The entire system is without correlation. No plan exists whereby students may be transferred from one school to another. Pupils do not seem to recognize obligation to attend any particular school, but move from district to district as the whim may direct. Months will be required before these differences can be obviated.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Secondary schools have been established in Sampaloc and Tondo. The Sampaloc school opened August 11 and at present has an enrollment of 193. The Tondo school was opened August 20 and at present has an enrollment of 101. The work in both of these schools has been successful, that in Sampaloc particularly so. The present teaching force of this school consists of 6 American and 2 native teachers and the principal, Mr. F. R. Lutz. The teaching force in the Tondo school consists of 4 Americans and the principal, Mr. Clinton. The course of instruction covers six years, two years for preparatory and four years for regular secondary work.

The following course of study has been decided upon for the regular course:

First preparatory.

1. English. Until able to write a letter reasonably correct.
2. Reading. Arnold's Third.
3. Arithmetic. As far as division of fractions.
4. Geography. One-half year oral, then Frye's Geography.
5. Music and drawing.

Second preparatory.

1. English. Complete Mother Tongue, Book II.
2. Geography. An advanced political, completed.
3. Reading. Friends and helpers.
4. Arithmetic. Fractions and percentage and their applications.
5. Spelling.
6. Drawing and music.

High school course.

1. Arithmetic, completed.
2. Advanced grammar and composition.
3. United States and Philippine history.
4. Physical geography. } Elective—Spanish.
5. Physiology. }

Second year.

1. Algebra, as far as quadration.
2. Rhetoric and composition.
3. Universal history.
4. Botany. } Electives: Zoology and Spanish.
5. Latin. }
6. Music and drawing.

Third year.

1. Algebra. Quadratics, radicals, and geometry.
2. American literature.
3. Universal history.
4. Physics. } Electives: French and German.
5. Latin. }
6. Music and drawing.

Fourth year.

1. Geometry.
2. English literature.
3. Civics.
4. Chemistry. } Electives: French, German, trigonometry.
5. Latin.
6. Drawing and music.

In addition to this regular course special instruction is offered along business and commercial lines. These schools reach a class of students formerly not administered to by the public schools of the city. Grammar schools as formerly existing were not entirely satisfactory, because conducted as advanced features in elementary schools.

The secondary school conducted as a separate and complete institution reaches a class not otherwise available. At least one more secondary school is a present necessity. The lack of American teachers makes its immediate establishment impossible.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The condition of night schools is most gratifying. The interest of adult natives in the work offered is all that can be desired. These schools, 23 in number, are filled to their utmost capacity. New classes are being opened almost weekly. Present accommodations are far from adequate, and hundreds of students have been turned away because of this fact. This condition is being rapidly overcome, and we shall soon be able to accommodate all available candidates. The students in these schools range from 14 years of age upward. Almost every profession, trade, line of business, and condition of life is represented. The standards of these schools are being raised

and many teachers have been discontinued because of inadaptability. Many of the night-school teachers are employees in various bureaus of the Government and have had no normal training or experience. Only the best are retained.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

These schools, two in number, located in Paco and Sampaloc, are established for the purpose of furnishing regular normal training to native teachers employed in the city schools. The course of study covers a period of three years and includes branches taught in regular normals. In order to make this course a possibility it has been found necessary to confine the instruction of pupils to a long session in the morning and to devote the afternoon to instruction for teachers. A definite course of study has been prepared and will be closely followed. Each normal is in charge of a principal, who directs the work. The work of instruction in these normals is performed by the regular American teachers, each teaching for a period of two months.

TEACHERS.

The work of American teachers is, in general, very satisfactory. That of many of them is extremely so. Defects existing in the city schools are almost entirely due to conditions over which the teacher has no proper control. The conditions in a very few schools would indicate that the teachers have not done all that might be reasonably expected. I am not at all certain, however, that even in the few cases included the teacher is to blame. So arduous have been my office duties that I have not been able to give nearly proper time and attention to the work of inspection. As a result I am at present unable to severely criticize the work of any teacher. It is my impression that a great many of the city teachers are overworked. Forced by circumstances to live in districts far distant from their schools and to work in buildings the sanitary condition of which is bad, the health of these teachers is subjected to a severe test. The salaries of these teachers are, with a few exceptions, too low. The general average, directors and secondary principals excluded, is $90. So great is the expense of house rent, subsistence, and transportation to schools that simple necessity forces many to teach in night schools at a sacrifice of health and effort in the regular day schools.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

The native teachers of Manila may be divided upon a basis of ability into seven classes. The work of the lowest class is only fair, due in some cases to an imperfect knowledge of English, in others to a lack of training, and in others to defects inherent in the individual. The work of the highest class is splendid. This class includes about 20 teachers. I see no reason why, with proper training, these teachers may not be brought to a reasonably high standard of proficiency. They work faithfully. Their efforts are well directed and productive of proper results. Their interest in the work is all that could be wished. They are tactful and agreeable. Their desire to advance is strong. The slightest suggestion offered by the American teacher is carried to its limit. In general, the efforts of these teachers as far as they presume to go place them in a fairly high class. Several of these teachers have been promoted to positions ordinarily supposed to require qualities confined to American teachers. In this experiment we are meeting with success. Guillermo Santos has been placed in full charge of the Calle Lemery school containing more than 500 pupils and 19 teachers. Ramon Ochoa and Andrea Vitan have been placed in charge of classes in the Sampaloc secondary school. Other teachers will be promoted as rapidly as conditions will permit. The salaries of native teachers average $35, gold. As at present constituted the native teaching force of the city is divided into fourteen classes, represented by as many different grades of salaries. It is my intention to reduce this number to seven. With the increases which accompany the change in classification indicated a satisfactory basis will have been established. The salary schedule under proposed classification is as follows: Six teachers, at $60; 6 teachers, at $55; 6 teachers, at $50; 8 teachers, at $45; 29 teachers, at $40; 63 teachers, at $35; 30 teachers, at $30; average salary, $37, United States currency.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED DURING PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR.

Secondary schools: Secondary schools established in Sampaloc and Tondo.

Kindergartens: Kindergartens established in San Nicolas, Sampaloc, and Intramuros for Filipino children, and in Ermita for American children.

Drawing: A full course in drawing, compulsory in all grades, with an American director and 6 native assistants.

Music: A course in vocal music, compulsory in all grades, with an American director and 2 assistants.

Teachers: An appropriation for 50 additional day-school teachers and 35 additional night-school teachers.

Principals: An appropriation for 6 additional night-school principals.

Night schools: New night schools opened in Tondo, Trozo, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Sampaloc, Concepción, Malate, and Santa Ana.

In progress.—School buildings: Modern school buildings in Tondo, Trozo, and Malate.

Drill: Introduction of military drill (foot movements and setting-up exercise) into all schools.

Normal course: A full course of normal instruction for native teachers. (This course will lead up to a form of certification similar to that of a regular normal school.)

Course of study: A complete course of study and a thorough grading of schools.

School districts: Definite establishment of district boundaries and a system of transfer whereby pupils may be transferred from one district to another.

Classification of native teachers: A proper classification of native teachers, whereby the fourteen classes now represented by as many different salaries may be reduced to seven.

Kindergartens: Establishment of 4 additional kindergartens.

Chinese school: Establishment of second Chinese school.

Proposed buildings: New school buildings to be erected in the following districts: San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, Santa Mesa, San Miguel, Concepción, Ermita, Malate, Paco, and Sampaloc.

Transportation: City transportation for directors of special subjects.

Office quarters: Proper office quarters for city superintendent. This includes accommodations for directors of music, drawing, and kindergarten.

Office force: The services of a stenographer are absolutely indispensable.

Statement of expenses, fiscal year 1903.

Salaries:	
Office force	$8,760.00
Native teachers	132,302.53
Night school teachers	56,542.94
American teachers	[a] 75,000.00
Contingent expenses:	
Salaries of janitors	[b] 4,800.00
Books and supplies	[a] 15,000.00
Office supplies and labor	2,964.96
Total	295,370.43

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. O'Reilly,
Superintendent of Schools, Manila.

Exhibit J.

AMENDED REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD

City of Manila, Municipal Board,
Secretary's Office, October 14, 1903.

The Executive Secretary, *Manila, P. I.*

Sir: The municipal board desires to amend its report on the proposed continuation of the present tax rate of 1½ per cent for 1904, by increasing the estimated public improvements, January 1 to June 30, 1904. The amount submitted by the board was $200,000, but after a careful consideration of the needed improvements in detail, and after consultation with the new city engineer, Major Case, it is found that

[a] Estimated; paid from insular revenue.
[b] Paid by engineer department.

$118,000 additional will be needed for such improvements. This money is proposed to be expended in the following manner:

New bridge to replace present Ayala Bridge	$60,000
Extension of the street system, Ermita and Malate, including curbing streets	25,000
Extension of Calle Concepción over the moats and through the walls to Victoria	10,000
Foundations and placing of 600,000 paving blocks on the Escolta and vicinity, including curbing	23,000
Total	118,000

In addition to these much-needed improvements, heads of departments have presented a deficiency estimate, which is now in the hands of the board, amounting to $108,330, making a total sum to be expended between the present date and June 30, 1904, of $226,330, which should be added to the $200,000 estimated public improvements in the above-cited opinion of the board concerning the reduction in taxation, which would reduce the estimated balance to the credit of the city at the end of the fiscal year, without any reductions for a change of the revenue laws or a decrease in the revenues, to $307,406, and with the reduction proposed, to 1½ per cent, would probably leave the city with a debit balance at the close of the year.

In estimating for these increased sums, the city has carefully kept within the bounds of necessary work, and work which it is believed can be accomplished within the period for which the money is desired. Attention is invited to the report of the engineer on the dangerous condition of the Ayala Bridge, which makes the need of a new bridge very evident.

The paving blocks should be laid with all possible speed, in order that the work may be done before, or at least at the same time that the street railroad is establishing its lines on the Escolta.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. TUTHER, *Secretary.*

CITY OF MANILA,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Manila, P. I., October 15, 1903.

SECRETARY MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith report of the superintendent of street construction and bridges regarding the condition of the Ayala Bridge. I have personally examined this structure and know that the conditions are as stated. The bridge itself was designed for light loads, is entirely out of date, and, aside from the deterioration mentioned, is insufficient to meet the needs of the city traffic. The condition of the stringers supporting the floor is such that I would recommend the immediate expenditure of a sum sufficient to replace them, which I estimate at $2,500 U. S. currency. This is, however, a temporary measure, and I would recommend that the sum of $60,000 be made available as soon as possible for the purpose of installing a new and modern steel structure, consisting of two spans, to replace the present bridge. The condition of the abutments and the center pier on the island is such that very little work will be necessary to fit them for a new superstructure. The estimated cost as above mentioned is merely tentative, and, should it be authorized, this office will immediately take up the formation of plans, specifications, etc., so that bids can be invited not later than January 1.

As this matter is decidedly urgent, I would respectfully request its early consideration.

Respectfully,

J. F. CASE, *City Engineer.*

CITY OF MANILA,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Manila, P. I., October 15, 1903.

Maj. J. F. CASE, *City Engineer, Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report upon the condition of the Ayala Bridge over the Pasig River.

This bridge was built in 1881, and owing to the metal not having been properly protected by paint the same has corroded and is in a dangerous condition.

The abutments and the main pier are in very good condition, but the intermediate piers are in a very dangerous condition. These intermediate piers consist of cast-iron screw piles, of eight long and two short columns to a pier, and are held in position by cross bracing of horizontal and diagonal angle irons.

There are three of these piers between the main center pier and each abutment. One pier is placed in the center of the stream and the other two are spaced 59.4 feet on either side. The metal work in these piers has become very badly corroded, especially at the collars where the columns are spliced, and also at the water line.

That portion of the bridge between the island Convalecencia and the Germinal Cigar Factory is in the worst condition, owing to the trusses of this portion having been badly racked by the numerous collisions which have occurred to this portion of the bridge.

The floor system of the whole bridge is in a dangerous condition, especially the floor beams at their junction with the piers.

The lateral bracing of the floor system is entirely gone and some of the wooden stringers are so badly rotted that it is impossible to drive a nail in them and have it hold.

Something should be done to remedy the condition at the earliest possible time, and I am of the opinion that the city would save money in the end if a new bridge were put in, rather than try to repair the old one.

The span from the island to the Germinal Cigar Factory side is 195 feet, and it would seem that the three piers between the main pier and the abutment should be done away with, and one span designed to cover this portion.

Respectfully,

L. F. PATSTONE,
Superintendent Street Construction and Bridges.

EXHIBIT V.

CHARTER MANILA STREET RAILWAY.

[Ordinance No. 44.]

AN ORDINANCE granting to Charles M. Swift a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs.

Whereas by act numbered four hundred and eighty-four of the Philippine Commission, enacted October twentieth, nineteen hundred and two, authority was given to the municipal board of the city of Manila, with the consent of the advisory board and the approval of the Philippine Commission, to grant to the most favorable bidder as therein provided, a franchise to construct and maintain in the streets of Manila and its suburbs an electric street railway, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs; and

Whereas immediately after the passage of said act, the municipal board caused to be filed with the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department and in the office of the municipal board of the city of Manila the text of said law, together with a copy of the map of the city showing the projected routes, and made due advertisement as provided in said act, that the franchise mentioned therein would be granted upon competitive bidding and that bids for compliance with the terms and conditions of the franchises, in the form of an obligation or contract to accept the franchises and comply with all their terms and conditions, would be received at any time before the fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, at the office of the municipal board of Manila as provided in said act; and

Whereas on the fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and three, the municipal board met for the purpose of opening the bids that had been received as provided in said act, and it was found that the only bid that had been received was that of Charles M. Swift, which is in words and terms as follows:

"JANUARY 12, 1903.

"To the MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

"GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following bid for a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs, proposed to be granted by you after competitive bidding under and in accordance with an act of the Philippine Commission enacted October 20, 1902, and entitled 'An act providing for the granting of a franchise to construct an electric street railway on the streets of Manila and its suburbs, and a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in the city of Manila and its suburbs after competitive bidding,' on the following terms:

"I agree that if the franchise is awarded to me I will comply with all the terms and conditions of the franchise, set forth in said act: *Provided*—

"1. That the duration of the franchise shall be fifty years.

"2. That the fares to be charged on the street railway shall be as follows: Single fares, first-class cars, six cents; second-class cars, five cents. First-class ticket fares to be sold under paragraph seventeen, at the rate of one hundred for five dollars and fifty cents, and second-class ticket fares at the rate of six tickets for twenty-four cents.

"3. The percentage of gross receipts to be paid to be two and a half per cent of the fares collected and tickets sold on the street railway, and two and a half per cent of the gross earnings of the electric light, heat, and power plant.

"It is of course understood if my bid is accepted I will cause to be formed a corporation as provided in the act to whom the franchise will be transferred.

"Very truly, yours,

(Signed) "CHAS. M. SWIFT."

and

Whereas, the said Charles M. Swift had theretofore deposited with the treasurer of the Philipine Archipelago a certified check for seventy-five thousand dollars in money of the United States, payable to the treasurer of the Philipine Archipelago, as an evidence of good faith; and

Whereas by resolution of March sixth, nineteen hundred and three, the advisory board of the city of Manila duly consented to, and approved of, the acceptance of the bid of said Charles M. Swift as set forth above and the granting of said franchises to him; and

Whereas the municipal board of the city of Manila, by resolution of March seventh, nineteen hundred and three, duly accepted the said bid of Charles M. Swift and awarded to him the privileges contained in said franchises in accordance with said act numbered four hundred and eighty-four and with the terms of the bid set forth above; and

Whereas the Philippine Commission, at a meeting held on March ninth, nineteen hundred and three, duly approved the action of the municipal board in accepting the bid of Charles M. Swift and awarding to him the franchises as provided by act numbered four hundred and eighty-four amended to include the terms of his bid, with the proviso that said approval should not become operative unless the additional one hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, in accordance with paragraph twenty-two of part one of section two, with paragraph eleven of part two of section two, and with section four of act numbered four hundred and eighty-four, should be deposited with the insular treasurer and a duplicate of his receipt for the same furnished to the municipal board of Manila within three days from the date of said resolution; and

Whereas on March ninth, nineteen hundred and three, the said Charles M. Swift deposited with the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago a certified check for one hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, payable to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, and furnished to the municipal board of Manila a duplicate of his receipt for the same, said sum, together with the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars theretofore deposited by him in connection with his bid, to be retained and applied as provided in said act numbered four hundred and eight-four: Now, therefore,

Be it ordained by the municipal board of the city of Manila, that:

SECTION 1. A franchise is hereby granted to Charles M. Swift, for the period of fifty years, to construct, maintain, and operate an electric street railroad in the city of Manila and its suburbs, over the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places set forth in part one hereof; and to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system for the purpose of generating and distributing for sale light, heat, and power throughout the city of Manila and its suburbs; all in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the two parts hereof, respectively (the terms and conditions in part one applying only to the franchise therein referred to, and the terms and conditions in part two applying only to the franchise therein referred to), and the laws and ordinances, not inconsistent herewith, now or hereafter in force.

"PART ONE.

"PARAGRAPH 1. The grantee shall have the right and privilege, and is hereby authorized, subject to the laws and ordinances now or hereafter in force, not inconsistent herewith, to make all needful excavations and constructions in or upon any of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places designated in the next succeeding paragraph for the purpose of placing, removing, and repairing tracks, sidings, curves, switches, and connections, and erecting poles, wires, and other overhead structures for the maintenance and operation of an electric street railroad, and for the generation, conduction, and distribution of electric current for said street railroad and for building, maintaining, and operating power houses therefor.

"PAR. 2. The streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places upon which the grantee is authorized to make such excavations and constructions are the following:

"(*a*) Commencing at the southerly end of the Bridge of Spain, to and along Calzada de Magallanes, across the Plaza de Martires (Plaza de España), to Calle Santo Tomas, thence to Calle Cabildo, thence to Calle Fundición, thence to Calle Palacio, thence through the wall and across the moat to Paseo de Vidal, thence along Paseo

de Bagumbayan to Calle San Luis, thence along Calle Real to Calle Cabañas, thence over the Bridge of San Antonio, and to the Pasay race track.

"(*b*) From the easterly end of Calle Aduana to Calle Palacio, thence to Calle de Fundición.

"(*c*) From the southerly end of the Bridge of Spain to Paseo de Vidal, along said paseo to its junction with Calzada de Nozaleda, along said calzada to its junction with Calzada de San Marcelino.

"(*d*) From the junction of Calzada de Vidal and Calle Concepción to Calzada de San Marcelino, along the latter calzada to its junction with Calle de Nozaleda, thence to Calle Real (Paco), and along said street to Santa Ana.

"(*e*) From the southerly end of the Bridge of Spain to the Bridge of Santa Cruz, across the Bridge of Santa Cruz through Plaza Goiti to Calle Echagüe, thence to Calle San Miguel, thence to Calle General Solano, thence to Calzada de Aviles, and along Calzada Santa Mesa to Santa Mesa.

"(*f*) From Plaza Goiti to Plaza Santa Cruz, thence to Calle Enrile, thence to Calle Lacoste, thence to Calle Carballo, thence to Calle Nueva, to and across the Bridge of Spain.

"(*g*) From the intersection of Calle San Jacinto and the Escolta along Calle San Jacinto to Calle Sacristía, thence across the Bridge of Binondo to Calle San Fernando, thence to Calle Madrid, thence to Calle Aceyteros, thence to Calle de Sagunto, thence to Paseo de Azcárraga, thence to Calle General Izquierdo, thence to Calle San Bernaldo, thence to Calle Paz, thence to Calle Bilibid, thence to Calzada de Iris to Plaza Santa Ana, thence along Calle Alix to the Rotunda de Sampaloc.

"(*h*) From the intersection of Paseo de Azcárraga and Calle Ylaya along the latter street around Plaza Leon XIII, to and along Calle de Sande to the Reina Bridge.

"(*i*) From the intersection of Paseo de Azcárraga, along Calle de Reina Regente, across the Bridge of Maura to the intersection of the line on Calle Sacristía.

"(*j*) From the intersection of Calle San Bernaldo (Calle Paz) and Calle Arranque to the intersection of Calle Arranque and Calle Lacoste.

"(*k*) From the intersection of Calle de Bilibid and Calle Cervantes, along said Calle Cervantes to the San Lázaro race track.

"(*l*) From the northerly end of the bridge of Spain along the Escolta, across the bridge over the Sibacon Estero to Plaza Santa Cruz.

"PAR. 3. The grantee shall have the right to lay double tracks upon each of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places mentioned in the last preceding paragraph, except the following, upon which, except with the express consent of the municipal board to the laying of a double track, only single tracks shall be laid:

"Calle Enrile, Calle Lacoste, Calle Carballo, Calle Sacristía, where these streets are less than twenty-four feet wide between curb lines; also Calle San Jacinto, Calle Nueva (Binondo), Calle de Cabañas; also Calle Cabildo, Calle Santo Tomas, Calle de Fundición, Calle Palacio, Calle Aduana, these last four being the streets within the Walled City: *Provided*, That the grantee shall have the privilege, under the direction of the municipal board, of placing upon all of the foregoing streets the necessary turn-outs, switches, and sidings: *And provided further*, That in all streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places the tracks, rails, and other constructions of the grantee shall be so laid and located as to leave a clear driveway between the tracks and the curb line on at least one side of such tracks where the width of the street between the curbs makes it physically possible.

"PAR. 4. The system of electric railroad to be installed hereunder by the grantee shall be the 'overhead trolley system,' but the grantee shall have the right and privilege to modify, improve, and change such system in such manner as the progress of science and improvements in and the development of motive power may make reasonable and proper; and at any time after twenty-five years from the date hereof the grantee may be required, by ordinance or law, to remove all of its overhead wires and other structures, if reasonably practicable, and to substitute therefor underground wires, or other approved conductor or motive power.

"PAR. 5. Standard T-rails of at least sixty pounds weight per yard may be used, and where used shall be laid and maintained true to the finished grade of the street or place, so that the grade of the street or place and the top of the rails shall present an unbroken surface, excepting that on the innner side of the rails of each track not more than sufficient space shall be left to allow the free passage of the car-wheel flanges: *Provided, however*, That at least two miles of such tracks shall be laid with grooved rails of the most approved pattern, weighing not less than seventy pounds per yard, the municipal board to specify the streets or parts of streets where such grooved rails shall be laid: *And provided further*, That whenever in the future the municipal board shall pave streets or places in which the T-rail is laid with blocks of stone, wood, or other material the grantee agrees to substitute for the T-rail in such

streets, parts of streets, or places, the grooved rail above described, if required to do so by the municipal board.

"PAR. 6. The gauge of all tracks laid or maintained hereunder shall be four feet eight and one-half inches.

"PAR. 7. The grantee shall in all cases lay and maintain its track so as to conform to the grades of the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places along or across which said tracks may be constructed, and whenever such grades shall hereafter be established or altered by the municipal authorities of the city of Manila the grantee shall immediately relay and maintain its tracks to such established grades at its own expense: *Provided*, That if any grade at which any such track is now laid is altered by the said municipal authorities within seven years from the date hereof, the city of Manila shall not only furnish the material to enable the grantee to conform the bed of its tracks to the altered grade, but shall also furnish the material necessary to reconstruct the cement substructure of the track of the grantee at the new grade: *And provided further*, That whenever the grade at which any such track is laid is altered by the said municipal authorities after more than seven years from the date hereof, the city of Manila shall furnish the material to enable the grantee to conform the bed of its tracks to the altered grade less the cement substructure of the track.

"PAR. 8. The tracks, wires, and other constructions of the grantee shall be supported by and cross all bridges in the manner directed by the municipal authorities.

"PAR. 9. The grantee shall pave and keep in good and permanent repair the surface of the street between its rails and between its tracks and for eighteen inches on each side of its tracks under the supervision of the municipal authorities and in such manner as they shall prescribe: *Provided*, That if the municipality shall order a change of the kind of pavement with which any street or place over which the line of the grantee runs is paved the materials necessary to enable the grantee to change the pavement of so much of the surface of the street as it is hereunder required to keep in good and permanent repair in order to conform to the change ordered by the municipal authorities shall be furnished by the municipal authorities to the grantee.

"PAR. 10. The poles erected by the grantee for the operation of its railroad shall be of such height and shall be so located and painted as the municipal authorities shall direct. The poles shall not be of such crooked or ungainly appearance as to disfigure the streets.

"PAR. 11. The trolley wires of the grantee may be suspended by span wires or brackets, shall have double insulation, and shall be strung at such heights above the ground as the municipal authorities shall direct. Feeder wires shall be of the insulated type known as 'triple braid weather proof,' and no overhead wire or conductor shall carry a potential greater than five hundred and fifty volts.

"PAR. 12. The grantee shall at all times keep its tracks, rolling stock, and other constructions in good condition. Two classes of cars shall be run, and at least sixty per cent of the cars run shall be second-class cars. The grantee hereof shall at all times furnish cars of both classes sufficient to satisfy the public demand and carry comfortably all the members of the public desiring to ride thereon: *Provided*, That after one year of operation the municipal board shall have the power, with the concurrence of the grantee of this franchise, to amend this paragraph so as to require that only one class of cars shall be run, upon which the lower rate of fare shall be charged.

"PAR. 13. Every motor car run by the grantee shall be equipped with a fender of a type to be approved by the municipal authorities.

"PAR. 14. The maximum rate of speed at which the grantee may operate its cars shall be fixed by the municipal authorities.

"PAR. 15. The fare charged by the grantee shall not exceed six cents in money of the United States on a first-class car, or five cents in money of the United States on a second-class car, for one continuous ride from one point to another on the railway system of the grantee within the city limits as now or hereafter established, whether it be necessary to transfer the passenger from one car or line of the grantee to another during said ride or not: *Provided always*, That where a change of cars is necessary there shall be established by the grantee a method of transfers not unreasonably burdensome in its restrictions to the transferred passengers; and in case of a failure to comply with the foregoing requirement as to transfers it may be enforced upon application of the municipal board by mandamus to the proper court of first instance or the supreme court: *And provided further*, That on lines running outside of the city limits an additional fare or fares may be charged at the rate of five cents in money of the United States on first-class cars, or three cents in money of the United States on second-class cars, for each two miles or fraction thereof beyond the then city limits: *And provided further*, That the grantee shall for four years from the date hereof accept local currency in

lieu of money of the United States in payment for any ride or fare at the ratio of two cents local currency for one cent in money of the United States, until such time as there shall be established for these islands a gold standard coinage and money thereunder shall be made legal tender, after which time the fares to be charged shall be the equivalent of those stated above in money of the United States: *And provided further*, That pending the adoption of the gold standard, if the official ratio existing between the money of the United States and local currency shall exceed two dollars and forty cents of local currency for one dollar of money of the United States, then and in that case, the grantee may require from the passengers the payment for fares of sufficient local currency to be the equivalent of the fares above fixed in money of the United States at the official ratio: *And provided further*, That at any time after twenty-five years from the date hereof, upon due notice from the city of Manila to the grantee, the fares charged by the grantee may be readjusted on a reasonable basis by three arbitrators, one to be chosen by the city, one by the grantee, and the third to be selected by the two so chosen if they can agree, but if not, then to be selected by the chief executive of the islands. The award of the majority of such arbitrators shall be final.

"PAR. 16. Members of the police and fire departments of the city of Manila wearing official badges shall be entitled to ride free upon the cars of the grantee, subject to such reasonable and proper restrictions as may be imposed. The fares charged children under seven years of age and children under sixteen years of age going to and from school shall not exceed half the ordinary rates of fare. Children in arms shall ride free. The grantee shall have the power to establish reasonable regulations for identifying those children going to and from school.

"PAR. 17. Until such time as the fares herein fixed shall be readjusted the grantee shall place on convenient sale lots of one hundred tickets at the rate of five dollars and fifty cents in money of the United States per one hundred, each of which shall be good for one first-class continuous ride on the cars of the grantee within the limits of the city of Manila; and lots of six tickets at the rate of twenty-four cents in money of the United States per six, each of which shall be good for one second-class continuous ride on the cars of the grantee within the city limits: *Provided*, That the grantee may issue such tickets subject to such reasonable restrictions as to the grantee may seem proper.

"PAR. 18. In compliance with the franchise held by the Compañía de los Tranvias de Filipinas, the grantee herein shall pay to said Compañía de los Tranvias de Filipinas five per cent of one peseta per passenger for each kilometer of the line of said Compañía de los Tranvias de Filipinas, and a proportionate amount for each fraction of a kilometer of said line over which said passenger is transported.

"PAR. 19. The grantee shall be liable to pay the same taxes on its real estate, buildings, plant (not including roadbed and track, rolling stock, poles, and wires), machinery, and personal property as other persons are now or hereafter by law may be required to pay. The grantee shall further pay to the municipal government of the city of Manila two and a half per cent of the fares collected and tickets sold within the limits of the city of Manila, and the same percentage of fares collected and tickets sold without the said limits to the proper municipality or municipalities of the province of Rizal. Said percentage shall be due and payable by the grantee monthly, and shall be in lieu of all taxes and assessments of whatsoever nature, and by whatsoever authority, upon the privileges, earnings, income, franchises, roadbed, track, rolling stock, poles, and wires of the grantee, from which taxes and assessments the grantee is hereby expressly exempted.

"PAR. 20. The grantee shall keep a record of all fares collected and tickets sold, which shall be subject to the inspection of the municipal authorities, who shall audit and approve the accounts of the company at the end of each month before the payment of the percentage tax. The accounts when audited and approved as herein provided shall be final and conclusive evidence of the liability of the company under the provisions of paragraph nineteen.

"PAR. 21. The grantee shall begin the construction of the road within the city of Manila within six months from the date of the granting of the franchise, and shall complete the construction of the road and commence the operation of the same within twenty months after the expiration of said period of six months, unless prevented by an act of God, or the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause, and shall thereafter maintain a first-class street railway service in every respect. The failure of the grantee to comply with the conditions of this paragraph shall render the franchise in this part described liable to forfeiture.

"PAR. 22. Upon the award of this electric street railway franchise and before the same is finally granted, the grantee shall pay to the treasurer of the Philippine

Archipelago, to the credit of the city of Manila, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, money of the United States, in securities to be approved by the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, as security for the performance of the bid: *Provided*, That the said sum shall be repaid by the said treasurer to the grantee in the event of the faithful performance by the grantee of all the conditions of this franchise and of all the obligations herein imposed on the grantee, whenever, within the period hereinbefore fixed, three-fourths of the mileage of the road covered by this franchise shall have been constructed. If, however, the grantee shall, within the time required, fail to perform the obligations of his contract, then the city may, by appropriate action, recover the sum so deposited as liquidated damages for the breach. If the deposit of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars shall be invested in interest-bearing securities, the interest shall be collected by the treasurer and shall be turned over to the grantee as it accrues and is collected, until, and unless, the grantee shall fail to perform the obligation of his contract, when the thereafter accruing interest shall be regarded as part of the liquidated damages.

"PAR. 23. The grantee shall hold the city of Manila harmless from all claims, accounts, demands, or actions arising out of accidents or injuries, whether to property or persons, caused by the construction or operation of the road.

"PAR. 24. All reasonable or proper or necessary changes on the lines or routes of the grantee may be made by the grantee, with the approval of the municipal authorities and the consent of the civil governor.

"PAR. 25. The violation or the infringement by the grantee of any of the conditions or the terms as above set forth in part one hereof shall not subject or render liable to forfeiture the franchise more particularly described in part two hereof.

"PAR. 26. Whenever any franchise or right of way is granted to any other street railway company, now or hereafter in existence, over portions of the lines and tracks of the grantee herein, the terms on which said other company shall use such right of way, and the compensation to be paid to the grantee herein by such other company for said use, shall be fixed by the members of the supreme court, sitting as a board of arbitrators, the decision of a majority of whom shall be final.

"PAR. 27. Failure by the grantee to maintain a first-class street railway service in every respect over any portion of its lines or tracks shall constitute an abandonment of such portion, and the grantee may be required by the city of Manila to remove the lines or tracks so abandoned, or the said city may cause such lines or tracks to be removed at the grantee's expense: *Provided*, That should any part of these lines be abandoned by the company without the consent of the municipal authorities such abandonment may constitute a ground of forfeiture of the entire street railway franchise herein conferred.

"PAR. 28. At any time after twenty-five years from the date hereof the city of Manila may purchase and the grantee shall sell to the city of Manila all of its lines, tracks, cars, real estate, buildings, plant, rights under this franchise, and other property used by it in the operation of a street railway in the city of Manila, at a valuation based upon the net earnings of the grantee, the valuation to be determined, after hearing evidence, by the supreme court of the islands, sitting as a board of arbitrators, whose decision, by a majority of the members thereof, shall be final.

"PART TWO.

"PAR. 1. The grantee shall have the further right and privilege, subject to the laws and ordinances now or hereafter in force, not inconsistent herewith, of erecting, extending, and maintaining in and along the streets, thoroughfares, bridges, and public places of the city of Manila and its suburbs the necessary poles, wires, cut-outs, transformers, and other appurtenances and overhead structures for the conducting and distributing of electric currents for light, heat, and power, and the furnishing and selling the same to any person, corporation, or public authority: *Provided*, That such electric current for the furnishing of light, heat, and power shall be furnished under regulations of the municipal board to any person within the corporate limits of the city, residing or doing business within such distance from the main lines conveying such current as the municipal board shall decide to be reasonable: *And provided further*, That the municipal board may require the extension of the main lines of current in any direction within the city limits in its discretion.

"PAR. 2. The municipal board, with the approval of the advisory board and the commission, shall have authority to fix, from time to time by ordinance, the prices at which such current shall be furnished to private persons or corporations and to the city and the insular government: *Provided always*, That the prices so fixed shall be reasonable; and in case the municipal board shall disagree with the advisory board as to reasonable rates, then the commission shall fix them.

"PAR. 3. All poles erected by the grantee shall be of such height and shall be so located and painted as the municipal authorities shall direct. The poles shall not be of such crooked or ungainly appearance as to disfigure the streets.

"PAR. 4. All the wires of the grantee shall have double insulation and shall be strung at such heights above the ground as the municipal authorities shall direct. Feeder wires shall be of the insulated type known as 'triple-braid weatherproof.'

"PAR. 5. The system used by the grantee shall be that known as the 'alternating current system': *Provided*, That where it is desired to furnish heat, power, or arc lighting, direct currents may be used: *And provided further*, That in the carrying of currents, stringing of wires, insulation, and in all other respects, the grantee shall comply with the rules and regulations adopted or hereafter to be adopted by the National Board of Underwriters of the United States for the safeguarding of the conduct and use of electric currents in cities.

"PAR. 6. The plant and system of the grantee shall be erected, extended, and maintained according to the best and most approved type of modern electric light, heat, and power plants and systems, and shall conform in all respects to the laws and ordinances now or hereafter in force, not inconsistent herewith.

"PAR. 7. The grantee shall begin the construction of the system within the city of Manila within six months from the date of the granting of the franchise, and shall complete the construction of so much of the system as shall be coextensive with the lines of the street railway to be constructed under Part One hereof, and commence the operation of the same within twenty months thereafter, unless prevented by act of God, or the public enemy, usurped or military power, martial law, riot, civil commotion, or inevitable cause. The failure of the grantee to comply with the conditions of this paragraph shall render the franchise in this part described liable to forfeiture.

"PAR. 8. The city of Manila shall have the privilege, without compensation, of using the poles of the grantee for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and operating a fire and police telegraph system.

"PAR. 9. The grantee shall be liable to pay the same taxes upon its real estate, buildings, plant (not including poles, wires, transformers, and insulators), machinery, and personal property as other persons are or may be hereafter required by law to pay. In consideration of Part Two of the franchise herein granted, to wit, the right to build and maintain in the city of Manila and its suburbs a plant for the conveying and furnishing of electric current for light, heat, and power, and to charge for the same, the grantee shall pay to the city of Manila not less than two and a half per cent of the gross earnings received from its business under this franchise in the city and its suburbs. Said percentage shall be due and payable at the time stated in paragraph nineteen of Part One hereof and after an audit like that provided in paragraph twenty of Part One hereof, and shall be in lieu of all taxes and assessments of whatsoever nature and by whatsoever authority upon the privileges, earnings, income, franchises, and poles, wires, transformers, and insulators of the grantee, from which taxes and assessments the grantee is hereby expressly exempted.

"PAR. 10. The violation or infringement by the grantee of any of the conditions or terms as above set forth in Part Two hereof shall not subject or render liable to forfeiture the franchise more particularly described in Part One.

"PAR. 11. Of the deposit of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of securities required in paragraph twenty-two of the first franchise, twenty-five thousand dollars shall be held by the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago for the benefit of the city of Manila, to secure compliance with the second franchise herein granted, on the same terms as those contained in paragraph twenty-two above.

"PART THREE.

"GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLYING TO BOTH FRANCHISES.

"PAR. 1. The franchises here granted shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and the right to use and occupy the streets and other public lands herein granted shall revert to the city of Manila, the provincial government of Rizal, or to the insular government, as the case may be, upon the termination of these franchises by forfeiture, repeal, or expiration in due course.

"PAR. 2. It shall be a condition of the enjoyment of these franchises that the person or persons to whom they may be originally granted, under the provisions of this act, shall, before April first, nineteen hundred and three, form a corporation under the laws of the Philippine Islands, hereafter to be passed, or under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof and whose charter shall comply with the laws prevailing in these islands, to take over these franchises, and to perform the terms thereof to be performed by the grantee thereof, in which no stock shall be

issued or bonds sold except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stocks or bonds so issued or sold, and in which no stock or bond dividends shall be declared.

"PAR. 3. The books and accounts of such corporation shall be subject to official inspection by the municipal authorities and by the auditor for the archipelago or his authorized deputies.

"PAR. 4. It shall not be lawful for the grantee of these franchises, or any vendee thereof, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude.

"PAR. 5. The corporation to be formed by the persons originally receiving the grant for the purpose of maintaining and operating these franchises under the laws of the Philippine Islands shall not have power to alienate the same except by consent of the municipal authorities and the approval of the civil governor."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the twenty-fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and three.

Enacted March 24, 1903.

EXHIBIT W.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

OFFICE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA,
SANTA LUCIA BUILDING, MALECON DRIVE,
Manila, P. I., July 9, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report in connection with the improvement of the port of Manila for the fiscal year 1903.

DEEP-WATER HARBOR.

CONDITIONS JUNE 30, 1902.

Pile and timber bulkhead.—The pile and timber bulkhead had been completed and estimated to the contractors for a total length of 2,093 feet; 17,715 tons (2,000 pounds) of riprap stone had been placed in the completed timber work.

East breakwater.—Four hundred and seventeen tons (2,240 pounds) of stone had been placed in extension of the east breakwater. No rock had been placed in west breakwater. A quarry had been opened at Mariveles, employing an average daily force of 140 men; 6,526 tons (2,000 pounds) of rock were furnished during the month of June.

No dredging had been done, but an hydraulic dredge of an estimated capacity of 1,000 cubic yards per hour was being constructed by the contractors.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Pile and timber bulkhead.—The pile and timber bulkhead has been completed and estimated to the contractors for a total length of 4,189 feet. The remaining length to be completed is 502 feet, and as this part of the work is being carried forward as rapidly as possible, it is expected that in another month the bulkhead will be completed and the area to be reclaimed will be surrounded by a water-tight inclosure.

During the severe storms of July 26 to 31, 1902, 394 feet of the completed and accepted bulkhead were destroyed, owing to the fact that in this portion of the work the rock had not been brought up to the specified height.

During the month of April about 190 feet of the bulkhead gave way from the pressure of the earth filled in behind. In other places the bulkhead was pushed outward a small distance, but was kept from going farther by placing additional rock in the outer slope. Careful watch will have to be kept upon the bulkhead as the elevation of the filling increases, and at signs of the giving way of any portion of the work additional rock will have to be placed to secure it.

Eighty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine tons (2,000 pounds) of stone were placed along bulkhead, making a total of 102,954 tons. About 15,000 tons of rock will be required to bring it up to the required section the entire length of the bulkhead.

East breakwater.—Twelve thousand three hundred and eleven tons (2,240 pounds) of rock were placed in east breakwater, making a total of 12,728 tons, bringing it up to mean low water in full section its entire length, except the outer end, where it will join the bulkhead.

West breakwater.—Eighty-one thousand one hundred and five tons (2,240 pounds) of rock were placed in west breakwater in extension of the old Spanish work. The estimated amount of rock necessary to complete the substructure is 92,314 tons.

Quarry.—The quarry at Mariveles is running satisfactorily and is furnishing a good, clean quality of rock. A force of 47 Americans and 306 natives is employed. Four derricks and one cableway are used in loading the scows. As it is now running, the quarry has a capacity of about 25,000 tons (2,240 pounds) per month.

Dredging.—The hydraulic dredge was completed and began work during the month of February, and since that time has dredged from the outer basin and deposited behind the bulkhead 1,550,233 cubic yards of material. At first considerable time was lost in adjusting and repairing machinery, but the dredge is running more regularly at present.

Since the dredge began operations the total time worked has been 1,529 hours, and the time lost 1,570 hours. The average amount of material removed for all time worked per hour has been 1,014 cubic yards.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1904.

Pile and timber bulkhead.—With favorable weather the pile and timber bulkhead will be completed in another month, and the riprap in bulkhead will be completed in full section its entire length. Additional rock along the bulkhead will probably be necessary from time to time to strengthen it as the pressure from the fill increases.

East breakwater.—As soon as the bulkhead is completed the remaining rock will be placed in east breakwater. One week will probably be sufficient to finish this work.

The placing of the concrete blocks will begin soon after the riprap is completed, though an opening will probably be left for a spillway till the mud reaches the top of the riprap.

West breakwater.—After the riprap work has been completed along the bulkhead and east breakwater, all of the rock brought over will be placed in the west breakwater. With the increased plant, which the contractors expect to have in operation in another month, an average of 25,000 tons should be delivered monthly.

The substructure should be completed in six months. The work upon the superstructure will probably begin immediately after the typhoon season and should be completed before June 30, 1904, with the exception of the end portion, where the superstructure will not have passed through one season of typhoons.

Dredging.—If the present rate of progress is continued, the dredging should be nearly completed by the end of the fiscal year.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE PASIG.

CONDITION JUNE 30, 1902.

Reports, plans, and designs had been rendered, surveys and maps made, and all necessary borings for determining the nature of the underlying strata completed.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

All details were completed and plans filed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PASIG RIVER.

The Bridge of Spain, situated about 6,000 feet above the mouth of the Pasig River, with its stone arches and clearance of but 16 feet at low water, forms a serious obstacle to navigation and limits the wharf front for seagoing vessels to the portion of the river below it. There is, however, a large commerce on the upper Pasig, carried on in barges, cascos, and tugs, which have been constructed so as to pass under this bridge and three others which span the river above it.

During the Spanish occupation of Manila extensive improvements of the river were inaugurated. The river banks below the Bridge of Spain had been faced with substantial masonry walls founded about 12 feet below mean low water and capped by a granite coping extending about 7 feet above, and the channel of this portion of the river had been deepened to about 14 feet. On the upper Pasig numerous wharves had been constructed and the river straightened for a distance of 3,500 feet above the Mariquina River by what is known as Weyler Cut.

The tributaries of the river during floods bring into it large amounts of sand and gravel, and storms in Manila Bay form a bar across its mouth.

The existing project proposes to maintain by dredging an 18-foot channel at mean low water across the bar and up to the Bridge of Spain, and a 6-foot channel through the upper river, the work to be done by Government plant and hired labor.

The elevator dredges built for the Spanish Government have been repaired and are at work on the lower river.

At the close of the last fiscal year a channel through the bar 17 feet deep, 4,000 feet long, and 300 feet wide, with 325 feet width at the bend, had been completed, and the channel of the Pasig River had been deepened to 18 feet over a width of 250 feet through a linear distance of completed channel equivalent to 3,000 feet. The canal connecting the river and harbor basin had been dredged to a depth of 15 feet. The total amount dredged was 472,804 cubic yards.

During the present fiscal year the plant has been increased by three steel dump scows, built at the shops of the works of the port, and a small 30-foot launch constructed. The old wall at the entrance to the canal has been removed to a depth of 12 feet. The channel across the bar has been redredged to a depth of 20 feet below mean low water and a width of 300 feet. In the river a channel between 400 and 500 feet wide to a depth of 19 feet at mean low water has been dredged to the Bridge of Spain; 696,264 cubic yards of dredged material were removed during the year.

For dredging the upper Pasig River a dipper dredge of 1¾ yards' dipper capacity has been constructed, the hull having been built at the works of the port and the machinery purchased in the United States. Three wooden dump scows have also been built. Due to the difficulty of disposing of the dredged material, it was decided to place a centrifugal pump on one of the scows for the purpose of pumping the material on land. The pump has been ordered from the United States and is being set up. The dipper dredge is being tested, but is not yet in good working order.

The shops of the works of the port and the dry dock have been run to their full capacity during the year and have accomplished a large amount of work. Whenever the dry dock has not been needed for the vessels employed on the works, vessels belonging to the quartermaster department, the coast-guard service, the customs service, and to the Marine-Hospital Service have been docked and charged the actual cost plus 10 per cent for wear, tear, and renewal. It has been used 128 days by these departments.

THE NEW DRAWBRIDGE OVER THE PASIG RIVER.

In connection with the improvements of the port which have been inaugurated, it is proposed to construct a drawbridge across the Pasig River near its mouth, to afford communication from the new harbor front to the business portion of the city. Surveys and maps of the site have been made, the necessary borings to determine the nature of the underlying strata completed, and details and plans for the bridge prepared and filed.

Financial statement.

		United States currency.
Balance on hand July 1, 1902		$65,537.82
Received during the year (accountable warrants)		830,636.67
Total funds received		896,174.49
Expended during fiscal year:		
Salaries and wages	$101,304.52	
Services not personal	4,802.51	
Supplies and material	89,716.49	
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company (contract)	586,018.61	
Pun Lung (contract, scows)	20,400.00	
		802,242.13
Balance on hand		93,932.36

Respectfully submitted.

C. McD. TOWNSEND,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1903.

OFFICE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA,
SANTA LUCIA BUILDING, MALECON DRIVE,
Manila, P. I., November 9, 1903.

SIR: In accordance with section 7, act No. 22, United States Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in connection with the improvement of the port of Manila and the Pasig River for the month of October, 1903.

DEEP-WATER HARBOR.

PROGRESS DURING OCTOBER, 1903.

Riprap along timber bulkhead.—Two thousand two hundred and eighteen tons (2,000 pounds) of riprap were deposited along timber bulkhead in places where rock had settled; 3,744 tons (2,000 pounds) of riprap were placed along basin wall.

East breakwater.—Four hundred and forty-nine tons (2,240 pounds) of rock were used in leveling off the top of the east breakwater. Nearly all of the concrete blocks for the east breakwater were delivered at the work, but none were placed.

The placing of the concrete blocks on the east breakwater has progressed slowly and in a very unsatisfactory manner. The work has not been under the charge of a competent foreman, and very poor judgment has been used by the contractors in the planning and execution of the work.

West breakwater.—Seventeen thousand six hundred and sixty-six tons (2,240 pounds) of rock were placed in west breakwater, in extension of the old Spanish work.

Dredging.—On October 2 the dredge was moved to a place in the harbor 500 feet from the bulkhead and opposite the east breakwater, discharging the material dredged near the south end of the bulkhead, in order that the heavy material which remains near the outlet of the pipe line be deposited along the riprap wall, through which a large part of the softer material had been escaping.

One hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-six cubic yards of material were paid for. A greater quantity than this had been dredged, but a material reduction was made in the estimate to cover the material which escaped over the uncompleted portion of the east breakwater.

Work being done by the Government.—The work of building a bulkhead to protect the canal wall was begun this month. It is to be 75 feet from and parallel to the wall. The bulkhead will consist of two rows of sheet piling about 8 feet apart, supported by piles and waling, and with an earth fill between the sheet piling. The supporting piles are nearly all in place.

Seventeen concrete blocks taken from Engineer Island, near the site for the proposed marine railway, were placed on the riprap wall where the bulkhead was destroyed by the typhoon of July, 1903.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

A small quantity of rock is still necessary along the bulkhead and basin wall, and this portion of the work should be completed this month.

The placing of the concrete blocks should be nearly completed this month.

The dredge will continue its operations in the outer basin.

The timberwork for the bulkhead to protect the canal wall should be completed this month and the earth filling begun.

The portion of the bulkhead that was destroyed by the typhoon of July, 1902, will be repaired with concrete blocks and riprap.

Lower Pasig River.—Dredge No. 2, working in lower Pasig, removed 52,000 cubic yards of material, at a cost of $0.068 per cubic yard. Total cost for month, $3,542.15. Rough weather somewhat retarded the work.

Upper Pasig River.—Dredge No. 7, working in the upper Pasig, removed 11,694 cubic yards of material at a cost of $0.1234 per cubic yard. Total cost for month, $1,447.65.

Dry dock.—Tug *Manila*, October 1 to October 9, inclusive, nine days, was generally repaired; coast guard *Scout*, October 12 to October 18, inclusive; coast guard *George Tilley*, October 19 to October 21. Dredge No. 1, October 24 to October 31, inclusive, eight days, to be thoroughly overhauled, new boilers placed, and new sheathing placed on hull; will be in the dry dock for another month, at least. Launch *Arc* was beached and repaired. Three small pontoon scows were constructed for dredge No. 3. A new boiler has arrived for dredge No. 3 and is being set up.

Pasig River wall.—Two hundred feet of wall completed, at a cost of $289.29.

Financial statement.

Salaries and wages:	
Harbor work	$2,574.14
Pasig River	4,998.16
Supplies and material:	
Harbor work	82.12
Pasig River	1,433.88
Services not personal:	
Harbor work	54.25
Pasig River	54.25
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, harbor work	92,694.69
Total expended during October, 1903	101,891.49
Previously expended	1,515,116.61
Total expended from appropriation to October 31, 1903	1,617,008.10

Respectfully submitted.

C. McD. TOWNSEND,
Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Charge.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

(Through the Chief of Engineers, Division of the Philippines.)

EXHIBIT X.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the executive bureau for the year ending September 30, 1903:

The first annual report, which covered the period from the inauguration of the civil government, July 4, 1901, to September 30, 1902, recited the duties and functions of this bureau as provided by law and developed in practice during that period. A few more words upon this subject may not be amiss, as throwing light upon the governmental machine that has been evolved and put in motion in these islands, patterned after, but differing in a considerable degree from, the great democratic mechanism known as the Government at Washington.

Under the present organization of the insular government the jurisdiction of the executive bureau is in fact that of a department rather than a bureau, for in the performance of duties specifically fixed by law, as well as pursuant to the general provision "to assist the civil governor in his executive duties," the executive bureau is required to discharge many of the functions of an executive department under the Federal Government of the United States. Like the Department of State, it publishes the laws and resolutions of the central legislative authority and proclamations; grants and issues passports; has the custody of the great seal of the government; countersigns and affixes this seal to all executive proclamations to various commissions and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice; and conducts correspondence with consular representatives of foreign powers accredited to the islands.

The office of the improvement of the port of Manila falls within the jurisdiction of this Bureau, under the direction of the civil governor, and in this respect at least one of the functions of the War Department is discharged. The assignment, relief, and transfers of judges of courts of first instance, and, to a degree, of other officers of the judiciary of the islands, impose upon this office duties of a character which under the Federal Government devolve upon the Department of Justice.

The constant increase in demands upon the time of the civil governor rendered it necessary for this office to assume, under his direction, the supervision of provincial and municipal governments, including that of the city of Manila, in which regard the executive bureau performs duties analogous to, though more extensive than, those of the Department of the Interior in its exercise of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States. It has, as well, departmental control as exercised under the Federal Government of the United States by the office of the President, over independent and unassigned bureaus and offices which at this time are the bureaus of the Philippine civil-service board and insular purchasing agent, and the offices of the improvement of the port, the St. Louis Exposition board, and the collecting librarian for the Philippine Archipelago. Interdepartmental business is transacted through this office, so that in many ways it merits the designation recently given by one who termed it "the clearing house of the Government."

During the absence of the secretary of commerce and police in the United States the bureaus of that department were attached for administrative purposes to this office, and from April 9, when the civil governor went to Baguio, Benguet, and while the Commission was in session there from May 11 to June 2, 1903, it became necessary for this bureau to act frequently upon important matters of an urgent character falling within the jurisdiction of all the other departments and in respect of which it was impracticable to await instructions by post when telegraphic communication was interrupted.

The supervisory control and direction of provincial governments, referred to above, carries with it the obligation to solve countless problems of administrative organization and operations, and brings the bureau into closer contact with the nearly 7,000,000 inhabitants of the Archipelago than any department or other office of the central government. A great share of this work is in the form of original requests for decisions

upon matters not clearly falling within the purview of any department, and appeals to the civil governor and the Commission from decisions by those departments.

Within the original jurisdiction of this office lies the review of proceedings in cases involving charges against government officials, including provincial and municipal officials and justices of the peace. The important work of translating, digesting, and preparing the voluminous records in these cases, with recommendations as to disposition, is assigned to the law clerk of the bureau, whose report is herewith submitted (Appendix A), from which may be obtained a more adequate conception than may be here conveyed of the portion of the work of the office assigned to him.

The formative period, so far as it relates to provincial administration—in many respects the most important factor in the work of the bureau—must necessarily extend over several years, and the necessity for consolidation and reorganization in the interest of economy and good administration has demanded and received action in several instances during the year. The following changes have been made in the boundaries of organized provinces during the year under review: By including that portion of Nueva Ecija which extended to the ocean and lay between what were under Spanish Government the districts of Infanta and Principe, the province of Tayabas was given continuity of territory on the Pacific coast and a slight extension to the northward by the addition of a portion of southern Isabela. By act of November 10, 1902, the organization of the province of Marinduque was discontinued and its territory, with the exception of the island of Mindoro, merged in the province of Tayabas. The province of Mindoro was then established, to consist of the island of Mindoro and small adjacent islands, including the island of Luban. The limits of the province of Paragua were extended by act of May 14, 1903, to include the entire island of Paragua, the islands of Dumaran and Balabac, the Calamianes Islands, the Cuyos Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all adjacent islands not included within the limits of any other province.

By the creation of the Moro Province by act of June 1, 1903, which went into effect on July 15, from portions of the provinces of Misamis and Surigao, the theretofore unorganized territory of the island of Mindanao, the Jolo and Tawi-tawi groups, and adjacent islands, the provincial organization of the entire Archipelago was completed.

The government of the Philippine Islands now comprises 40 provinces and the city of Manila, the capital of the Archipelago, which is wholly independent of any provincial government. Thirty-four of the provinces are organized under the provincial government act (Act 83) and elect their governor, of whom 31 are Filipinos and 3 Americans. The remaining 6 are organized under special acts, and their governors are appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. Three of these are civilians and 3 commissioned officers of the United States Army. All are Americans.

In addition to the review of proceedings against municipal officials before provincial boards on charges of official misconduct, many questions involving municipal administration reach this office for solution. At present there are 1,035 organized municipalities, but a material reduction will result from the consolidation now in progress, by which many of the smaller and financially weak are to be merged in adjacent stronger ones, with a view to better economic administration. As now constituted, the municipalities of the Archipelago, excepting the Moro Province and Lepanto-Bontoc, from which returns have not been received as yet, comprise 14,097 barrios.

In addition to the president, secretary, treasurer, and councilors who are elected by the people or otherwise selected by local authority as provided by law, there is in each municipality a justice and auxiliary justice of the peace, who are appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the Commission. Owing to the large number of these officials, together with the many others similarly appointed and the constant changes due to various causes, a considerable office force is required to keep the appointment correspondence and record work up to date. Corrected rosters are kept of provincial and municipal officers, justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, notaries public, as well as miscellaneous insular officials.

Doubtless that which has taxed the resources of this bureau most during the past year has been the work of carrying out the details, pursuant to the direction of the civil governor and Commission, of relief provided by Congress in its appropriation of $3,000,000 by act approved March 3, 1903, in the distribution of rice to be used in payment for labor on roads and other public works and in the destruction of locusts, in connection with the importation of animals for agricultural work, and in other measures looking to the permanent as well as immediate relief and development of agriculture in the islands.

In this connection orders have been issued from this bureau distributing 182,538 piculs, or 25,098,975 pounds, of rice to the various provinces during the period from

November 4, 1902, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, under authority of acts Nos. 495 and 786 of the Philippine Commission, the distribution having been as follows:

	Piculs.
For sale (Act 495)	79,717
Destruction of locusts	31,659
Road work and other public improvements	70,755
	182,131
Free	407
Total	182,538

The plague of locusts in 23 of the provinces during the last year has been more severe than usual, the only provinces unaffected by it thus far being Bataan, Benguet, Bohol, Cebu, Masbate, Paragua, and Sorsogon. On August 3, 1903, the Philippine Commission, by Act No. 817, created a board to be made up of the provincial board and three agriculturists, to be appointed by the civil governor, to be known as the "Locust board," which was empowered to issue regulations directing the conduct and controlling the operations of the able-bodied inhabitants in suppressing the plague of locusts in provinces threatened with the same. Incomplete reports (Appendix B) received from these locust boards show that in 23 of the provinces upward of 17,003,252 pounds, or 8,501½ tons, of locusts were destroyed between the date of the passage of the act mentioned and September 30, the greatest number having been destroyed in Occidental Negros (6,930,000 pounds), La Union (1,590,737 pounds), Bulacan (1,534,975 pounds), and Rizal (1,198,862 pounds). The reports from Abra, Antique, Capiz, and Isabela, dated subsequent to October 1, have been included in Appendix B, in order to have no break in the list of provinces.

In order to ascertain the food situation in the provinces telegrams were addressed on June 16 last to all provincial governors and answers received from them, which are hereto appended. (Appendix C.)

Hundreds of telegrams have been received and sent preliminary to the distribution of carabao, which is now about to commence. In the United States a special bureau undoubtedly would have been created for all this work. Here it is impracticable to create such a bureau, and for many reasons the duty of central direction naturally devolved upon this office.

Legislation passed by the Commission March 23, 1903, provided that the executive secretary shall issue to government officials, employees, and members of their immediate families official transportation requests on commercial steamship and railway lines under the terms of an agreement entered into between such transportation companies and the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, army transport facilities having been practically withdrawn. The arrangement has been in effect less than seven months, and during that period there have been issued by the executive secretary to civil employees and members of their families, including fiancées, 169 steamship transportation requests and 68 railway transportation requests, providing for transportation from Manila to various points in the United States for 209 persons, 42 per cent of whom were teachers. Sixteen of the above-mentioned official requests were issued at the expense of the insular government to officers or employees entitled to traveling expenses either by law or under their contracts. For those not so issued there has been paid into the executive bureau the sum of $20,162.50 United States currency, or an average of approximately $3,000 per month, which, in accordance with law, is deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the appropriation "Insular salary and expense fund," from which the steamship and railway companies are paid by the government.

Prior to February 2, 1903, there was no provision of law under which this government might issue passports to citizens of the Philippine Islands desiring to travel in foreign countries. It had been the practice to furnish such persons and citizens of the United States, upon request, letters of identification and introduction to diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

On February 2, 1903, the Philippine Commission enacted the following law:

[Act No. 611.]

AN ACT authorizing the civil governor to issue passports to citizens of the Philippine Islands.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

Whereas the act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil

government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," provides in section four thereof "That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight:"

SECTION 1. The civil governor is hereby authorized to issue passports to the persons thereby made citizens of the Philippine Islands, identifying said persons as such citizens and as entitled to the protection of the United States by virtue of the provision of law above set forth.

SEC. 2. The civil governor shall prescribe the form of and rules governing the issuance of these documents, which shall be known and referred to as "Philippine passports."

SEC. 3. A fee of two dollars in money of the United States shall be charged for each passport issued hereunder. Such fees shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, who shall keep an account of same and who shall forthwith deposit same in the insular treasury.

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, February 2, 1903.

By executive order No. 13 the civil governor prescribed the form and rules governing the issue of passports as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 13.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU, *Manila, April 7, 1903.*

The following regulations regarding issuance of passports are published for the guidance of all concerned in accordance with the provisions of act numbered six hundred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to issue passports to citizens of the Philippine Islands," enacted February second, nineteen hundred and three:

I.

Philippine passports may be issued to all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

II.

Those applying for a Philippine passport must present their application, make an affidavit with respect to birth, and state that they were subjects of Spain as defined in Rule I. They must take the oath of allegiance and furnish an identification by a creditable person, in accordance with a form prescribed for such purpose.

III.

A passport expires two years after the date of its issuance and will not be renewed. A new passport may be issued upon a new application in accordance with the provisions of Rule II.

IV.

When a person applies for a new passport before his old passport has expired, the latter, coupled with proof that the person in whose behalf it is presented is the person named therein, may be taken two years from its date as prima facie evidence of the right of the person to obtain a passport under Rule I.

V.

When the applicant for a passport is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or by a servant who is entitled to a passport under Rule I, it will be sufficient to state in the passport the names of such persons and their relationship to or connection with him. A separate passport must be issued to each person of full age not the wife or servant of another with whom he or she is traveling.

VI.

An official fee of two dollars, in money of the United States, shall be collected by the disbursing officer, executive bureau, for each passport issued, and the fee shall be deposited by him in the insular treasury.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

The foregoing branches of the bureau's work, together with many others—including particularly the preparation of appropriation bills, drawing of leases and contracts for supplies and construction, and firearms permits—are assigned to the administration and finance division, the report of which is hereto attached (Appendix D). The high grade of work done by the clerks of this division and the excellent manner in which it has been performed have been the source of intense satisfaction to the chief of the bureau and merit special mention.

In the interest of economy and the prompt dispatch of public business the office of the secretary of the Philippine Commission was abolished by act No. 609, January 31, 1903, as recommended in the report of this bureau for last year, and the executive bureau so reorganized as to provide for the work of the abolished office. Aside from the enactment of laws the Commission has devoted much time to the consideration in executive sessions of important matters upon which the civil governor or heads of departments desired the benefit of joint discussion and determination. The year's work of the Commission as a legislative and advisory body is admirably described by the recorder, Mr. C. W. Calvin, in his report (Appendix E), to which attention is invited. Great credit is due Mr. Calvin for the ability and industry with which he and his office force have dispatched an immense volume of important business with promptitude and marked efficiency.

In the sessions of the Commission, and on practically all other occasions when the people generally, and particularly the non-English-speaking masses, are to be reached, or desire to communicate by interview with the civil governor or members of the Commission, the services of an interpreter are necessary; and the importance of matters discussed on these occasions demands a degree of expertness of interpretation possessed by but few persons. All acts of the Commission are translated in the Spanish language promptly after passage, and for this work of translation it is essential that there be available trained personnel of a high grade. This is also true in respect of the vast amount of Spanish-English translation incident to the correspondence of this office and the executive departments. This work devolves upon the translating division of the bureau.

Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, Spanish secretary to the Philippine Commission, was in charge of the division until May, 16, 1903, when he returned to the United States because of the continued ill health of his family in this climate. Mr. Yánes was appointed to this service from the Bureau of American Republics, in Washington, because of his special fitness, both by education and practical experience, and with great credit carried the burden of responsibility and to a very great degree that of the actual work under his charge. Every effort has been made to replace him, but as yet without result. Further losses of expert personnel from the translating division have seriously interfered with both the work of translating and interpreting as well. It has been necessary for the present acting chief of division to devote so much time to his regular work of interpreter for the Commission that there have been occasional unavoidable delays in the dispatch of translations of documents of importance. However, the work of the division is now practically up to date, by dint of work at night and on holidays. There seems to be an absolute lack of really expert Spanish-English translators, not only in these islands and the United States, but in practically every other country, as revealed by the ineffectual efforts of this Government to secure such employees. There is no difficulty in finding translators of mediocre ability, but men who know one language thoroughly and have a competent knowledge of one other are rare indeed. The report of the division is hereto attached. (Appendix F.)

The Commission on March 17, 1903 (Act No. 688), authorized the appointment of a collecting librarian of the insular government, "whose duty it shall be, under the

supervision and direction of the civil governor, to visit the countries of Europe, Mexico, and elsewhere for the purpose of purchasing books and manuscripts relating to the history of the Philippine Islands, making historical researches into said history, procuring copies of official documents relating thereto, with the view to the foundation in Manila of a public historical library upon the subject of the Philippine Islands."

For this appointment the civil governor selected Señor D. Clemente J. Zulueta, a Filipino eminently fitted for the work by education and training. Señor Zulueta went at once to Spain, where he is now securing books and documents of historical and general value as contemplated by the act creating his position. Arrangements have been made for the custody and preservation of these papers upon their arrival here by the division having in charge the printed publications and documents of the Commission. There will soon be added to the files of printed documents several hundred selected Congressional publications recently received from Washington, which will be indexed and filed for reference. This division of the executive bureau has distributed during the past year 1,035,362 printed copies of acts of the Commission, executive orders, and miscellaneous publications of a related character. (See Appendix G.)

The disbursing officer of the bureau, Mr. H. A. Lampman, also disburses for seven other bureaus and the secretaries of the four executive departments, the Philippine Commission, the trustees of the College of San José, and the Philippine Museum. He likewise is one of the two officers disbursing the $3,000,000 Congressional relief fund. The total amounts paid out by him during the period covered by this report were $936,876.06 Mexican, and $271,951.90 Philippine currency. Few public servants have greater responsibility resting upon them, and none discharges his duties more ably and intelligently.

The mailing of correspondence, although nominally within the jurisdiction of the mailing division, has been conducted, for the sake of convenience, by the records division. Of such matter, which includes only written communications, there have been dispatched by messenger and post 53,717 separate papers during the year, an increase of 73 per cent over the preceding year.

Provision has been made in the records division by the installation of substantial filing cases of improved pattern for the preservation of the archives of the military government and this office since its establishment. These records have been thoroughly indexed and the typewritten indexes bound, thus making reference to them easy and in every way satisfactory. In addition to the work of indexing, recording, and mailing official correspondence in the records division, much work is done in the compilation of data required by the civil governor, the executive departments, and the Commission, and its personnel is drawn upon continually to fill temporary and permanent vacancies in the other divisions. (Appendix H.) The work in this division is of such character, covering as it does the entire field of this office and of the executive departments as well, as to furnish an excellent opportunity for the training of employees for the other divisions, the functions of which are special. This has been particularly the case in respect of Filipino employees, several of whom, after a few months' service in this division, have been promoted elsewhere and have acquitted themselves creditably.

Ever since the organization of the executive bureau strict adherence to civil-service rules has been observed in the matter of appointments and promotions, it being a fact meriting record that five out of the seven chiefs of divisions in the bureau came to the islands either as volunteers or as clerks at $1,200 per annum. The other two came as translators at $1,800 per annum. All are now receiving $2,250, with the exception of one, who receives $2,500 per annum.

It has been the rule of this office during the past year to require that all Filipino appointees possess the equivalent of a grammar-school education, at least; a fair conversational knowledge of the English language; ability to use the typewriting machine with some facility; and certificate of having passed the second-grade clerk examination or its equivalent as provided by the civil-service board's schedule. Upon reaching a salary rating of $600 per annum employees are required to pass the civil-service examinations in the English language as one requisite for promotion. Under this requirement one such employee has passed the first-grade examination, two failed by a very small percentage and will doubtless qualify on their next effort, and several have passed the second-grade examination. As a rule the native employees attend public night schools, and in the case of those who have little or no knowledge of the English language it is obligatory that they attend such schools.

Due to the increase of business incident to the development of government, and in a degree to the merging of the office of the Commission, the personnel of this bureau has been more than doubled numerically during the past year. This increase has

been in great measure in the number of positions in the lower grades, and therefore does not indicate a correspondingly increased expense.

The force of 61 employees, of whom 32 were Americans and 29 Filipinos, which was employed at the date of the last report, has been gradually expanded, until at this time there are on duty in the bureau 123 employees, of whom 46 are classed as Americans and 77 as Filipinos, an increase of 44 per cent in the number of Americans and 166 per cent in Filipinos.

Notwithstanding this marked increase in personnel—more than 100 per cent—it has been found wholly impracticable to dispatch the current business during the regular office hours. A large number of employees are required to work overtime, and some find it necessary to observe uniform hours of from 7.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, with about a half-hour's intermission at midday. In order that a definite idea might be had as to the extent of overtime required, a record thereof has been kept. This shows an average of 325 days per month, or an actual shortage in the office force of approximately 12 clerks, and does not include the overtime of officials, the number of whom has not been increased since the organization of the bureau. Two deaths and the invaliding home of six employees during the year because of diseases probably due to excessively long hours and close application to work under existing climatic conditions indicate the necessity for shorter office hours and doubtless an obligatory annual vacation.

The reports of the provincial governors are appended hereto, marked "Appendix I." Covering, as they do, the period from January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1903, they give no adequate idea of the present conditions prevailing in the provinces, and therefore I have not referred to them before in this report when treating of the political subdivisions of the islands. These reports, if they are to be really such a faithful protrayal of existing conditions as to furnish Congress and the authorities beyond seas that information upon which remedial or any other action could be based, ought to be brought down to a date not later than September 1 of each year. Since these reports were written the locust plague has visited a large number of the provinces with disastrous results to growing crops. Happily, later telegraphic information has brought the intelligence that the measures adopted under Act No. 817, hereinbefore referred to, have been successful in many provinces in exterminating the locusts, and the crop reports are much more encouraging than could have been expected under the circumstances. Many causes for complaint mentioned in the reports of the provincial governors for last year have been removed. The uprising on the island of Camiguin, off the coast of Misamis, in April and May last, was promptly and effectually quelled, and the leaders and a large number of their followers have received their just deserts. The disturbed conditions in the province of Albay are about to be brought to an end, and an era of peace far more extensive and profound than has ever been known since American occupation will without doubt soon settle upon the Archipelago. The civil governor in his report for last year, referring to this same subject, suggested the wisdom of changing the time for submission of the annual reports of the provincial governors from January to September, but no change in the law has been made as yet, although it would seem that no good reason exists for longer delaying favorable action upon the suggestion.

Appendix J, hereto attached, gives telegraphic reports from provinces received in response to a telegram from this office of September 28, 1903, requesting information as to the amount of work done on roads and bridges in each province and the amount of "relief-fund" rice paid therefor. Only such reports as were received up to and including the date of this report are annexed.

During the first half of the period covered by this report the former assistant executive secretary, Mr. Beekman Winthrop, was acting chief of the bureau, owing to absence on leave of the executive secretary. Upon the return of the latter, on March 25, 1903, Mr. Winthrop went to the United States on a well-earned leave, resigning his office on the expiration thereof, much to the regret of the government authorities and his official associates, who had learned to appreciate his worth through daily contact with him.

Mr. Frank W. Carpenter, then chief clerk of the bureau, was appointed assistant executive secretary on September 1, 1903, the promotion coming as a fitting reward to a most zealous, tireless, and able official. Mr. Carpenter, with a residence of nearly five years in these islands, occupying positions of trust calling for the exercise of administrative skill of a high order and technical knowledge of office work brings to his new position a ripe experience and good judgment which, added to his knowledge of the Spanish and Tagalog languages, make of him an ideal official and a broad-minded, tactful, and capable assistant.

The fact that the work of the bureau has been kept up and dispatched with promptitude and thoroughness without addition to the number of its officials, notwithstand-

ing its continued and great increase, is due to the untiring zeal and uncommon ability of the chiefs of divisions and their immediate assistants who, under Mr. Carpenter's training and initiative, have cheerfully met requirements much greater than are ordinarily incident to the duties of such offices. The whole clerical force has shown so lively an interest in the work and has so heartily and uncomplainingly responded to the many calls for overtime duty that I would be ungrateful indeed were I to fail to record here my deep appreciation of their faithfulness and efficiency, which have so signally lightened the burden resting upon the chief of the bureau.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

The honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR.

APPENDIX A.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from you, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The office of law clerk in the bureau was created in January of this year, duties of a legal nature having devolved upon the present incumbent for some time prior to that date. The present duties of the office are mainly as follows: (*a*) The supervision and preparation for final action, with recommendations, of cases involving charges against government officials, being mainly cases against municipal officers in the provinces and justices of the peace; (*b*) the rendering of statements on questions of law at the direction of the civil governor and the officers of the bureau; (*c*) the digesting of voluminous documents involving points of law; and (*d*) the drafting of bills for the consideration of the Philippine Commission.

A statistical statement of the volume of the work is not possible, for the reason that the present duties of the office are partly administrative and partly legal in nature, and have no well-defined or fixed limits. In this general connection, however, the following statistics may be of interest:

Statement of provincial officers removed from office, or who resigned at request or under charges, from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903.

Fiscals	3
Treasurers	4
Supervisors	3
Secretaries	3
Others	2
Total	15

The total number of distinct cases against municipal officers and justices of the peace, resulting in suspension from office or an investigation by the provincial board, or both, for the twelve months ending September 1, 1903, was 106, involving 144 officers, 76 of whom were dismissed. Of these 144 officers, 121 were municipal officers—chiefly presidents—and 23 justices of the peace. Of the 135 officers suspended from office, 76 were removed, 12 reprimanded or disciplined, and 47 reinstated. Of the 98 distinct cases investigated by the provincial boards, the findings were approved by this bureau in 80 cases, modified in 9, and reversed in 9.

Perhaps the most noteworthy deductions to be drawn from the above data are: (*a*) The large proportion of cases where a suspended officer (the matter of suspension being almost entirely in the hands of the provincial governor) is acquitted after full investigation, being about 35 per cent; and (*b*) the relatively large proportion of cases against justices of the peace. The records show that during the year 16 justices have been dismissed from office and 2 reprimanded. When it is recalled that the technical knowledge and legal training usually possessed by an evilly disposed justice of the peace make it comparatively easy for him to escape detection and conviction, the figures are sufficiently striking.

It should be noted that the above statistics represent only a portion of the total number of papers preferring charges against government officials received in this bureau. The natives of these islands, especially those of the half-blood, are by nature contentious and fond of litigation; and a preliminary inquiry usually shows the charges preferred to be groundless. A comparison of the statistics of this year with those of

the fourteen months preceding shows an increase in the number of removals of provincial officials, being 13 removals for fourteen months, as against 15 for twelve months. In regard to municipal officers and justices of the peace, the figures are approximately the same.

As indicating the improvements which have been introduced in the routine organization of this bureau since the inauguration of civil government, may be noted the fact that during the first fourteen months of civil government the records show 54 cases of suspended municipal officers (including justices of the peace) with no record of either acquittal, reinstatement, or removal, indicating that these cases were pigeonholed or dropped without any decisive action being taken; while the records for the past twelve months show that in all cases involving charges against municipal officers or justices of the peace some final or decisive settlement of the case has been made.

Very respectfully,

FRED. F. BARKER,
Law Clerk.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila.*

APPENDIX B.

ABRA.

BANGUED, ABRA, *October 2, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR IN THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila.

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic order of the 26th of September I have the honor to make the following report on the extermination of locusts in this province: On the 15th of August your telegram approving the appointment of the three agriculturalist members of the locust board proposed was received here. On the 19th of the same month the said board was organized and immediately resolved that the aforesaid agriculturalist members repair to the places invaded by the locusts to the end of studying and proposing to the board the most efficient means of destroying the plague, and also to the end of obtaining the data indispensable for drafting regulations provided for by section 2 of act No. 834. At the same meeting it was resolved to ask the civil governor for 1,000 piculs of rice and 400 pieces of sheet iron for the needs of the board, of which articles only the iron has been received until the present date. At another meeting, held on the 22d, the board approved the means of extirpation of the plague suggested by the agriculturalist members. Copies of these resolutions have been transmitted to the municipal presidents for compliance therewith. In the successive meetings of the 4th and 8th of September the regulations for the destruction of the locusts were discussed and approved and a copy thereof furnished to each municipal president for the publication and execution thereof, another copy being sent to the executive secretary for the printing of 250 copies thereof.

On the 23d, 27th, 28th, and 30th of August operations were carried on against the hoppers under the direction and supervision of the provincial governor and the agriculturalist members of the board at the places denominated Pudoca, Calaba, and Cabuluan, of Bangued; Ligtun, Palucana, and of Layun and Pudoc and Suyo, of Pidigan, the amount of hoppers destroyed in the operation being estimated at 120 quintals. On the 28th of August a swarm of locusts which was passing over a rice field at the rancheria of Peñarubia was frightened away under the direction of the agriculturalist member, Maximo Blanco, and the damage caused was very insignificant on account of this operation. On the 2d of September more operations against this plague were carried on in the barrios of Sapac and Paude, Bangued, under the direction of the president thereof, and at the sitio of Maquinao, of the rancheria Daglas, under the direction of the agriculturalist member, Hugo Baile. On these occasions about 80 quintals of locusts were caught. On the 7th of September the president of Dedmagada reported the presence of locusts and hoppers in his municipality, and I directed Agriculturalist Guillermo Blancaflor to supervise the destruction of the plague, and three days later he reported that the hoppers, in a quanity of 80 quintals, were destroyed, but that it was possible to catch only 20 quintals of the locusts as they flew away in the direction of the province of Ilocos Norte. On the 26th of September a swarm of locusts descended upon rice fields around Bangued, and was frightened away under direction of the provincial governor and an agriculturalist member of the board without having been able to do damage to the crops. About 40 quintals of this swarm were caught, but the majority arose and flew away toward the Bulagao Mountain, boundary line between Abra and Ilocos.

JUAN VILLAMOR, *Provincial Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 340 quintals, equal to 34,340 pounds.

ALBAY.

ALBAY, *September 30, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Complying with your telegram of 26th: The locusts appeared in this province in the early part of this month but did but very little damage. The locust fungus was at once used with apparently very excellent results. The swarm of locusts was practically exterminated in five days. It was found, however, that the few days they were in the province they deposited a great many eggs, which since hatched. Of these small locusts about 300 bags were gathered and destroyed. The heavy rains during the past few days have apparently exterminated the remainder. This work accomplished at practically no expense.

BETTS, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 20,000 pounds.

AMBOS CAMARINES.

NUEVA CACERES, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The locust board held its first meeting on the 6th of August and adopted regulations, which were submitted to the civil governor for approval, but the first section of said regulations was amended in view of the telegram of the 21st of August. The additional members have not been able to attend the meetings of the board regularly, as they are living in pueblos distant from this capital, but they have distinguished themselves by their work, traveling through and visiting the different municipalities of their districts, and explaining to the residents thereof the advisability that all should work in the destruction of the locusts, showing them the most practical manner of catching the same. The municipal presidents have in compliance with their duty kept the government informed of all the work done by the residents and of the number of sacks of locusts caught, which amount to 1,264 sacks, and the approximate weight of which is 75,840 pounds. It is, however, impossible to calculate the quantity of locusts killed which were not gathered up, but burned in the ditches. The entire territory of this province is infested with locusts, and the presidents state in their letters that notwithstanding the great efforts made by the people for the purpose of destroying them, digging ditches without remuneration of any kind, all of the plantations of maize, camotes, paddy, sugar cane, and garden truck have been destroyed. The ditches dug by the people of the pueblos were not sufficient for the destruction of the small locusts on account of their large number. When they did not find anything left to destroy in the fields, they invaded the streets of the pueblos and entered the houses, to the extent that they did not leave the people rest by day or by night. The inhabitants of the pueblos of Pili, Nueva Caceres, Ninalabag, Nubua, and others had cultivated a considerable number of hectares of rice land and hoped to obtain a good harvest, but all they had planted was destroyed by the locusts. However, a good crop of maize was harvested in Baao and Nubua, and the inhabitants are now selling the shelled maize at 1 peso, Mexican, per sack. The rains commenced in this section on the 19th of September, and since then it has been noticed that the locusts have gradually disappeared. It is hoped that the hoppers which still remain will be destroyed by the continuous rains. The governor has issued neither rice nor money for the work of the extermination of locusts. A circular letter has been addressed to the presidents enjoining them to recommend to the people the necessity of again planting rice, maize, camotes, and garden truck, and reminding them of the provisions of Act No. 517, relative to the prevention of famine.

PIMENTAL, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 75,840 pounds.

ANTIQUE.

SAN JOSÉ, *October 2, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Locust board was convened August 20 and on August 22 rules for extermination of locusts were adopted. During the last fifteen days of September, nearly every town in the province was invaded and a total of 459 cavanes, 10 gantas and 6 chupas were caught as follows: San José, 7 cavanes, 22 gantas; San Pedro, 18 cavanes, 17 gantas, 6 chupas; Bugason, 300 cavanes; Guisigan, 132 cavanes, 18 gantas; Tibiao, 3 gantas.

Reports from other towns have not yet been received, but I believe that larger amounts were caught during the last days of September. Report of crops having been destroyed not yet received, except Guisigan where the crops were destroyed. Governor Fullon was directed to get this information while on tour of inspection throughout the province.

SALAZAR, *Acting Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 61,929 pounds.

BATAAN.

BALANGA, BATAAN, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In compliance with your telegram of September 25, 1903, I have the honor to state that the locust board of this province was organized on August 20, 1903. As there were no locusts throughout the province, as reported by presidents, no work has been done since the organization of the board.

ZIALITI,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

BATANGAS.

BATANGAS, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In reply to your telegram of September 25 a detailed report will be rendered in a few days. The reports from 20 municipalities in which destruction work of locusts is being carried forward have not come, all having been asked for by telegrams.

LUZ, *Governor.*

BENGUET.

BAGUIO, BENGUET, *September 30, 1903.*

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your telegram 25th instant, that there has been no work accomplished or demanded from the locust board as yet. The fact is it would be exceedingly difficult for the most enthusiastic sportsman to find one of these little birds, called locust, in my province. The cold rains since the 1st of July have effectually rid us of this pest.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. PACK, *Provincial Governor.*

BOHOL.

TAGBILARAN, *October 1, 1903.*

CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

The locust board in my province was established on August 24, composed of the members of the provincial board and three agriculturists. Once established the first task of said locust board was to draw up regulations for its guidance, and a copy was given to all members and each one of the municipal presidents for their information and due observance by virtue of said regulations. The province of Bohol is divided into four inspection districts, namely: South district, north, interior, and west districts. The first three districts are in charge of the three agricultural members in the following form: South district, which is composed of the pueblos of Alburquerque,

Loylila, Dimiao, Palancia, Garcia, Hermiandez, Jagna, Duero, Guindulman, and Anad Candijay, is under the inspection of Señor Pedro Samson. North district, which is composed of the pueblos of Maribojoc, Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Ynagunigana, Getafe, Talibon, Ipil, and Ubay, is under the inspection of Señor Sevador Rodriguez. Interior district, which is composed of the pueblos of Carman, Batavan, Sierra Bullones, Calbigailin, Bilar, Antique, Balilijansevilla, and Loboc, is under the inspection of Señor Pedro Maceren. West district, composed of Tagbilaran, Davao, Panglao, Bacolian, Corella, and Cortes, is under the inspection of the provincial board. From August 24 to October 1, 1903, the plague of locusts has not given signs of life in the province. The letters that I have received periodically from the three agricultural members in their districts state there are no flying locusts nor jumping locusts in the pueblos of their respective districts to date. There has been no rice requisitioned for distribution to the poor, nor zinc sheets. The board believing it necessary, a copy of the above regulations will be furnished you by mail.

CLARIN, *Governor.*

BULACAN.

MALOLOS, BULACAN, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.:*

Replying to your wire of September 26, requesting report of work done by locust board, as follows:

Regulation made. Local committees of locust organized. Province divided into three zones and three members appointed inspectors. Inspectors constantly inspecting towns within their zone. From organization of board and local committees locusts and loctones killed in different towns as follows:

Towns.	Locusts.	Loctones.	Towns.	Locusts.	Loctones.
	Cavanes.	*Cavanes.*		*Cavanes.*	*Cavanes.*
Angat	.....	125	Polo	159	379
Baliuag	290	219	Quingua	871	381
Barasoain	73	.....	San Rafael	79	333
Bigaa	1,530	380	San Ildefonso	829	394
Bocaue	108	180	San Miguel	145	89
Bulacan	.....	200	San José	.....	121
Bustos	297	582	Santa Maria	1,168	406
Marilao	621	92	Santa Isabel	161	146
Meycauayan	483	155	Calumpit	14	136
Malolos	20	.....			
Norzagaray	.....	72	Total	6,348	4,390

Rice sent for starving people.

	Piculs.
Baliuag	15
Norzagaray	15
Marilao	10
San Rafael	15
San Ildefonso	25
Angat	25
Total	105

Every effort is taken for complete destruction of loctones now in the province.

PABLO TECSON, *Governor of Bulacan.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 1,476,475 pounds.

CAGAYAN.

TUGUEGARAO, *October 1, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

The locust board having been organized in accordance with act 817, it unanimously adopted methods which were used in all the pueblos of the province invaded by the locusts and hoppers. Screens 6 feet long and 3 feet wide and covered with cloth were prepared, and several of these contrivances, each supported by one person, were placed at the edge of a ditch dug 3 or 4 feet deep and 20 or more meters

long. The area infested was then surrounded on all sides by several persons provided with branches, sticks, and brooms, with which they chased the hoppers toward the ditch and the screens. When the screens were full of hoppers who had saved themselves from the ditch, they were shaken and the hoppers caused to fall into the ditch, which was immediately covered with earth. For locusts in the flying stage netting or cloth was made into an open sack stretched on a bamboo hoop fastened to a stick. These were used where swarms of locusts had presented themselves. This work was performed in all the pueblos of the province on the 9th and 10th of September. It is estimated that the following amounts of locusts and hoppers have been caught: In Tuguegarao, 352 cavanes; Enrile, 42; Solana, 78; Piat, 11; Amulung, 75; Iguig, 30; Peñablanca, 138, and none in Lalloc and Aparri, as no locusts have appeared in said pueblos. At its session of the 28th of September the board resolved that the work of exterminating the locusts be repeated in all the pueblos, designating the 15th and 16th of this month, without prejudice to carrying on this work sooner in the pueblos, barrios, and sitios where clouds of locusts may appear.

GONZAGA, *Provincial Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 99,825 pounds.

CAPIZ.

CAPIZ, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor:*

The following work has been done since the organization of the locust board of this province:

Municipalities.	Matter destroyed.	Quantity.	Rice used.
		Cavanes.	*Piculs.*
Panay	Locusts, hoppers, and eggs	77½	10
Loctugan	Locusts	6	2
Panitan	Locusts of all classes	387	43
Dao	Locusts and hoppers, large and small	67	10
Mambusao	Locusts of all classes	60	8
Navas	....do	219	15
Calivo	Locusts and hoppers	50	5
Ibajay	....do	140	10
Capiz	Hoppers	34	4
Sigma	Small and large hoppers and a few locusts	199	28

In all these municipalities there is a large quantity of hoppers, especially in Panitan, Dao, Sigma, Ibajay, and Navas, and their extermination is actively continued. Information in regard to the result of the work in the municipalities of Pontevedra, Jamindan, Dumarao, Numancia, Macato, Tangalan, and Buruanga where there are locusts is expected and will be telegraphed immediately.

JUGO VIDAL, *Provincial Governor.*

CAPIZ, *October 2, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

Amplifying my telegram of yesterday: According to reports received from Member Soler, of Alcan, Calivo has been completely cleaned from locusts, 90 more cavanes of locusts having been destroyed.

Municipalities.	Destroyed until—	Quantity.	Municipalities.	Destroyed until—	Quantity.
		Cavanes.			*Cavanes.*
Numancia	Sept. 6	80	Tangalan	Sept. 21	170
Lezo	.....do	70	Macatao	Sept. 24	190
Malinao	Sept. 7	[a]140	Buruanga	Sept. 18	150
Banga	.....do	80	Baleta	Sept. 27	50
Madalag	Sept. 10	60	Jimo	Sept. 28	10
Ibajay	Sept. 16	[b]10	Batan	Sept. 29	15

[a] In addition to the 60.

[b] Besides 140, telegram of yesterday.

Total number of cavanes of locusts destroyed until date in entire province amounts to 2,704½.

JUGO VIDAL, *Governor.*

Total number of locusts and hoppers killed, 371,868 pounds.

CAVITE.

CAVITE, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The province was divided into three districts, each under charge of one of the agricultural members of the locust board. Their work since August 14 has averaged about four days per week superintending the work. A consideration of their reports shows a total of 4,971 cavanes of locusts and loctones destroyed. Crops have been damaged to a considerable extent. The number of locusts has been largely diminished by the efforts made against them. Quantity of rice used in payment 1,000 piculs.

SHANKS, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 4,971 cavanes, equal to 683,506 pounds.

CEBU.

CEBU, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

Hon. WILLIAM TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

In compliance with the telegram which the executive secretary has addressed to me, I have the honor to report as follows: Since over a month I have not learned of the presence of locusts in the pueblos of this province, not having received a communication reporting this from any of the municipalities. I have, however, received private information that hoppers had been seen in the mountains of Toledo, and have immediately written to the president of that municipality, giving him instructions for the extermination of those hoppers when they come down to the plains or suitable places, because at the places where they are now it is impossible to destroy them by any of the systems known, on account of the thickness of the underbrush. Prior to the time aforementioned I have only received communications in regard to locusts from the municipality of Poro, on the Camotes Islands, and from the municipality of Segod; the former reporting that an immense swarm had invaded the pueblo and destroyed the majority of the maize planted, the latter reporting that another swarm had passed, but had not caused destruction of any importance to the plantations. Several municipalities inform me that the maize harvest has commenced, and the general condition of the crops is good, with the exception of about eight pueblos of the south, where the crop is not abundant. For this reason the price of that grain has gone down. In view of the present crops the critical situation of this province has considerably improved. The board has not yet completed the work of drafting the regulations for the extermination of the locusts, which has been turned over to the members appointed, and is to be submitted for discussion afterwards. The work has been delayed during the twenty days that I was ill. The board asks for 2,000 sheets of zinc.

CLIMACO, *Governor.*

ILOCOS NORTE.

LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Provincial locust board was organized on the 18th of August, and by virtue of its resolutions the regulations prescribed by Act No. 815 were drafted and adopted and copies remitted to all the municipal presidents. The most appropriate and cheapest implements for the destruction of locusts and hoppers were ordered to be made; instead of sheet iron, 1,000 piculs of rice were requested for issue to workmen, who lack food. There were hoppers in several municipalities, and then they appeared also in the others, with the exception of San Miguel, invading and destroying seeding plots of rice and plantations, especially of maize. The province was divided into zones, which are under the three agriculturist members. The invasions of the barrios by the locusts become less frequent now, the greatest damage caused by them consisting in the destruction of the early rice planted in the mountains or on high land. From the organization of the board until the 30th of September, 4,954 cavanes of these insects were destroyed, according to the data received so far, and the damage caused by them during the said period is estimated at 7,440 pesos. I am still expecting data from several municipalities, and shall complete this report as soon as possible.

JULIO AGCAOILI, *Provincial Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 681,175 pounds.

ILOCOS SUR.

VIGAN, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of September 25, the following is a compiled report from presidents of 16 municipalities covering period August 10 to September 30: Six hundred and forty-six cavanes of large locusts and 2,812 cavanes of small locusts destroyed; total number of pounds, 547,312. Reports of 5 municipalities not yet received. Plague has diminished considerably.

CRISOLOGO, *Governor.*

ILOILO.

ILOILO, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

After being organized the locust board drafted regulations, which have been distributed to the pueblos, committees having been organized in each pueblo. At present the number of pueblos whose barrios have been invaded by the locusts is relatively small, and they have been invaded in a manner not alarming. We have received a report from the pueblos in regard to the destruction caused by those insects and the quantities of locusts and hoppers destroyed. The pueblos are actively working for the purpose of destroying the locusts. The rice and sheet zinc have been received here only a few days ago. It has not been possible to distribute same to the pueblos, but the board proposes to do this as soon as possible. With these means the board believes it will be able to comply with its mission as well as possible.

DELGADO, *Governor.*

ISABELA.

ILAGAN, P. I., *October 6, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Respectfully replying to your telegram received to-day: On the 1st of the present month I had the honor to address to you the following telegram:

"ILAGAN, *October 1, 1903.*

"Pursuant to the directions contained in your telegram of the 25th of September last, I have the honor to inform you that since the organization of the provincial locust board, on the 15th of August, and until date, 109 cavanes of locusts, which until now have been very scarce, were exterminated, as follows: At Cordon, 40; Mercedes, 50; Cauayan, 18, and Gamu, 1, according to data furnished by Member Generoso Cagayan, who went to said pueblos on the 25th of August and returned on the 4th of September.

"I respectfully inform you that on account of the continuous rains the locusts are disappearing in this province, as reported by the presidents."

I have sent you a telegram in regard to the proceedings of board on account of reappearance of hoppers in several pueblos of the province.

DICHOSO, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 109 cavanes, equal to 14,988 pounds.

LA LAGUNA.

SANTA CRUZ, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The locust board was organized on August 8 last, and has drafted resolutions in accordance with Act No. 817, and communicated the same to the municipal presidents. The province is divided into three districts, the first being in charge of Member Juan Osdeveza, the second of José de Leon, and the third of Gregorio Elbo

who superintend the work for the extermination of the locusts in the pueblos of their respective districts. The following is a statement of the locusts caught:

	Cavanes.		Cavanes.
Tunasan	173	Santa Cruz	501
Calamba	40	Cabuyao	275
Pagsanjan	276	San Antonio	81
Siniloan	115	Rizal	25
Majayjay	34	Longos	13
Bay	100	Lumban	381
Mavitac	141	Luisiana	187
Lilio	8		
Santa Rosa	8	Total	2,358

All of which were buried.

At a meeting of the 28th of September it was resolved to send, of the 320 piculs of rice shipped to the supervisor of the province, 30 cavanes to Pagsanjan and 20 cavanes each to Calamba, Bay, Binan, San Antonio, Cavinti, Majayjay, Santa Cruz, Lumban, Tunasan, Siniloan, Nagcarlan, Longos, Paete, and Cabuyao. Work continues.

JUAN CAILLES, *Provincial Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 311,163 pounds.

LA UNION.

SAN FERNANDO, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Report of the locust board: (1) 136 barrios of the 15 pueblos of the province have been invaded by the locusts. (2) Locusts destroyed until September 30, 11,569 cavanes. (3) 164 piculs of rice distributed for wages. (4) Statements of crops destroyed: The loss of mountain rice is estimated at 75 per cent and the loss of rice in the plains at 20 per cent, in proportion to the production of the barrios invaded. (5) Amount of locusts not destroyed, about 3,200 cavanes. (6) It is estimated that it will take a month to destroy them. I am informed that there are many hoppers in Benguet. If these are not destroyed it is probable that soon they will grow to be locusts and do damage to crops. The general outlook for crops in La Union is good, if the locusts do not reappear and the weather is favorable. The amount of rice necessary has not been distributed on account of difficulty of transportation, but it is expected in accordance with the list of daily wages prepared by the municipalities. The said rice has already been remitted to the pueblos.

ORTEGA, *Provincial Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 11,569 cavanes, equal to 1,590,737 pounds.

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

CERVANTES, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In compliance with your telegram September 25, there have been received at Cervantes 6¼ tons of locusts, for which rice is being issued at the rate of 1 picul of rice for 500 pounds of locusts; inclusive dates are September 11 to 13. Reports from president of Angqui indicate that 17 tons of locusts have been killed in that district since the passing of regulations by locust board on September 10, but believes his figures are not accurate, although it is true that his district has been the center of plague and that active extermination has been going on constantly for three weeks. Only three districts complain of any trouble from locusts. The rest of the province up to date seems fairly free from their presence, crops being only slightly injured. Locusts have grown to flying stage. It has required some labor on part of inhabitants to scare them away from rice fields. People are now catching them in nets.

DINWIDDIE, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 46,500 pounds.

LEYTE.

TACLOBAN, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Manila:*

Tanauan, Dagmi, Pastrana, Palo, and Tabontabon and their jurisdictions have been affected with locusts. Tanauan has destroyed 1,070 sacks of locusts; Palo, 1,036; Dagami, 1,308. Tabontabon and Pastrana have no record of amount, but people have destroyed all locusts in their station. In other parts of the province where locusts have appeared but have been destroyed are Inopacan, Cabalian and Mertida. Señor Esperas has made an inspection and overseen the work on this coast, with Señors Floridelis and Dangangan on the west and east coasts of Leyte. Islands of Panauan and Deleran have no locusts. In jurisdiction of Dagami locusts are used for food.

The means mostly used for destroying locusts are a pit made with a trench of banana leaves placed above. The locusts are then driven against the trench. As the locusts fall into the pit they are covered with dirt. They are in size from ½ to 2½ inches in length, black in color when small, but turn dark red when large. The locusts in this province, with the exception of Inopacan and partly in Palo, have done no harm to crops. In the places visited by locusts the farmers are keeping on with the planting of palay, corn, etc. The activity in this regard is very evident; merchants complain that this year only one-half the rice is sold compared with previous years, notwithstanding the reduced prices. Considerable increase in planting has taken place in nearly all parts of the province, and large centers like Dagami, Baruen, and Hilongas have produced this year more corn than used for their own population. Fruit-producing plants, such as bananas, etc., are greatly increased from a year ago; a bunch of bananas which sold then for 50 cents sells now for 10 cents. No free rice and no money have been used in destruction of locusts. The people are busy planting their crops, and, with the exception of Palo, there has been no trouble with the municipal authorities or the people to move them against the common enemy. To-day Tanauan has destroyed 197 sacks of locusts in the barrios affected.

BORSETH *Acting Governor.*

Total number of locusts and hoppers killed, 3,611 sacks, equal to 72,220 pounds.

MASBATE.

MASBATE, *October 1, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

Referring to the labors of the locust board. This was organized August 22, and the making of the regulations August 29. On September 30 I directed a circular to the municipalities urging upon the presidentes the due fulfillment of the law and regulations. For some days past hoppers or loctones have appeared in some of the municipalities, but they were as small as flies. The work of their extermination is now beginning, and I shall wire you later the quantity destroyed. There is no lack of galvanized iron, for the leaves of badiang and bananas can be used very well instead.

SERRANO, *Provincial Governor.*

MINDORO.

CALAPAN, P. I., *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Eight thousand six hundred and fifteen pounds and 40 cavanes of locusts destroyed. No reports from Sablayan, Mangarin, Bulalacao, Mansalay, and Bongabon.

OFFLEY, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 14,115 pounds.

MISAMIS

CAGAYAN, *September 29, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

My report relative to extermination of locusts is as follows:

	Cavanes.		Cavanes.
Cagayan	310	Iponan	180
Agusan	31	Opol	75
Tagaloan	36	El Salvador	50
Santa Ana	4	Alubijid	8
Jasaan	17		
Balingasag	10	Total	735
Lagonlong	14		

equivalent to 101,062½ pounds of locusts exterminated. In this work 52 piculs of rice, which I obtained on credit from merchants, was used. When the 500 piculs of Government rice arrived the locusts had disappeared. At the present time the only locusts are those recently hatched at Tagoloan. It is possible that others may appear later on in other pueblos. Have issued orders to continue work of extermination.

CORRALES, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 101,062½ pounds.

NEGROS (OCCIDENTAL).

BACOLOD, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

From the 24th of August until to-day, besides meetings of the provincial board for the same purpose, the locust board has held four meetings in Bacolod to the end of studying and adopting regulations, acting upon the petition of this municipality, and taking measures to secure activity in the extermination of hoppers. Vice-presidents and councilors appointed inspectors of their respective districts have gone out to supervise work of extermination, receive locusts and hoppers caught, and certify to bills of workmen. Local locust committees have been organized, composed of the municipal president, treasurer, and secretary, to cause regulations to be complied with, facilitate work, render accounts to locust board, and take measures and act upon cases not provided for by regulations until the locust board shall give its final decision. For direct supervision of work in this province the same has been divided into three sections, that of the north, center, and south, one of the agriculturalist members of the locust board taking charge of each. Member Montilla is visiting the pueblos of the south, inspecting the work; Member Gardalzos is inspecting the pueblos of the center, and Member Tecson has already visited several pueblos of his section and will in eight days undertake his voyage to the pueblos of the extreme north. According to reports received in this office from members of the locust board, presidentes, and private citizens, the work of extermination has been carried on since the month of August, when the locusts first appeared, but some planters had worked in a negligent manner, being satisfied with forcing the hoppers into the adjacent fields, but generally they have worked. The regulations have stopped the proceedings of a few negligent planters and the work has been actively promoted. The workmen all take part in the work of extermination, in which they find subsistence. On account of the increased work and the general high prices the provincial board has found that more sheet iron and rice are urgently needed, and has found it necessary to expend rice for road work for issue to workmen engaged in extermination of locusts, it being absolutely impossible to wait for shipment of rice. It is impossible to give exact and complete data, as to-day's news has not yet been received from several pueblos, but in view of official data and references the quantity of locusts can be estimated at 50,400 cavanes. Of this amount 21,000 cavanes were caught since the 1st and until the 30th of September, under the direction and regulations of the locust board.

LOCSIN, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 50,400 cavanes, equal to 6,930,000 pounds.

NEGROS (ORIENTAL).

DUMAGUETE, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Governor, Manila:*

In compliance with telegram of 25th of September last, I report as follows: Provincial locust board held first session August 10, with attendance of every agricultural member except Mr. Rotea, of Bais, on account of sickness. Following resolutions were approved on application by supervisor-treasurer of 4,000 piculs of rice and 500 galvanized-iron sheets for extermination of locusts; second, to recommend the towns to proceed vigorously to the killing of locusts in same way as was done pursuant to former directions; meanwhile a copy of act No. 817 and the iron sheets ordered were received here. In session of August 24 the board resolved the following: First, immediately enforce the above act in the province with penalties prescribed therein, recommending the presidents not to compel persons who are too poor and those who have to work to earn their daily food; second, to exempt officials and employees of the provincial government from the destruction of locusts; which resolutions were communicated to the presidents of all municipalities in a circular from this office that same day.

In session of August 29 I submitted to the board the regulations for the destruction of the locusts as follows:

First. To consult the local locust boards, consisting of the president, vice-president, and councilors, being jointly responsible for the compliance of the act and the instructions of the provincial board in accordance with said act.

Second. To divide each municipal jurisdiction into four sections for the destruction of locusts, being in charge of the direction in the extermination of the plague the councilors of the barrios comprised by section.

Third. Duties of councilors to report daily to the president of the work and amount of dead locusts, and also the persons delinquent in the compliance with the law.

Fourth. To go with the people of their barrios to the immediate section when excessively inhabited by the plague.

Fifth. Every person required by the law to kill locusts shall provide himself with a sack or "salibut" for the destruction of the grown locusts on passing his section.

Sixth. Impressing on the councilors penalty prescribed in section 5, act 817, for not complying with these regulations.

Seventh. To require municipal presidents to report to provincial board every three days of the work accomplished in the destruction of the plague, also the amount of fines collected.

Eighth. To recommend to local board that in the administration of rice assigned for the poor people to adhere strictly to the instructions received from the supervisor-treasurer.

These resolutions were approved by the board in session on the 31st of August. The board approved the instructions presented by the supervisor-treasurer for the local boards in the distribution and administration of the rice assignment, the pounds of rice daily for each person working one whole day.

The amount of dead locusts so far is as follows:

	Locusts.	Loctones.		Locusts.	Loctones.
	Cavanes.	*Cavanes.*		*Cavanes.*	*Cavanes.*
Bacoon	52	.....	Jimallud	.....	90
Siblas	26	.....	Guijulangan	.....	300
Ayquien	14	.....	Maria	.....	40
Amblan	.....	160			
Tanjay	.....	496	Total	92	1,994
Bais	.....	908			

From the other towns no communication has been received about the locusts. The crop of corn which was commenced to be harvested in the last days of August has caused the rice to be not very much needed in the majority of the towns and only 50 sacks have been sent to Guijualangan and 10 to Maria. The heavy rains which poured in here during September have contributed a great deal in the destruction of the locust plague. In the midst of said month it had disappeared almost entirely, reappearing in those days in intense clouds of locusts from the island of Cebu, causing very little damage in the corn fields, penetrating the thickness of the plague in the interior of the mountains, where it is presumed they have laid eggs, the balance, which passed through the towns of Sibulan, Dumaguete, and Bacong being

destroyed in the last five days of September. The new planting of corn appears to be good and abundant and the general aspect of agriculture is high in favor.

LARENA, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 2,086 cavanes, equal to 286,825 pounds.

NUEVA ECIJA.

SAN ISIDRO, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

Locust board was organized August 8, 1903, and regulations drafted and remitted to municipalities for compliance on the same date, although no locusts had at that time appeared at any pueblo. On September 14 the board met and resolved to regulate distribution of rice to people engaged in catching locusts and larvæ. Five hundred and thirty-six piculs of rice and 240 pieces of galvanized iron were distributed to municipalities. From August 27 to September 30, 1,296 cavanes and 15 gantas of larvæ and 741 cavanes and 12 gantas of locusts have been caught, according to reports of presidents of Cuyapo, Gapan, Peñaranda, San Leonardo, Jaen, Cabiao, San Isidro, Santa Rosa, and San Antonio. Rice distributed has not yet been accounted for by the presidents. Copy of acts by mail.

ROQUE, *Acting Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 2,038 cavanes, equal to 282,225 pounds

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NUEVA VIZCAYA.

BAYOMBONG, *September 30, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

Provincial locust board was organized August 22. Between that date and September 7 nothing of importance was done, as there were no locusts reported in province. Locusts appeared on September 7 in townships of Bayombong, Solano, and Bagabag and active operations against them began at once. The natives obeyed the law and turned out in large numbers. Some 80 or 90 cavanes of locusts were destroyed up to September 24, when they disappeared after having deposited eggs. In various places work is now confined to destroying eggs and young locusts as they hatch. It was difficult to kill the locusts, because they did not come in dense droves as usual, but were scattered.

BENNETT, *Governor.*

BAYOMBONG, *October 2, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

Supplementary to my report on locusts September 30, locusts destroyed some corn, sugar cane, and garden truck. They attacked some of the newly planted rice fields, but did little damage, as natives flooded fields with water and locusts were only able to eat tops of new rice down to water's edge. This does not injure crop when rice is still young.

BENNETT, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 11,688 pounds.

PAMPANGA.

BACOLOR, *October 1, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

Locusts have been killed under direction of the locust board, for the period ending September 30, as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Apalit	33,625	Porac	5,000
Arayat	3,700	San Fernando	50,000
Bacolor	1,250	San Luis	86,400
Candaba	72,500	San Simon	52,925
Lubao	2,500	Santa Ana	10,800
Macabebe	250	Santo Tomas	9,000
Magalang	29,450		
Mexico	67,575	Total	429,050
Minalin	4,075		

JOVEN, *Governor.*

PANGASINAN.

LINGAYEN, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In compliance with your telegram of the 25th of September I would state that the board for the extermination of the locusts was organized on the 14th day of August, and the province was divided into three districts, to each of which an agriculturalist member was assigned to the end of directing and inspecting the work. Suitable regulations were adopted for the execution of Act 817 and Act 834 amendatory thereto. The three agriculturalist members continually travel through the pueblos where hoppers appear; these are caught and exterminated by means of ditches, which give very good results. It has been tried once to use sheet iron, and it has been seen that it was not necessary. Hoppers have appeared in 24 of the 37 pueblos of the province. From the date of the organization of the board until the 30th of September 1,189 cavanes of hoppers have been exterminated. No lists of the work performed by poor people who should receive rice, none of which has been expended as yet, have been received so far. The people work with pleasure in the extermination of the hoppers, and no fine has been imposed as yet. The destruction caused by the hoppers is of no importance, it amounts to little in the rice crop, and the rice is recovering, the leaves eaten by the locusts having grown again. The loss of sugar cane is estimated at 50 per cent. The general aspect of the rice crop is satisfactory at present.

FAVILA, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 1,189 cavanes, equal to 163,487 pounds.

PARAGUA.

CUYO, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The locust board has had nothing to do in the province of Paragua except to be on the lookout for the coming of locusts. Early in August several small swarms of locusts were blown from Panay or Mindoro during a northeast wind to the Cuyos and Calamanes groups. In each case the natives turned out and kept them moving until they were driven either into the mountains or the sea. Very little damage was done by the locusts. The strong monsoon winds prevented them from returning after once being driven away. The rice crop has suffered more from the rain this season, being late in coming, than from the locusts.

MILLER, *Governor.*

RIZAL.

PASIG, *September 30, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila.

SIR: In compliance with your orders I have the honor to inform you that the paddy and sugar-cane crops in the pueblos of Pasig, Mariquina, San Mateo, Montalbon, Cainta, Taytay, Antipolo, Bosoboso, and Teresa are at present in a very good condition, but there is danger that the locusts will return and destroy them, as has happened before.

In Bosoboso and Teresa there is at present a plentiful supply of corn, camotes, gabes, ubes, mangos, and other eatable tubers on hand, and it may be affirmed without exaggeration that the production will exceed the consumption.

The locusts have again appeared in the pueblos of Taguig, San Mateo, Montalbon, Tanay, Jalajala, and Pasig, in this province, coming from Cavite and Laguna de Bay. The residents of the aforesaid pueblos have so far destroyed 4,354½ cavanes of hoppers in the stage known as "moscones," and a like amount of flying locusts and their larvæ, which were also destroyed and burned.

During my frequent excursions into the country the residents assured me that they had seen in the woods large amounts of dead locusts, and that they had seen large swarms of full-grown locusts fall down to the ground dead, stating that they did not know to what to attribute this strange phenomena. I then explained to them the marvelous results obtained by the use of the fungus, and told them not to use those insects for food after this.

I believe that I have been to some extent successful by going daily from pueblo to pueblo and advising the inhabitants to be persevering and constant in their work, judging by the large areas of land now cultivated, although it is surprising how well the fields are tilled, as the absence of labor cattle is more to be noticed now than ever.

I have traveled with the provincial board through all the pueblos bordering on Manila, and the 3d instant is the day designated to visit the pueblos of the former district of Morong. I consider these visits to the pueblos very necessary, as it is essential to animate the patient farmer who has to struggle, first, with the lack of carabaos; second, with the lack of water; third, with the destructive locusts, and fourth, with the rats and little worms which attack and destroy the crops of paddy and sugar cane, leaving the stalks standing and useless.

I should like to have on hand at my disposal about 400 piculs of rice for the purpose of succoring with the same the most needy of the people engaged in the extermination of the locusts and of alleviating to some extent the destitution of the inhabitants.

Speaking of the work of the locust board, I can inform you that on the 20th of the current month an ordinance was passed making the work for the extermination of the locusts obligatory for all inhabitants with the exceptions provided by law. As soon as the preparatory work had been completed the members of the board scattered out among the following pueblos in order to make this ordinance more effective: Messrs. Arturo Dancel and Manuel Jabson, in the pueblos of Pasig, Pateros, Taguig, Muntinlupa, San Pedro Macati, San Juan del Monte, San Felipe Neri, Cainta, Taytay, Antipolo, and Bosoboso; Mr. Matias Angeles, in the pueblos of Montalbon, San Mateo, Mariquina, Novaliches, Caloocan, Malabon, and Navotas; Mr. Estanislao Melendrez, in the pueblos of Teresa, Angono, Binangonan, Baras, Cardona, Morong, Tanay, Palila, Quisao, and Jalajala.

The provincial supervisor has been designated for the work of distributing and shipping the material necessary for the destruction of the insects and of the periodical issue of rice to all the pueblos.

This is all that has been done so far in regard to the agriculture and the destruction of the locusts. If it merits your approval, this will be considered a good reward by the undersigned, who respectfully greets you.

A. DANCEL, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 8,719 cavanes, equal to 1,198,862 pounds.

ROMBLON.

ROMBLON, *September 25, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report on the suppression of locusts in this province:

The board appointed by your office for this purpose held its first meeting at Looc, Tablas Island, on the 26th of August, 1903. Rules and regulations (copy inclosed) were adopted.

The question of using iron sheets was brought before the board by the acting supervisor, and after discussion it was decided that inasmuch as the people of this province had been then engaged for a month in the suppression of the locusts and were using this method for catching the locusts with success, iron sheets were not thought to be necessary. (Method used: Building trenches and covering the same with banana leaves and then driving the locusts into this trench when they were covered over with earth.) It was not thought necessary to supply rice unless application for the same was received, and therefore the civil governor was not requested to furnish any. Up to the present date not a single application has been received for assistance and it is not thought that any will be received, as the people seemed very willing to undertake this work for their own benefit.

Reports have been received from the island of Sibuyan, where about 500 pounds of locusts have been exterminated. Owing to a misunderstanding the other pueblos have failed to send in their reports in the manner indicated by the board, and only report that the inhabitants are engaged in the work, but fail to state the amount of locusts caught. This fault will be remedied as soon as communication can be had with outlying towns.

Owing to the scattered location of the pueblos and the fact that no launch is available for use by the board, it is nearly impossible to properly oversee the work.

As soon as corrected reports are received they will be forwarded to your office.

Very respectfully,

FRANCISCO SANZ, *Governor.*

ROMBLON, *September 30, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Report of board for suppression of locusts, Romblon Province. Board organized at Looc, Tablas Island, August 26. Assembly received instructions for extermination of locusts. Work has been carried on with great vigor since that date. Owing to scattered condition of province and no steam transportation members of board not able to get around province. Reports received to date show 6,825 pounds locusts exterminated on Tablas Island. They are supposed to be all of the small class and have not to date done much damage. On Sibuayan Island reports show 500 pounds exterminated. Report does not show size of locusts. As yet no application has been received for rice, and people all seem to realize that work is for their own benefit. Can not civil governor send a launch for about ten days in order to properly oversee this work? Am of the opinion combined operations would be means of entirely exterminating locusts. No locusts on Banton or Romblon Island.

SANZ, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 7,325 pounds.

SAMAR.

CATBALOGAN, *October 1, 1903.*

Governor TAFT, *Manila:*

Since organization of locust board circulars have been sent to all the pueblos giving thorough instructions for the killing of locusts and hoppers and the destruction of the eggs deposited by them. Pueblos invaded by locusts are Catbalogan, Paranas, Jiabong, San Julian, Sulat, Calbayog, Weyler. They have been instructed to comply with the circular orders of this board and the act passed. The governor and two members went to Paranas to push extermination of locusts and see the results of the measures employed. They took to the said pueblo 50 sheets of iron and 10 sacks of rice, as requested. Sixty sacks of hoppers were caught, and the aforesaid pueblo is now free from locusts. In Jiabong 25 sacks of locusts were caught and the swarm left for elsewhere. In Calbayog about 30 cavanes of locusts have been killed. It is calculated that 10 cavanes of hoppers have been killed in Catbalogan. Calbayog, Calbiga, Catbalogan, and Paranas seem to be free from locusts now. Locust plague has destroyed many fields of paddy and sugar cane, and tubers are planted everywhere in order to prevent famine. The launch of this province being in a bad condition, it is not possible to take rice and sheet iron to pueblos invaded by the locusts. I have no news from the pueblos of Weyler, San Julian, and Sulat, for lack of communication. I therefore would ask for another launch while the *Guy Howard* is being repaired, if this is possible, to the end of assisting pueblos invaded by locusts, where all render great assistance to work of this government.

SINGSON, *Governor.*

MANILA, P. I., *October 2, 1903.*

SINGSON, *Governor Catbalogan, Samar:*

Referring your telegram 1st instant, what was weight of sacks filled with hoppers and locusts?

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

CATBALOGAN, *October 3, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram dated yesterday, I would state that according to information received by this government 11,875 pounds of hoppers and 3,750 pounds of locusts have been killed in four pueblos. The work will, for the present, be rather impeded by the lack of a steamer, although the pueblos are very enthusiastic to cause the locust plague to disappear.

SINGSON, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 15,625 pounds.

SORSOGON.

SORSOGON, *October 1, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

Have visited a large part of the province, as I informed you in due time on my arrival, without hearing anything about locusts. However, in order to provide for future contingencies, I believe that in view of the topographical situation of this province it would be advisable to appoint at least four agriculturist members for this service, if your honor agrees. I salute you.

MONREAL, *Governor.*

SURIGAO.

SURIGAO, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Locusts destroyed as follows: August 20, 1½ sacks; August 25, 12 sacks; August 26, 15 sacks; August 27, 4 sacks; August 28, 3 sacks; August 29, 7 sacks; September 1, 3 sacks; September 3, 8 sacks; September 6, 6 sacks; September 7, 7 sacks; September 9, 7 sacks; total, 73½ sacks. Approximate weight, 2,940 pounds; all mature locusts. No report from other towns. One agriculturist sent to Butuan reported no locusts in Juban. Scouts and constabulary called upon to enforce the orders of board in Surigao.

RAFAEL ELIOT, *Acting Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 2,940 pounds.

TARLAC.

TARLAC, *September 30, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the second half of this month of September the situation of the province in regard to the locusts is the following, according to information furnished by the municipal presidents:

At Pura, Meriones, Murcia, O'Donnell, Gerona, San Clemente, and La Paz neither locusts nor hoppers have made their appearance.

At Paniqui none have appeared either, excepting a small quantity of hoppers which appeared on the field of a resident, whose tenants succeeded in exterminating them immediately. In the pueblo of Capas it has also been impossible to totally exterminate the hoppers which had appeared at three different places of that municipality since the first half of the present month.

At San Ignacio 499 cavanes of hoppers have been killed, and the residents are at work in order to exterminate what still remains. In Victoria the work of destruction is still going on in the barrios where hoppers appear, although the plague has decreased considerably. In the barrios of San José, Burgos, and Maluac, of Moncada, 368 persons have been engaged in the work during the last fifteen days and have exterminated 38 cavanes and 10 gantas. In Bamban 12 cavanes of hoppers were killed in the barrio of Culubasa, and only an insignificant quantity remains. In Tarlac, the capital, about 30 cavanes of hoppers have been exterminated, and the barrios are now free from them. In Concepción the hoppers have appeared in large numbers during the last fifteen days in the barrios of Santiago, Santo Niño, San Francisco, and Telablanca, and the councilors of the said barrios have personally taken charge of the direction of the work, in which 10 persons from each of the 17 barrios of that pueblo are engaged daily. During the period aforementioned they have succeeded in killing 405 cavanes of hoppers, of which so few are left that they do not constitute a menace or danger to the crops.

The pueblos of Camiling and Anao have not sent their weekly reports during the last fifteen days, which indicates that nothing new has happened in the same.

I would invite your attention to the fact that since the work of the extermination of this plague commenced, and notwithstanding all the work performed in all the municipalities of this province, none of the latter have asked the provincial government for rice, although I know personally that many of the residents are without this article and subsist on maize and tubers. This is an unselfish act and a sacrifice for which one must give credit to these people, who humbly obey the law and are ready to defend its interests. I therefore would ask the honorable the civil gov-

ernor for authority to dispose of at least 300 of the 5,000 piculs of rice on hand here, so that if the inhabitants state their needs and ask for succor I can immediately provide relief, without prejudice to rendering a detailed report to you in regard to the application of the said article.

Very respectfully,

ALFONSO RAMOS,
Provincial Governor.

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 135,354 pounds.

TAYABAS.

LUCENA, *September 30, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

During the period from the 26th to the 29th, 74 cavanes of locusts have been destroyed. The locust board record shows that during the period from August 3 to September 30 the following amount of locusts has been destroyed: Two hundred and sixty-seven sacks, 1,221 cavanes, and 3,950 pounds, including the 200 sacks and 163 cavanes destroyed previous to the constitution of the board; during July, in Santa Cruz, Marinduque, 400, and in Torrijos, 45 cavanes.

PARAS, *Governor.*

Total amount of locusts and hoppers killed, 270,953 pounds.

ZAMBALES.

IBA, *October 15, 1903.*

Mr. A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In compliance with my telegram of the 1st of October, I have the pleasure of sending you a detailed statement of the locusts destroyed in this province from May to September of this year, and a detailed tabulated statement of the crops destroyed by that plague in this province during the months of August and September of the same year.

Respectfully,

POTENCIANO LESACA,
Provincial Governor.

Locusts destroyed in the several pueblos of Zambales by virtue of ordinances issued by the provincial board, during the period from May 2 to September 3, 1903, said ordinances being suspended on the latter date, 3,541½ cavanes. The provincial treasurer owes therefor to local locusts boards the sum of $708.20 Mexican.

Caught and destroyed by virtue of Act No. 817: In August, 1903, 2,246 cavanes, and in September, 155½ cavanes; total, 2,401½ cavanes.

The following is a detailed tabulated statement of the crops destroyed by the locusts and hoppers in the several pueblos of Zambales, and the amount of damage thus caused:

		Mexican.
August:		
Paddy (39 quiñones, 9 balitas, 2 loanes)		$27,389
Maize (18 quiñones, 3 balitas)		1,831
Sugar cane (2 quiñones, 2 balitas)		950
		30,170
Destroyed in Candelaria and Iba in September:		
Paddy (12 quiñones, 9 balitas, 5 loanes)	$4,100	
Corn (1 balita)	25	
		4,125
		34,295

NOTE.—A considerable quantity of locust eggs were destroyed in the municipality of Castillejos on the 25th of August, 1903. Thanks to the zeal and activity of the municipal officials, who cooperated with the locust board, and especially to the patriotism of the inhabitants, who readily and enthusiastically responded to the invitation of the board to exterminate the locusts by the method known as "pinta-casi," it has been possible to exterminate the locusts almost entirely, and it can be affirmed that from September 20 to 25 last the province was free from that terrible

plague. Of the government rice only 2 sacks have been used so far for the extermination of the locusts. The wealthy inhabitants of the pueblos, as honorary members of the locust board, took it upon themselves to furnish the poor with food. This report is in accordance with the data furnished by the municipalities and on file in the office of the provincial secretary.

APPENDIX C.

TELEGRAMS.

MANILA, *June 16, 1903.*

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR. (All provinces.)

Civil governor desires to know: How is food supply in your province? What is price of rice? When is your next crop, and what the prospect? Are there starving people in your province? Telegraph answer at once.

FERGUSSON.

REPLIES.

ABRA.

[Translation.]

BANGUED, ABRA, *June 18–19, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of the 16th instant as to price of rice and prospects of crop, I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the following painful data: The coming crop of corn in this province ought to be gathered during this month of June and July next, but these articles, as well as other food stuffs planted in March, owing to the locusts, will be nil in the towns of Bucay, Dolores, San Juan, La Paz, Dangtas, and part of San Gregorio, as well as in the settlements of non-Christian tribes in the north and east of the province; that is to say, in more than half of the same. The next crop of paddy will be in November and December, but the seed plats for this crop, owing to the same plague of locusts, have been likewise lost in the said towns and part of Tayum and Bangued. As the field hands had to sow new seed plats of paddy rather late because of the locusts, if there is any yield at all it will be very small, about a third smaller than usual. The highest present price of rice in the towns most attacked by the locusts is from 8 to 10 cents Mexican per pound, and the lowest price in Bangued and towns in the south of the province, where the locust, thank God, has not appeared in devastating numbers up to the present, the price of the article is from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Ever since the month of May the scarcity of cereals began to be felt here, and the scarcity has increased more and more, owing to the increasing damage caused by the locusts.

By mail I shall send you the detailed communications of the municipal presidentes regarding the sad situation of the towns through lack of food.

JUAN VILLAMOR, *Provincial Governor.*

ALBAY.

ALBAY, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of 16th, there is plenty of rice in the almacenes in this province. Rice in seaport towns worth 7.40; towns center of province, 8.40; towns farthest from the ports, 9 pesos. This is the season for planting rice in this province. A very large acreage is now being prepared. Have just returned from the interior with Colonel Bandholtz, where we have extended the lines of reconcentration in the rice-producing pueblos to enable them to continue the further planting of rice. The dams in the streams that supply these plains with water for the rice fields and were destroyed a few years ago have all been reconstructed, and they now have abundance of water. There is some suffering in some of the reconcentrated pueblos. Up

to the present all who desired work were given work on the public highway. Our road fund, however, is running very low, owing to the fact that the province has not been able to collect scarcely any taxes during the period of reconcentration. A continuation of the reconcentration no doubt will compel us to ask the Commission for some assistance. I am opposed, however, to distributing relief gratuitously; those requiring assistance should be willing to give their labor in compensation for same. An inspection of the highways being constructed by the municipalities with the funds recently loaned them by the province to give work to those requiring assistance discloses the fact that the municipalities can secure a greater amount of work from their people with the same amount of money than can be accomplished by the province. All this work, however, is being done under the supervision of the provincial supervisor through competent road foremen paid by the province. These highways are being constructed at about one-third the price they would cost in normal times. There is but little change in the ladrone situation. They apparently have gone into hiding. I have a great deal of faith in Colonel Bandholtz's ability to handle the situation.

BETTS, *Governor.*

AMBOS CAMARINES.

NUEVA CACERES, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Price of rice, Nueva Caceres, this morning $7.60 and $7.70, local currency, per sack; at Iriga, 23 miles interior, $8.30 and $8.40. All local dealers report large supplies stocks on hand. Next crop from January to April, next year. While greater activity in planting this year than any time since war, and several rice towns looking for good crops, the production of province will fall far short of consumption. A great deal of corn is under cultivation. Peaceful conditions of province enable us to work all hemp and cocoanut fields. Fisheries are doing well. No starving people or danger of starvation. Employment available for all willing to work at fair wages.

ROSS.

ANTIQUE.

SAN JOSÉ, *June 23, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

There are approximately 15,000 cavanes of palay at prices as follows: In towns near the Siblom Valley, $3.10 per cavan; central towns, $4; $5 in towns south, and a few north. Next crops in north and south will be in September, and in Siblom Valley in December. Rice, Saigon, is sold by chinos in San José, Bugason, and Colasi at from 33 to 40 cents per ganta. There will be starvation to some extent in August and September, but the crop of corn, camote, and tubers will greatly help out.

SALAZAR, *Acting Governor.*

BATAAN.

BALANGA, BATAAN, *June 18, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

People have harvested probably two months' supply of rice from second crop. First-class rice sells from $8 to $8.50 per picul. There is and will be no suffering for food, people always having sufficient money to purchase necessaries. Fishing supports over one-half of the population.

GOLDMAN, *Governor.*

BATANGAS.

BATANGAS, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Food is somewhat scarce, but the relieving work of war emergency funds is of great relief for the people. Rice is sold at $6 Mexican per cavan, and some given away to the poorest people. No case of starvation has been reported to me yet, though

great difficulty of getting employment is more and more felt for the poorer classes. Large clouds of locusts are hovering on the new rice plantations. Up to date the work of the experts in the management of fungus has not produced satisfactory results. Captain Boughton has extended his relieving work to destruction of locusts. Many towns are being given money for the purpose of buying dead locusts at 50 cents Mexican per cavan. It relieves the poor people very much; at the same time affords employment to able-bodied men, women, and children. The next rice crop is for September next. The prospect is middlingly fair and if not destroyed the next rice crop would be satisfactory indeed. Despite the lack of laboring animals, the people have made every effort and large extent of lands are being planted with rice and corn. The lateness of rain in a few places impedes the completion of the plantations.

LUZ, *Governor.*

BENGUET.

BAGUIO, BENGUET, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Just returned from northern part of province. Everything satisfactory. Just beginning to harvest rice. Larger yield than ever before. More land cultivated than during past. Conditions excellent. Will start for Kayapa on the 19th.

PACK.

BOHOL.

TAGBILARAN, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Answering your telegram of the 16th, majority coast towns have enough rice. Price from $6.75 Mexican to $8, interior pueblos. Carmen, Sierra Bullones, Balilijan, and Baklayon have no rice. Principal shortage in Carmen and Sierra Bullones. The next crop of palay will be the end of November; of corn, the end of July and August. Much corn was sowed in the majority of the towns, but there were also clouds of locusts which I have ordered the presidentes to pursue and destroy. Recently there have been killed more than 400 cavanes of young grasshoppers in my province. There are very few starving people.

CLARIN, *Provincial Governor.*

BULACAN.

MALOLOS, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Food supply in my province poor and scanty. The treasurer and I just came from a visit in north part, observing that famine hangs on the poor classes, with the fact that locusts, large and small, are stationed in those towns. During the time of five days 8,535 pounds of rice have been exchanged to people for 42,872 pounds of locusts. The price of rice varies accordingly in different towns, fluctuating between $7.50 and $10 local currency per cavan. Indian corn crop commences this month, lasting till August, and rice crop in November and December. Prospects not very good, for want of water. Five hundred dollars appropriated for extinction of locusts already expended. Now the board has appropriated $500 more for same purpose and perhaps another sum still will be needed. To-morrow will confer with you regarding condition of the province.

PABLO TECSON, *Governor Bulacan Province.*

CAGAYAN.

[Translation.]

TUGUEGARAO, *June 19, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of the 16th of this month, I report price white Saigon rice $9.50 Mexican; second grade white, $7.75 to $8; ordinary, $7.50. Locust plague destroyed corn, paddy, and tuberous crop several times. Next crop will be poor and meager, if any at all. Up to present no starving people in this province.

GONZAGA, *Provincial Governor.*

CAPIZ.

[Translation

CAPIZ, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

All the rice fields were destroyed by the typhoon. Actual conditions relatively good, with little corn and paddy on hand. Within a month hunger will be felt in the interior towns, although they have again sown corn and paddy. Next crop will be in October. It promises to be abundant, as everybody endeavors to till the fields, even with his hands, owing to lack of carabao. This crop is the only hope of the province. Fortunately nobody dies of starvation, but I fear they will die of fevers, owing to lack of shelter and the humidity of the soil. Ordinary rice in this market and Calivo, 8 pesos per picul, and white second grade $9.50 Mexican per picul. Tapaz, Maayon, Macato, Molinao, piculs rice, ordinary, 9.50 to 10 pesos; second grade white, 12 pesos. Corn at Dao and Sigma, $3.75 Mexican per cavan.

JUGO VIDAL, *Governor.*

CAVITE.

CAVITE, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.:*

Food supply in this province is very limited, and the small crops of rice which will be harvested will only last a few weeks. Rice now is worth from 8 to 12 pesos Mexican per cavan, depending upon the distance of the town from the seaport and quantity bought at one time, whether ganta or cavan. Next full crop will be in December or January, but the locusts have again appeared and threaten the rice crop of that date. There will be no starving in this province, but the people will be in sore circumstances, and I respectfully request that some arrangements be made to assist the people from the 1st of August to the rice crop in December. They will need 60,000 cavans of rice to be brought from outside. Some of the people are able to pay in full, though some will be able to pay not more than half price for their rice.

M. TRIAS, *Provincial Governor*

CEBU.

[Translation.]

CEBU, *June 18, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

This province does not grow rice. Corn, which is the principal food of all these towns, can not be gathered before two or three months in those towns not destroyed by the cyclone of the 2d instant. Should no contretemps intervene a fair crop is expected. It is impossible to get at the number of persons suffering hunger, but it is estimated that two-thirds of the inhabitants of the towns of this province live only on bananas, tubercles, buri meal, and shellfish in small quantities. The price of corn per cavan is quoted at from 7 to 8 pesos, and a picul of rice, second grade, at this capital, at 7.25, and in the towns from 8 to 9 pesos. There is a sufficient supply of rice in this market. It is advisable that the repair of roads be entered on in those towns where hunger is most felt as a means of providing wages to their inhabitants. I proposed this to the provincial board at the beginning of the invasion of famine, but the provincial supervisor interposed some difficulties.

CLÍMACO, *Governor.*

ILOCOS NORTE.

[Translation.]

LAOAG, *June 18, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Food stuffs of this province very scarce now. Rice sold at $8.75 Mexican. New crop will begin coming in end of November and assuredly will be small, owing to locust plague and lack of rain. Many towns needing rice.

JUGO AGCAOILI, *Provincial Governor.*

ILOCOS SUR.

[Translation.]

VIGAN, *June 23, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Received your telegram of to-day as well as that of the 16th. Did not reply at once, because was awaiting data requested of the towns. Condition of province with respect to rice, according to reports: Scarcity noticeable already in several towns, but up to the present there is a sufficient supply of rice at Vigan, where it is purchased by inhabitants of other towns. All presidentes have been advised to report to me first symptom alarming scarcity. Sowing paddy just beginning. Many locusts, which have destroyed part corn fields. Shall request rice when towns need it and no supply at Vigan.

CRISÓLOGO, *Governor.*

ILOILO.

[Translation.]

ILOILO, *June 19, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The condition of the province as regards food supply is critical. Rice, second grade, white, is sold at $7 Mexican per picul wholesale, and $7.06½ to $7.12½ retail. Ordinary quality at $6.43¾ per picul. There is a very small stock of paddy on hand, and that only in a few towns, and it is very dear. Rice in the interior towns is sold at 37½ cents per ganta, and in some a little higher. For these reasons starvation, which is beginning to be felt, it is expected will increase and cause ravages. It is impossible now to foretell the condition of the new paddy crop, because the plowing is just beginning. Owing to late rains, the early paddy crop will be gathered in September and the regular crop in November and December. The latter is garnered in greater quantities, and it is the only one which serves as a basis for calculations, for the early crop is small in quantity. I beg you will inform me what government rice will cost, placed at Iloilo.

DELGADO.

ISABELA.

[Translation.]

ILAGAN, ISABELA, *June 18, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying to your courteous telegram of the 16th instant regarding the stock of rice on hand in this province, its price, prospects for next crop and its condition, and whether the people of the province are starving, I respectfully report that this province is well supplied with rice and its price is $8.50 to $9 Mexican per cavan of Saigon rice. As to the next crop, its conditions are good and will be abundant if all planted is garnered unless the fields should be desolated by the locusts, which abound throughout the province. At present no starvation is apparent. The municipal presidentes continue to give fortnightly reports of the condition of the fields plowed and planted in their various municipalities, as they were directed and urged to do, and the reports are satisfactory.

DICHOSO, *Governor.*

LA LAGUNA.

[Translation.]

SANTA CRUZ, LAGUNA, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

By direction of the provincial governor: Food stuffs in this province are now cheaper than last year, 1902. Price of rice fluctuates between $6.80 Mexican and $7.50 per picul. It may be that these prices will rise should the next crop be small. The prospects are rather doubtful, owing to scarcity of carabaos and farm animals, and presence of clouds of locusts in the locality. No one in the province has died of starvation. What is feared will bring about scarcity of resources is numerous immigration of laborers from Bataan.

JOSÉ RIVERA, *Provincial Secretary.*

LA UNION.

SAN FERNANDO, UNION, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

There is a reserve supply of government rice in all towns, except San Fernando, which is being held for emergency. When supply held by individuals is exhausted this will be put on sale. Private parties are selling bad class of rice for 8 pesos per cavan. The planting of rice is just being commenced, owing to lack of rain, not through neglect of people. Can not say what crop will be, but everything promises big harvest. Not one case of starvation has been reported, nor is it anticipated. We requested 10,000 piculs of rice for this province; have received about 2,000. Need more to carry the people through until crop is harvested.

ORTEGA.

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

CERVANTES, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In reply to your telegram of June 16, would say that rice is selling at Cervantes for 12.50 pesos per cavan; Bagnen and farther west at this price. New crop harvesting. Price breaking; sufficient camotes. No suffering, and outlook good.

DINWIDDIE, *Governor.*

LEYTE.

TACLOBAN, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Paddy, corn, palawan, gabe, ube, sweet potatoes, bananas, apari, coro, are food stuffs raised in province to feed about half the population. Fresh fish all through the year along the coast to feed two-thirds the population. Four-fifths of the people have hemp lands, where they produce yearly, I calculate, at least 5,000,000 pesos' worth, placed at a price of 20 pesos a picul. Last year 50 per cent of the crops of paddy and corn were lost. Next crop, which is in December, will have a loss of 75 per cent on account of heat. Hemp and other products mentioned above in splendid condition. Rice selling at 8¼ to 9 pesos a picul. There are no starving people in province.

BORSETH, *Acting Governor.*

MASBATE.

MASBATE, *June 19, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Food supply limited. Rice selling $8.25 in Masbate, but $10 to $12 in outlying pueblos. No prospects of next crop on account of drought. Much land in preparation for sowing. No starving people in the province.

SERRANO, *Provincial Governor.*

MINDORO.

CALAPAN, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Food supply in north side of island good; other side, no difficulties known. Price of rice per sack $7 Mexican. Next crop in October; prospect good. No starving people in province. Governor absent attending municipal elections.

SAN AGUSTIN,
Provincial Secretary, Acting Governor.

MISAMIS.

[Translation.]

CAGAYAN, *June 23, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

According to reports of presidentes of the towns, sufficient rice on hand for more than a month. Price of rice from $8 to $9 Mexican. Next corn crop will be harvested about middle of September; of paddy, in November and December. Corn crop looks well, if locusts do not eat it. Can not judge of paddy, as just beginning to plant it. The inhabitants are not dying of starvation, but owing to lack of * * * they fare poorly, predisposing them to cholera, which caused several deaths.

CORRALES, *Governor.*

NEGROS (OCCIDENTAL).

[Translation.]

BACOLOD, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Rice comes from Iloilo, and the price is 7.50 to 8.50 pesos per picul of second-grade white. First crop of paddy small, will be in in October, and the second and larger in quantity in December and January next; general crop, it is expected, will be small. I have no news of any deaths from starvation, since rice shipped to the towns made it possible to meet the critical situation of several of them. Corn is being sowed, and I would request the shipment of seed corn. The winged and wingless locusts have appeared in several towns. I recommend shipment of fungus recently prepared. Circulars have been sent to the towns recommending the destruction of these insects, and offering rewards in coin.

LOCSIN.

NEGROS (ORIENTAL).

DUMAGUETE, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram I have to state: Rice, second grade, white, $7.50, Mexican, in this capital; in northern and southern towns from $8 to $10, Mexican, per picul. Almost every town has planted corn in the last days of May. The planting has been very good, but very little hopeful on account of two plagues, the locust and the worm "tagustus," which suddenly appeared in most of the towns. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the people of this province feed on roots and tubers from the woods. No deaths have been reported from famine. Proper measures have been taken for the extinction of the plagues. The transplanting of the "palay" (rice seed) is usually made in the last days of the present month. This kind of seed is very scarce in some of the towns.

LARENA, *Acting Governor.*

NUEVA ECIJA.

[Translation.]

SAN ISIDRO, N. E., *June 30, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of June 16, 1903, food stuffs among poorer classes are scarce. Price of rice, $7 to $8, Mexican, per cavan. Palay, $3 to $3.50 (pesos) per cavan. Crop not known because there are no seed plats sown owing to lack of rain and locust plague. It is expected that the yield will be poor. Up to date not known that anyone has died of starvation, but the majority of the poorer classes only eat once a day tubercles and substances extracted from palms, cane, and other vegetables.

SANTOS, *Governor.*

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

BAYOMBONG, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Food supply of this province sufficient until next crop. It is too early here to predict regarding next rice crop, which is only planted in July, August, and September, but prospects are good excepting danger from locusts. There are no starving people in this province. We have more work animals this year than last, and they are free from disease so far.

BENNETT, *Provincial Governor.*

PAMPANGA.

BACOLOR, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Food supply in this province in very bad condition. Price of rice No. 1, $8.50 per cavan. Crop of rice due in December. Prospects very poor. Famine is already felt and will become worse this coming month.

JOVEN, *Governor.*

PANGASINAN.

[Translation.]

LINGAYEN, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In replying to your telegram of 16th instant, at present sufficient supply food stuffs on hand. Rice fluctuates between 4 and 5 pesos; in some pueblos and in Dagupan 6 pesos per cavan, by reason of large exports of rice from there to Union, Zambales, Ilocos and Pampanga. Rice farmers are getting ready, and the sowing will begin next month. Crop will be gathered between November and and February. There is great drouth and many locusts. The latter are continually pursued and destroyed. There are not sufficient field animals. Laboring class not starving.

FAVILA, *Governor.*

PARAGUA.

CUYO, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The food supply in province is abundant. Price of paddy is two-fifty, Mexican, per cavan. Price of rice is 5 cents, Mexican, per pound. Next crop will be in September and October. Prospects good. There are no starving people in province; on the contrary, people are in better condition in every respect than they have ever been before.

PHILIPPS, *Governor, Paragua.*

RIZAL.

PASIG, RIZAL, *June 17, 1903.*

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON, *Manila:*

Antipolo feasts gave and are still giving these towns large allotments of Mexican currency. Famine is not to be feared at present; moreover, district of Morong could furnish crop of rice for a time. Crop of rice and sugar cane looked well before now, with good prospects for husbandmen, but locusts again destroyed plantations. The campaign against bandits being over, I am now using all means to destroy the locusts. The market price of rice here is $9, Mexican, per picul. Scantiness of water prevents planting seed plot of rice. Conditions in province quietly improved. My respects to civil governor and you.

DANCEL, *Provincial Governor.*

ROMBLON.

[Translation.]

ROMBLON, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In the matter of food stuffs my province, up to the present time, is supplied with everything. The price of rice at this time, prime, is 8 pesos per picul, and of Pangasinan rice, $6.50 per picul. The next crop will be gathered about the months of November and December. The prospects in case of starvation in this province will be to feed on sweet potatoes, corn, and other tubercles; and should the case arise the provincial government would request sufficient rice of your office beforehand to distribute.

SANZ, *Governor.*

SAMAR.

[Translation.]

CATBALOGAN, *June 17, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of June 16, people of this province eat only rice and fish; in default of rice or paddy they eat tubercles, which abound here. Price of rice: Saigon prime, $7.50 per picul; Rangoon, $7.62½ per picul. Northern and eastern coasts paddy now being sown, or, rather, sowing about to end. Southern and western coasts planting in September and October. Considerable paddy must have been harvested at Catubig, because great quantities sown. Locusts are beginning to appear and have done some damage; unable to learn extent of damage. No reports of people dying of starvation here; nevertheless, would be wise to send some 2,000 sacks of rice to forestall any contingency. Of the shipment sent this province only few sacks left. I have just learned that on eastern coast rice is selling at $8.50 per picul; retail price, 40 cents per ganta, which is 10 pesos per picul.

LLORENTE, *Governor.*

SORSOGON.

[Translation.]

SORSOGON, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Commission houses, I understand, have sufficient supply of rice of very inferior quality on hand. Prices vary from 8 to 9 pesos per picul, according to location, and tendency is to rise. New paddy crop, owing to lack of animals, will be small. Wretchedness reigns in the reconcentrated pueblos like Donsol, Pilar, and points where the cholera caused such ravages, like Bulusan and Santa Magdalena. The rinderpest has reappeared in the pueblos of the east and south of the province with considerable intensity, carrying off the few carabaos remaining, and the horses suffered a loss of 90 per cent.

MONREAL, *Governor.*

SURIGAO.

[Translation.]

SURIGAO, *July 6, 1903.*

FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila:*

There is a sufficiency of edible roots and rice in the province. Rice costs $7.50 Mexican per cavan in commercial houses and $8 Mexican in Chinese shops. Rice crop harvested in April and May. No famine felt in province at present.

GARCIA, *Governor.*

TARLAC.

[Translation.]

TARLAC, TARLAC, *June 17, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of this date, I have the honor to inform you that although paddy is becoming scarce in this province, owing to the small crop garnered last year, nevertheless the people continue to get food, and from no one have I heard that the actual terrors of starvation are felt, for if food is not to be found in one town it is sought or bought in another of this same province. The present price of ordi-

nary rice is $6.87½ Mexican per cavan. The next paddy crop will not be planted until this month or July, to be harvested in November and December of this year, but it is to be feared that it will be destroyed by the locusts and hoppers abounding in this province, as they nearly destroyed the early corn and paddy planted last May, as well as the sugar cane planted in December, January, and February last. The people of this province continue to subsist, thanks to the many who devoted themselves to the cutting and gathering of timber and firewood in the forests and to the daily wages they earn in their respective trades and occupations or as laborers on the general road work of the province. Many landowners here still have on hand a fair quantity of paddy of the last general crop and of the little which remains of the early paddy crop gathered in May last, to whom the laborers and people of the town apply when they desire to purchase it, the present price of which is $3 Mexican per cavan. In general terms, the outlook for the crops now planted is very poor, as they have been damaged by the locusts, and what is to be planted later on is also exposed to being destroyed by the latter unless other causes favor it.

Very respectfully,

ALFONSO RAMOS,
Provincial Governor Tarlac.

TAYABAS.

LUCENA, *June 18, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In answer to your telegram dated 16th instant: There is in this province a famine of food supply. Many towns are supplied with rice from Manila, and others can get such food as camote, bananas, etc. Price of rice in the coast towns, Marinduque, Island and Tiaon, 8.50 pesos per picul; in towns located on Pacific coast, viz, Atimonan, Gumaca, Lopez, Catuag, Mauban, Alabat, Kasiguran, etc., from 10 to 12 pesos. There is no harvest, on account of locusts. The beginning of plowing on the (Caingin) lands is in June and July. The harvest will be during next November and December. In several towns the people are starving where there was no harvest. The suffering among the people will be intense provided the coming harvest does not come up to expectations.

PARAS.

ZAMBALES.

[Translation.]

IBA, ZAMBALES, *June 18, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

With the exception of seven towns that have totally lost their crops, all the rest have a sufficient stock of rice on hand until the next crop, which will be in the month of November next. I am not acquainted with outlook for the next crop of rice, as the sowing has not yet begun, although some paddy plats have been dried up for want of rain. There has been no death from starvation.

LESACA, *Governor.*

APPENDIX D.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report, covering the period from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, for the administration and finance division of this bureau:

Prior to January 31 of the present year this division was known as the "appointment and finance division," and during the period from October 1, 1902, to the date first mentioned the character of the work was practically the same as during the period ending on the latter date. On January 31, 1903, upon the consolidation of the executive bureau and the office of the secretary to the Commission, the title of this division was changed to the "administration and finance division" and the scope of its labor correspondingly increased. This division took over the work of the former appointment and finance division in connection with all administrative matters pertaining to the office of the governor and the executive bureau, with the exception of the investigation of charges and complaints against municipal and provincial officials, which were transferred to the law clerk of this bureau, whose position was provided for in the act of consolidation mentiond above.

During the period from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, all executive

orders; proclamations of the civil governor; applications for pardon, with complete action thereon; reports in respect of the estates of deceased employees of this government; firearm applications for the city of Manila and all the provinces, under the provisions of Act 610, Philippine Commission, and amendments thereto; cablegrams received and sent, including the making of official excerpts; resolutions of provincial boards with excerpts, and almost all the communications between the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department and offices and bureaus of this government have been handled by the administrative section of this division.

In the finance section all estimates of appropriations are prepared; general and special appropriation bills drafted, to be submitted to the Commission; extracts thereof furnished upon passage; all requisitions for accountable warrants and certificates for settlement warrants handled, also all accountable and settlement warrants drawn and letters of transmittal prepared; committees appointed in matters of inspection of damaged and lost public civil property, and their reports prepared for approval and transmission; and all purchases, contracts, leases, and plans carefully and thoroughly reviewed before submission for the approval of the chief executive. Charges against officials and employees of this government under the provisions of Executive order No. 84, series 1902, covering removals, reductions, and reinstatements, and applications for leaves of absence, accrued and on account of illness, are also handled by this section, together with all consular correspondence, acknowledgments, drafts of proposed miscellaneous acts and resolutions, and general miscellaneous action work.

During the year mentioned there have also been handled by this division all appointments to insular, provincial, and municipal positions from that of the lowest under municipal governments to the highest under the insular government. This also includes all judicial appointments, covering those from judges of courts of first instance to auxiliary justices of the peace in the smallest municipalities.

There are at present 40 organized provinces, containing 1,035 organized municipalities. It is impossible to give even a comparative estimate of the amount of work connected with the supervision of the provincial and municipal governments. While the strictly formative period of government in the provinces and municipalities has been completed, there are still numberless administrative questions arising which require careful and thorough consideration before opinions or instructions can be issued, owing to their possible application in the future.

It is the aim of every clerk of this division, in matters requiring the attention of the chief executive and secretaries of departments, to secure all the information obtainable to enable them to take comprehensive action without delay upon all questions necessarily submitted to them.

In conclusion, it might be stated that there are at present in this division 32 employees, 12 of whom are Americans, the balance being natives of these islands, this report having been dictated to and written by one of the last mentioned, a young Filipino stenographer.

Tabulated statements showing the appointments made by the Commission during the period covered by this report, as well as the number of persons, Americans and Filipinos, at present holding office, and certain statistical information in respect of the quantity of work performed in this division, are hereto attached.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE M. SWINDELL, *Acting Chief.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila.*

Appointments by the Commission during the period October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.

Classification.	Appointments.	Resignations.	Entire number holding office.		
			American.	Filipino.	Total.
Insular offices (including judges)	77	13	109	40	149
Provincial offices (including clerks of courts, members of boards of tax revision, locust boards, etc.)	283	42	86	238	324
Municipal offices:					
Secretaries, treasurers, etc				2,906	2,906
Presidents				982	982
Councilors				8,159	8,159
City of Manila	37	8	29	27	56
Justices and auxiliary—justices of the peace	468	273	4	1,708	1,712
Notaries public			20	343	363
Total	865	336	248	14,403	14,651

Organized provinces: Under Act No. 83, 34; otherwise, 6. Organized municipalities, 1,035.

Work performed by the administration and finance division during the period October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

Executive orders		94
Proclamations		7
Applications for pardon:		
Received		333
Granted		105
Reports in re estates deceased employees		84
Firearm permits:		
Issued by constabulary	1,287	
Issued by provincial governors	655	
Issued by chief of police, Manila	515	
		2,457
Cablegrams:		
Received		328
Sent		330
Official excerpts furnished		3,073
Resolutions of provincial boards, including resolutions of conventions of municipal presidents		249
Official excerpts furnished from resolutions of provincial boards, etc.		747

FINANCE SECTION.

Estimates of appropriations and claims audited	239
Bills drafted:	
General appropriation bills	4
Special appropriation bills	21
Bills authorizing loans to provinces	7
Extracts of appropriation acts furnished	153
Duplicates of claims furnished auditor for settlement	18
Warrants:	
Requisitions for accountable warrants handled	1,934
Certificates for settlement warrants handled	1,301
Accountable warrants drawn	1,934
Settlement warrants drawn	1,301
Letters of transmittal of warrants prepared	3,235
Inspections:	
Inspection committees on damaged and lost public civil property appointed	79
Inspectors on damaged and lost public civil property appointed	149
Inspection reports prepared for approval and transmission	131
Executive approval of purchases, contracts, leases, plans, etc. (approximately)	720
Cases acted upon which come under Executive Order No. 84 (1902):	
Removals and resignations	150
Reductions	20
Reinstatements	9
Applications for leaves of absence	300

APPENDIX E.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the work of the legislative division of the executive bureau for the period from February 1, 1903, to September 30, 1903, inclusive, and of the office of the secretary of the Philippine Commission from October 15, 1902, the date of the last report of the Commission, to February 1, 1903:

By Act No. 609, enacted by the Commission January 31, 1903, in accordance with suggestions contained in the last annual report of the civil governor, the office of secretary of the Philippine Commission and the executive bureau were consolidated

under the name of the executive bureau, the duties which before that date had appertained to the secretary of the Commission being partly assumed by the executive secretary but in a considerable measure assumed by the recorder of the Commission and the legislative division of the executive bureau created by the act above referred to. Upon the consolidation of these offices as above mentioned, act No. 6 of the Commission was so amended as to provide that the recorder should attest the acts of the Commission upon their enactment. The following resolution was also adopted by the Commission at its session of February 2:

"The position of secretary of the Commission having been abolished by Act Numbered Six hundred and nine and the position of recorder created, and that portion of the 'Regulations for the conduct of the business of the Philippine Commission,' adopted by the Commission at its session of June sixteenth, nineteen hundred, which provides for the attesting and custody of the records and official correspondence of the Commission by the secretary being no longer operative, it was, on motion,

"*Resolved*, That from and after February first, nineteen hundred and three, the recorder of the Commission, authorized by Act Numbered Six hundred and nine, shall attend the sessions of the Commission, and shall prepare and attest its minutes and have custody of the same."

Except as above set forth, the duties of the recorder and of the legislative division have not been fixed by law or resolution of the legislative body, but rather by orders of the Commission and of the executive secretary. These duties may be briefly summarized as follows: The attendance upon all sessions of the Commission, both executive and public; the recording of all actions by the Commission and of addresses made before it when same are required; the preparation, certification, indexing, binding, and custody of the Commission's minutes; the certification and printing of the Commission's acts, public resolutions, and appointments; the preparation for the signature of the executive secretary of correspondence based upon action of the Commission; the printing, proof reading, and indexing of the quarterly and annual volumes of the Commission's legislation in both English and Spanish, and such other duties as are from time to time assigned. It will be seen, therefore, that the work of the legislative division pertains exclusively, as its name would indicate, to that of the Commission.

To this division is referred, for submission to the Commission, all proposed legislation repared by the different commissioners acting as committeemen and all correspondence of any nature calling for action by the legislative body. Such papers are submitted by the recorder to the Commission sitting in executive session. Upon the enactment of laws manifold typewritten copies are at once made and after certification are sent at once to the civil governor, the executive secretary, the auditor, the treasurer, the attorney-general, the commanding general of the Division of the Philippines, and all other officials or persons directly affected by the law, a letter being prepared for the signature of the executive secretary calling attention to the legislation. Typewritten copies of all such acts are forwarded to the Secretary of War, over the signature of the executive secretary, by the first mail leaving the islands after their enactment. Two printed certified copies are also forwarded to the Secretary of War at the close of each month. The acts of the Commission are not engrossed, as is the case with those of most State legislatures in the United States, but are carefully proof read, and several copies of each act are printed on heavy white ledger paper; one of which copies in the case of each act is signed by the president of the Commission and attested by the recorder. These certified copies are in the custody of the recorder, and form the official file of the Commission's legislation. In the legislative files in charge of the recorder there is also kept all correspondence, etc., which forms the basis of legislative action by the Commission, the same being filed with other papers relating to the acts passed by the Commission upon the respective subjects to which they relate.

An important branch of the work of the division is the reporting of the public sessions of the Commission, which are held from time to time to discuss measures of general public interest under consideration by the Commission. Stenographic notes of all such discussions are taken in full and are kept on file in the division for future reference. When so ordered by the Commission, and in case of discussions of special importance, a verbatim transcript of the stenographic notes of such sessions is made, but ordinarily there is incorporated in the minutes merely a summary of the arguments presented, including all amendments and suggestions proposed by those addressing the Commission or by the commissioners themselves. This work of reporting becomes rather difficult at times, due to the well-known policy of the Commission to grant a full hearing to anyone desiring to address it, no matter of what nationality, and the cosmopolitan character of Manila's population brings forth at times English which it is difficult for the reporter to follow. Of course, a large portion of the speaking is done in Spanish, and in such cases the record is made from the English inter-

pretation. During the past year there have been public sessions of the Commission upon the following subjects:

Electric street railway franchise for Manila, one session, held on October 20, 1902.

The land-registration bill, one session, October 20, 1902.

The coastwise trade bill, two sessions, November 12 and 17, 1902.

The granting of various franchises for the extension of the lines of the Manila Railway Company (Limited), seven sessions, November 12, 1902 (one session), November 17 (two sessions), December 2 (one session), December 8 (two sessions), and December 16 (one session).

The bills providing for boards of tax revision, five sessions, December 10, 15, and 16, 1902 (each one session), and January 8, 1903 (two sessions).

The reception of provincial governors, three sessions, December 21, 23, and 24, 1902.

The seating of Commissioner Smith, one session, January 1, 1903.

The bill regulating the practice of dentistry, one session, January 10, 1903.

The bill regulating the practice of pharmacy, five sessions, January 10, 12, 23, 24, and 26, 1903.

Petition for a general hospital in Manila, one session, January 10, 1903.

The trade-mark bill, four sessions, February 24, 25, and 26, and March 6, 1903.

The bill forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors near military reservations, three sessions, February 24 and 25, and March 6, 1903.

The municipal franchise bill, three sessions, February 24 and 26, and March 6, 1903.

The Chinese registration bill, one session, March 10, 1903.

The opium bill, three sessions, July 8, 9, and 15, 1903.

The Filipino students bill, one session, July 29, 1903.

The bill providing for inspection of hemp, three sessions, July 30 and August 10 and 11, 1903.

The purchase of the Oriente Hotel, one session, September 1, 1903.

Making a total, counting each half-day session separately, of forty-six public sessions, verbatim reports of all of which were made. The public sessions of the Commission have been well attended for the most part, and at more than half of them practically every seat in the sessions hall, in which they are held, has been occupied.

The year has been a very busy one with the legislative body, and this activity has been naturally reflected by this division. There have been enacted since October 15, 1902, down to October 1, 1903, 431 laws, Nos. 482 to 912, inclusive, nearly as many as were enacted by the Commission in the previous two years combined. Acts 482 to 493, inclusive, were forwarded with the last report of the Commission, leaving 419 acts which have been enacted subsequent to the last act forwarded with the Commission's report of last year. Of the 431 laws enacted, 90 have been those making appropriations; of the remaining 341, many have been measures which might perhaps be termed temporary or administrative in their character, affecting as they do only the administration of the government or of its branches. This work of administrative legislation and of appropriations has occupied a very large portion of the Commission's attention during the past year. Time has been found, nevertheless, during this period to consider and enact a number of important laws of general interest to the whole public. Among the more important of these might be mentioned the following:

No. 496. The land-registration act, enacted November 6, 1902.

No. 518. Highway robbery and brigandage defined and penalties prescribed therefor, enacted November 12, 1902.

No. 519. Vagrancy defined and penalty prescribed therefor, enacted November 12, 1902.

No. 520. An act authorizing the issuance of special coastwise trade licenses to foreign vessels, enacted November 17, 1902.

Nos. 554, 555. Franchises to the Manila Railway Company (Limited), for railway extensions, enacted December 8, 1902.

No. 556. An act authorizing the closing of insolvent banks by the insular treasurer, enacted December 9, 1902.

No. 593. An act regulating the practice of dentistry, enacted January 10, 1903.

No. 597. An act regulating the practice of pharmacy, enacted January 26, 1903.

No. 611. An act authorizing the issuance of passports to Philippine citizens, enacted February 2, 1903.

No. 624. An act prescribing regulations to carry out the mining law, enacted February 7, 1903.

No. 627. An act regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle, enacted February 9, 1903.

No. 654. An act providing an appeal from decision of a single judge in habeas corpus proceedings, enacted March 4, 1903.

No. 666. The trade-mark act, enacted March 6, 1903.

No. 667. The municipal franchise act, enacted March 6, 1903.

No. 701. An act regulating mutual benefit and benevolent associations, enacted March 27, 1903.

No. 702. An act to carry out the Chinese registration law of Congress, enacted March 27, 1903.

No. 703. Franchise to the Manila Railway Company (Limited), for railway extension, enacted March 27, 1903.

No. 780. Examination and licensing of officers of seagoing vessels, enacted May 29, 1903.

No. 787. An act providing a government for the Moro Province, enacted June 1, 1903.

No. 849. An act providing for the protection of sea buoys and beacons, enacted August 24, 1903.

No. 854. An act providing for the education of Filipino students in the United States, enacted August 26, 1903.

The number of sessions held by the Commission, the number of acts passed, of resolutions adopted, and of appointments made by the civil governor which have been confirmed, together with the number of pages in the minutes of the Commission in charge of the recorder, during the year from October 15, 1902, to October 1, 1903, may be conveniently set forth in the following table:

	Number of sessions.		Number of acts.		Number of resolutions.		Number of appointments, executive.	Pages in minutes.	
	Executive.	Public.	Executive.	Public.	Executive.	Public.		Executive.	Public.
1902.									
October	8	1	11	1	8	.....	53	18	20
November	15	2	47	1	33	.....	61	52	22
December	15	8	28	2	101	1	57	81	111
1903.									
January	14	7	34	4	52	.....	54	56	66
February	14	3	34	.....	103	.....	155	87	42
March	24	2	68	2	153	.....	69	153	24
April	6	.....	31	.....	56	.....	27	56	.....
May	16	.....	36	.....	156	.....	37	114	.....
June	9	.....	14	.....	41	.....	59	36	.....
July	18	5	22	.....	66	1	39	66	230
August	19	2	46	.....	109	.....	177	102	28
September	24	1	50	.....	128	.....	64	137	27
Total	182	31	421	10	1,006	2	852	958	565

SUMMARY.

Number of sessions held:	
Executive	182
Public	31
Total	213
Number of acts passed:	
At executive sessions	421
At public sessions	10
Total	431
Number of resolutions adopted:	
At executive sessions	1,006
At public sessions	2
Total	1,008
Number of appointments confirmed at executive sessions	852

It will thus be seen that the Commission has held a total of 213 separate sessions during the year. This is hardly exact, however, in one sense, as in a great many instances two sessions are held in one day, in which case the minutes for that day

are written up as if but one session had been held. It is estimated that the Commission has been formally convened for legislative work fully 275 times during the period covered by this report.

With a total number of acts passed of 431, and with a total number of resolutions adopted of 1,008, and of appointments confirmed of 852, it will be seen that a total of 2,291 formal actions or decisions of a legislative character have been taken by the Commission during the period covered by this report.

As a rule, a number of communications are considered by the Commission in connection with each action taken by it. While definite figures have not been prepared, it is believed that the number of papers to each decision will average between two and three, and upon this basis it is estimated that a total of approximately 6,000 communications have been considered by the Commission as a legislative body, and handled by this division, during the period under consideration. In addition to this the Commission has been many times informally convened, or has informally discussed questions of an executive character brought to its attention by its members who are executive officials before taking definite executive action. These informal discussions naturally do not appear of record in the minutes of the legislative body. The total number of pages in the minutes of the Commission from the date of its appointment to October 1, 1903, including the index thereto, is 4,933. The minutes have been bound in typewritten legal pages, in volumes of convenient size, and carefully indexed. A great portion of this index work has been done during the past year, and to keep the minutes indexed down to date occupies nearly the entire time of one of the clerks of the division.

By direction of the Commission, the division has been engaged in making four duplicate copies of these minutes. As no additional help was provided for this extra work, it has been impossible, owing to the volume of current work, to complete this copying. About 3,000 pages have been completed, however, and it is hoped that the remainder may be copied in the very near future.

By resolution of the Commission of September 2, 1902, the preparation of a revised edition of the Commission's laws down to September 1, 1902, was directed, the Spanish and the English texts to be issued in separate volumes. In conformity with this resolution, this office immediately proceeded to the preparation of copy for the edition authorized. In preparing copy for this volume it was early decided to make the edition somewhat similar to the statutes of the United States, bearing marginal annotations of the text of the laws and indicating amendments to the different acts and sections thereof which had been subsequently made by the Commission. A tabulated statement of acts which had been amended prior to the issue of the volume was also prepared. There was also inserted as an appendix the treaty of Paris, the acts of Congress affecting the Philippines approved prior to September 1, 1902, and several important general orders of the military governor which are still in force. The publication of this volume was considerably delayed on account of the press of other work in the public printing office. The English edition has just recently been issued and is now being distributed. The Spanish edition is being rapidly rushed to completion, and it is hoped that the same may be issued within the next few months. The Commission has decided, after inspecting the English edition of the volume referred to, to issue annually a volume in similar form, containing all of its legislation of the previous year, separate volumes of such editions in both languages to be issued as in the case of the original volume.

The necessity of preparing copy for these reprints of the Commission's legislation, as well as of issuing the regular quarterly volumes of the Commission's laws and resolutions, of proof reading same, and preparing the indexes thereto has evolved a subdivision or section of this division which might, perhaps, be termed the section of proof reading, printing, and indexing. This work has been in charge of Mr. David Lewis Cobb, of this division. As the work of annotation and indexing has progressed an increasingly large number of calls for information in regard to the Commission's legislation have been made on this division by the different members of the Commission and other officers of the Government. This section of the division has within the past year carefully proof read and indexed between six and seven thousand pages of printed legislation, about equally divided between the English and the Spanish languages. In the performance of this work, over 25,000 index and amendment cards have been used. In addition to this indexes have been prepared for the preliminary number of the Official Gazette and for the first half year of the same publication. This work consisted of the reading and indexing of 612 pages of matter. The native clerical staff of the Official Gazette was also instructed as to the manner of making future indexes for this publication.

The office force of the legislative division on this date is as follows:

Name.	Present salary.	Name.	Present salary.
C. W. Calvin	$2,250	Julian M. Lacalle	$1,400
Carl Remington	1,800	A. James McDonald	1,200
David Lewis Cobb	1,800	Natus J. Haynes	1,200
H. E. Partridge	1,600	Leoncio L. Espino	720
A. O. Zinn	1,600	Luis Aguilar	180

The character of the work performed by this division is such as to demand a high degree of accuracy, and the employees of the division have not been found wanting in this respect. They have always been willing and have done a great deal of overtime work in order to keep up with the current work of the division, which at times is quite heavy, almost too much so, in fact, for the force employed. Numerous calls have been made for help in work not pertaining to the division by different members of the Commission and by other divisions of the executive bureau, and, while the same have frequently caused a great deal of overtime work, it has always been performed uncomplainingly. I can do no less than testify to the efficient and capable manner in which the division's staff has labored during the past year.

Very respectfully,

C. W. CALVIN,
Recorder of the Commission.

The honorable the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX F.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the translating division of the executive bureau since its organization to September 30, 1903, inclusive.

Prior to the passage of Act No. 609, enacted January 31, 1903, the work of translation and interpretation for the executive bureau and the office of the secretary of the Philippine Commission was done under the supervision of a Spanish secretary in the latter office and in that of the executive secretary. Since its organization the entire force of translators and interpreters attached to the executive bureau and the former office of the secretary of the Commission has been reorganized and consolidated into one office, where all of the work is carried on with the exception of that of the translator and interpreter, who is detailed for special work in connection with interpretations for the civil governor, the translation of annual reports of provincial governors, and other work of a special character.

The duties of the translating division may be summarized briefly as follows:

The translation into Spanish of all acts of the Commission, executive orders, proclamations, and communications of the civil governor and the executive secretary addressed to Spanish-speaking people, and of all matter printed in the Official Gazette, other than that already mentioned, which consists principally of custom-house decisions and circulars, opinions of the attorney-general, reports of the board of health, of the bureaus of archives, agriculture, education, mining, and forestry, of advertisements for bids from the office of the insular purchasing agent and from that of the consulting engineer to the Commission and of the insular architect. The translations into English cover a very wide field, as they consist of all communications addressed in Spanish and the native dialects to the civil governor, to the Philippine Commission, and to the executive secretary, and of all bills drafted by the Filipino members of the Commission, as well as reports and recommendations made by them.

The amount of work performed during the period covered by this report from October 1, 1902, to September 30, 1903, is as follows:

Translations from—	Folios.
English to Spanish	10,864
Spanish to English	32,560
French to English	140
Tagalog to English	44
Italian to English	12
German to English	7
Total	43,627

The division has furnished interpreters for public discussions held during the time covered by this report, extending over 46 public sessions of the Commission, and for all executive sessions of that body. An interpreter from the division has also accompanied the civil governor in visits made to the provinces during January and March, 1903, and the vice-governor in his visit of inspection to the province of Albay during last July, and upon all other occasions when an interpreter was required by the civil governor or any member of the Commission.

Since the consolidation of the office of the secretary of the Commission with the executive bureau the translating division has had charge of the work of reviewing the native and Spanish press. This work, formerly carried on independently by Mr. Manuel Arguelles and one assistant, is still continued, although it is not as important at present as it formerly was, owing to the more settled condition of affairs in the islands. The amount of work turned out by Mr. Arguelles averages about four folios a day.

The translating division has suffered very severely from casualties during the present year and its efficiency has been greatly impaired thereby. Its former chief, Señor Don Francisco J. Yánes, who held the office of Spanish secretary of the Commission, a gentleman of rare linguistic accomplishments and peculiarly fitted for the work intrusted to him, was obliged to resign in order that he might accompany his family to the United States, as his wife's health and his own had greatly suffered from the effects of this climate. Mr. Yánes's resignation has been a distinct loss to the service. Mr. William E. Twight, who had been the interpreter of the military governor from 1899 until the establishment of civil government, and of the civil governor from February, 1903, was forced, because of his failing health, to leave the archipelago to recuperate. After spending several months in the United States and Europe in a vain search for health he returned to Manila and died a few days after, August 26 last. It was found necessary to relieve Mr. F. F. Barker from duty in the translating division prior to its reorganization, in order that he might devote his entire time as clerk to matters pertaining to provincial and municipal administration, which are, in a great part, necessarily transacted in the Spanish language. Mr. Sutherland, former expert translator, who had been brought from the United States, was selected to take charge of the Filipino students who are about to leave for the United States. In addition to these permanent losses in the personnel of this division, one translator has been severely ill for more than a month, while another is very ill, convalescing after an attack of Asiatic cholera. Aside from all this, Mr. Leo Fischer, another expert translator, was absent during four months and a half on leave, so that the force of the division has always been reduced to a minimum, while the work has continued steadily to increase.

The present force of the division is made up of experienced men, some of whom have been with the civil government since its organization, and they would be hard to replace.

Every attempt possible has been made to secure competent translators, both here and in the United States, but without success. Some who have passed the civil-service examination have been deficient in practical work to the extent that their services could not be made use of by the division.

The majority of translations from English to Spanish are of a strictly technical nature which require not only thorough proficiency in both languages but also legal training and a very wide and comprehensive academic education, and the translations from Spanish to English are difficult in that the majority of the documents presented in the former language are so faulty in their construction that they are in many cases almost impossible to understand.

The office force of the translating division on this date is as follows:

Name.	Present salary.	Name.	Present salary.
R. D. Fergusson	$2,250	Carrie F. Mahon	$1,200
Manuel Cabeza de Vaca	1,800	Manuel Reyes	900
Leo Fischer	1,800	Alcibiades Gimenez	720
Manuel Argüelles	1,500	Elias T. Zamora	420
John B. Santaló	1,200	Mariano Rebaya	180
William N. Mahon	1,200		

In a vain attempt to keep up with the current work of the division the employees have put in a great deal of overtime. The amount of work performed, taking into consideration its special character and the high standard required, testifies to the industry of the force, which has always worked when the exigencies of the case demanded it out of office hours uncomplainingly.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSSON, *Chief Translator.*

The honorable the EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX G.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 30, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal instructions, I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs of this division, embraced in the property accountability of the entire bureau, for the period from October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903, as follows:

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

Chief of division, Arthur K. Jones (from September 23, 1903); distribution clerk, J. Preysler (suspended September 23, 1903); mailing clerk, Antonio Munian; document clerk, Juan Cabañero, and six messengers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Entire bureau (excluding printed matter), 54,117 papers.

Philippine publications.

	Received.	Distributed.	Sold.
Laws of the Commission, pamphlet	1,338,000	906,901	.....
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	21,000	9,266	2,515
Executive orders, pamphlet	154,500	102,493	.....
Executive orders, volumes	1,000	.....	.....
Proclamations, pamphlet	20,500	14,532	.....
Reports of departments, pamphlet	2,250	1,200	.....
Total	1,537,250	1,035,362	2,515

Receipts from sales, $1,224.77, United States currency.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

	Received.	Distributed.
Reports of the Philippine Commission, 1902, two parts (War Department)	1,740	100
Documents, Senate and H. R., United States	20,000	.....
Supreme Court Reports, United States	744	.....
Foreign publications	50	.....
Total	22,534	100

	Copies.
Philippine, United States, and foreign publications received during the period designated, grand total	1,559,784
Philippine, United States, and foreign publications distributed and sold during that period.	1,037,977
Balance	521,807
Publications not included in that period	6,000
Old Spanish laws, translations	12,000
On hand, as per inventory	539,807

The increasing business of this division some months ago began to demand additional office and storage space, which has been made available recently on the first floor of the ayuntamiento building.

In addition to the printed public documents, there will be in the custody of this office the manuscripts and other documents and books which will be secured by the collecting librarian in Spain and elsewhere. Already a small consignment has been received, and it is understood that further shipments have been made and are en route here. Provisional arrangements have been made for the care of this valuable property which will meet present necessities.

The personnel of the division consists of 1 American and 9 Filipino employees. This would be sufficient under normal conditions, but by reason of absences due to leave of absence in the United States, suspension, and illness it has been necessary

to work much overtime in order that publications might be given the prompt distribution their character has demanded.

In addition to the custody and distribution of printed public documents, the immediate charge of the furniture, supplies, and property of the executive bureau and ayuntamiento building has been assigned to this division. During the period covered by this report there has been a notable improvement, as compared with the preceding year, in both the quality of supplies and the promptitude with which they have been furnished by the insular purchasing agent and the local market.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR K. JONES, *Chief of Division.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

APPENDIX H.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the records division for the year ending September 30, 1903:

During the period above mentioned there has been completed the organization of the division, and its equipment in respect of file cases. As now organized, the division comprises 6 sections, viz, briefing, searching, indexing, examining, recording, and filing. Its personnel consists of 25 clerks and 1 messenger. Of these employees 14 are Americans and 12 are Filipinos.

There has been a constant increase in the volume of work devolving upon this division, as is apparent from the fact that there have been recorded during the year just ended more than 28,000 communications, as against 19,000 for the preceding twelve months. There have been used nearly 150,000 cards in indexing this year's records, and the card index of the preceding year has been transcribed on typewritten sheets and bound for reference.

By the consolidation of the office of the secretary of the Commission with this bureau on February 1 last, there came over to this division several thousand records, which are being indexed and filed as rapidly as the current work will permit.

In addition to the work of recording, this division has performed an increasing amount of labor, which ordinarily does not come within the jurisdiction of a record office, but is closely related thereto. The work referred to is the preparation of memoranda and digests of records for the information of officials and other divisions of this bureau.

The increase in work, together with casualties in the service, has made it at times very difficult to keep up the personnel of the division to a satisfactory standard, either as to numbers or quality, because of the scarcity of good material. It has seemed best, for sufficient reasons, to make this division a preparatory school from which clerks are drawn for other branches of the bureau, with the result that there have been on that account also many changes in personnel. The work of training Filipinos for office work in the English language has given encouraging results.

Very respectfully,

SIDNEY THOMAS, *Chief of Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF ALL PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ABRA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ABRA,
Bangued, January 14, 1903.

SIR: The present annual report for the province of Abra for the year 1902 is divided into three parts. In the first the present condition of the province is described, the second part is a brief relation of the events of a general and local character which have occurred in the province, and the third contains the recommendations which I take the liberty of bringing to the notice of yourself and the Commission.

The province of Abra was created in the year 1854 by separation from the province of Ilocos Sur. It was governed subsequently by officers of the Spanish army, and the capital was located in the town of Bucay until it was transferred to the town of Bangued in 1861.

The abundance of the natural pasturage for all classes of animals has been a great incentive to immigration and the greatest cause of the increase in the number of inhabitants of the province.

Cattle and timber are the principal factors which contribute to the present wealth and prosperity, because the resource of agriculture, despite the fact that the people are very fond of farming and are industrious in such labor, by reason of the small extent of the cultivable land, the rudimentary kind of farming tools, and the lack of irrigation on account of the scarcity of water, has become almost unworthy of consideration so far as the exportation of its product is concerned, excepting tobacco, which is exported from the province annually in the amount of from 15,000 to 25,000 hundredweight.

Rice and corn, the principal agricultural products, are scarcely sufficient even for local consumption, when they are not impaired in some manner by accidents of the weather or by insects, such as locusts and others.

I calculate the present area of the province to be 140,000 square kilometers, and of this 5 per cent is under cultivation and the remainder is occupied by forests and rivers.

When this province was separated from Ilocos Sur it contained a population of 18,000 Ilocanos and 7,000 members of non-Christian tribes. Of the latter, one-half were semicivilized by constant contact with the Ilocanos and the other half were cannibals. There are at present in the province 32,949 Ilocanos and 11,680 of the non-Christian tribes, whose character and customs have been softened both by the constant application of governmental rule to them and still more by the boldness of the Ilocanos in approaching their haunts, carrying to them articles of which they have need, such as salt and beads, and exchanging them for the tobacco leaf which they raise for honey produced by bees in their forests. The Catholic religion, implanted here by Spain, on account of the lack of zeal upon the part of the friar missionaries, has had no effect upon the improvement of the character of these savages. As for the military rigor with which the Spanish Government attempted to control them, it produced the opposite effect, for it caused many of the tribes to betake themselves farther into the interior. However, now due to the policy of attraction through constant and active solicitude for them during the past six years, the depredations of these people have greatly decreased, and to-day even Ilocano women dare to go to the most remote regions of the central mountain range, trafficking with these savage tribes.

The Ilocano people of the province are truly hardworking. As a proof of this I will say that in spite of the smallness of their fields and the scarcity of work animals there has never been felt here, within the memory of man, any of the effects of want or the scarcity of articles of food. The non-Christian tribes, naturally indolent, have become imbued with this spirit of industry of the Ilocanos, year by year, to such an extent that at present they engage in agriculture, cultivating in their fields rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and tobacco.

In this spirit of industry, while foreseeing the want that will be felt this year, owing to the failure of the last rice crop, which was due to the plague of locusts and the lack of water at the proper season, this people feels no worry over the threatened famine, for the very reason that they are willing to work.

To this diligence in labor is also due the fact that up to the present outlawry, as it is found in various other provinces, has been unknown in this province. The example of perseverance and industry furnished by the higher classes of people, as well as the interest which each one feels in keeping alive within the limits of duty and mutual respect a thoroughly public spirit, these also contribute to the present welfare of the people.

Since the surrender of the forces here organized, and which fought for their independence against the United States, the state of peace has been perfect, and there is no fear that it will be disturbed. The loyalty and industry of the people guarantee this, as do the knowledge which I have of their aspirations and the confidence which I feel in the efforts of the Government in behalf of the moral and material progress of the country.

The material progress of this province is much impeded by the lack of wagon roads to unite it with the markets and ports. The difficulties which confront the exportation of the products of this province deter capital which might otherwise be invested here. This results in the restraint of the natural energies of the people for lack of an advantageous outlet for the products which they raise over and above those necessary for their own consumption.

Vigan, the capital of Ilocos Sur, is the only point with which this province carries on an interchange of products, but with that place there is only one means of communication—the river Abra, which during half the year, the rainy season, it is impossible to navigate on account of the overflowing of the stream—so that it is but natural that in this isolated condition of the province with regard to the only market which we have the activities of the people are unavailing. This lack of passable roads also prevents those who would like to visit the province, and causes outsiders to have no accurate information as to the condition of the people, the soil, the means of livelihood, the wealth of the forests, the rivers, and the mountains.

According to people with some knowledge in such matters, there are in the province deposits of gypsum and coal in great abundance, though this latter is of inferior quality to that of Australia. In the beds of some of the rivers gold in small particles has been found, which proves the existence in the vicinity of this precious metal in large quantities. The great weight, in proportion to their size, of rocks taken from the ground at certain places causes the supposition of the existence here in abundance of iron. The wealth of the forests, here displayed by divine providence, with prodigious ostentation, is a source of incalculable riches.

But all of these elements of so great value to industry and commerce are being wasted for lack of means of attracting the attention of men and capital.

Professional and literary education is in a lamentable state, and as for scientific education, it is unknown in the province. This condition, though it is hard to say it, is due to the despotic rule which the friars desired to exercise in their attempts to exploit the country by means of the ignorance of the people. Although at present the department of public instruction and the teachers distributed throughout the pueblos, with an interest worthy of the highest praise, exert themselves in the effort to remedy the deficiencies of the public instruction, which, in their selfishness, the friars desired to strangle in blood by despising those who were distinguished on account of their learning, this people, intimidated by oppression, having experienced the horrors of the past government, are very prone to cling to their innate suspicions, the natural result of those times when learning and knowledge, as well as loyalty and integrity, were rewarded only with death and banishment and all their terrible consequences. This horrible state of mind, which can only be cured by the inspiration of confidence, is, in my opinion, one of the obstacles in the way of the success of the teacher here.

This fear of learning engendered mistrust, and mistrust discouraged any desire that this people might have felt for science and art, though on account of natural fondness the art of music is cultivated here, but under the most unfavorable circumstances. In proof of this I may mention a theater in the capital of the province built and maintained solely through the love of the natives for music, singing, declamation, and sociability.

As for religion, the people of this province, in their majority, have never been fretted by the reforms and discussions which keep the supporters of the different religions in a perpetual ferment in the capital of the islands. This attitude is fostered by the great distance between the capital and this province, as well as by the conviction which these people feel that every principle of religion which is not so regulated as to adjust itself to the scope of the intelligence of the people is vain and useless. And moreover, through the liberty of thought which they to-day enjoy, and a comparison of the various sects, doctrines, and religions which have become established here as a result of individual liberty, having discovered the falsity and the incongruity of certain dogmas and rites imposed upon the people by the friars, who claimed to be the representatives and the sole depositaries of the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, this people, I repeat, has come to a realization that all religions are defective, but that at the same time all are good when professed in good faith. The only worry that they have is the fear of the return of the friars to the pueblos through the influence of the Government, whereas their return, it is feared, would provoke some disorder. The friars are hated here, owing to the great injuries which they have caused to the natives in every phase of life—political, religious, and social.

The precarious state of agriculture in this province, as a result of the conditions described in preceding paragraphs, has been aggravated in grievous measures by the rinderpest, which diminished by 80 per cent the number of carabaos and cattle, so absolutely necessary for the cultivation of the fields.

Cattle, which constituted such a source of wealth before the year 1900, have been reduced in number to 20 per cent of the former stock of these animals. But thanks to the fact that surra has not as yet reached this place, horse stock is on the increase; but by having been decimated in the provinces of the south, as far as Union, these animals have increased in price to five times that paid before the year 1900. The fabulous price of these animals has of course awakened the activities of the thieves;

but due to the energy of the constabulary forces stationed in this province and to the vigilance of the municipal authorities the cases of this stealing are on the decrease and it is certain that hereafter the increase in cattle will consequently be uninterrupted.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

The occurrences worthy of mention in this report, which have taken place in this province, are the following:

The establishment of a school of higher instruction, opened in the month of July, and also the opening of the night school, brought satisfaction to the anxious minds of many youths desirous of higher studies without large expenditures upon the part of their families, which would be the necessary result should these youths be obliged to attend those institutions of learning outside the province.

The poor harvest of rice last year, owing to the lack of water at the proper season and the damages caused by locusts, and the drought still felt in the fields for lack of rain, and the continuous presence of locusts threatening to destroy what little corn, sweet potatoes, and beans have been planted, have caused an unexpected rise in the price of corn and rice. And while the poor are still able to reach this price up to the present time, should said commodities become still more scarce in the towns of Ilocos Sur, I am certain that the price will rise still more, in which case the poor will be unable to buy these necessities.

With respect to the effect of Act No. 517, which has been very well received, I foresee that it will be rendered ineffective for climatological reasons—that is, for lack of water—in which case, since the fields can not be cultivated, famine will aggravate the condition which in March and the months following will become frightful on account of its generality throughout all the Ilocano regions.

Asiatic cholera appeared here also along in the months of August and September, and although the mortality was not great, as compared with the number of inhabitants, for in the whole province there were registered but 208 deaths from the disease, it nevertheless left its indelible stamp, and most mournfully, upon some families which to-day are disconsolate.

Acts Nos. 518 and 519 have produced very good results here by restraining the ladrones and evil doers in their depredations and restoring many workingmen to labor and honesty who were before in idleness.

Last year certain of the municipal treasuries showed deficits; but as reforms have been made in the sources of revenue to cover the appropriations of the present year by increasing the taxes upon certain enterprises which are productive of vice, such as cockpits, the training of gamecocks, the conveyance of cattle, and certain others unnecessary to mention, the municipalities are promised larger revenues with which to cover the expenditures of the present year and the deficits of the last.

The special act of the Tinguianes, of the province of Abra, enacted by the Commission, has produced some difficulty in its administration in some of the settlements, owing to its novelty; but I expect to be able to overcome this difficulty by the exercise of constant and energetic care.

This act will also cause a decrease in the revenues of the provincial treasury, owing to the following effects of its provisions:

In the year 1902, by virtue of section 13 of Act No. 83, the provincial board imposed upon the real estate of those tribes for provincial purposes a tax of three-eighths per cent of the value thereof, which tax is abolished by section 43 of the special Act No. 387 of the Tinguianes by declaring that the revenues of the pueblo shall be dedicated exclusively to purposes of the pueblo itself. This diminution in the provincial revenues, as well as that which results from the Philippine act of Congress, which provides that the sums collected for the cubature of forest products shall belong to the insular treasury, will produce a further inability upon the part of the provincial treasury to meet its obligations in the present year of 1903. If assisted by these revenues during the past year the provincial treasury still showed a deficit and was obliged to seek, through the Commission, assistance from the insular treasury, which was granted in the sum of $2,000 gold. Without these revenues this year the provincial treasury, instead of paying the indebtedness just mentioned, will be forced to ask another and greater loan.

The fighting of cocks, authorized by law, has been suppressed in certain of the pueblos with the consent of the people, who, seeing in it a menace to honesty and a subversion of the morals of the individual and of the family, had the good sense to close their cockpits and to refuse to attend others. Appreciating this regenerate tendency, certain music lovers of Bangued, the capital of this province, erected a theater, which is attended by the residents with great pleasure, thus entertaining

themselves in a more refined and acceptable manner than would be possible in the poultry combats.

One of the signs of the awakened energy of the people against Chinese competition in the local trade is the opening of two bazaars in the provincial capital by Filipino subscription.

A branch agency of a powerful lumber firm has also been established here, resulting in the benefit to the pueblos of furnishing employment for some hundreds of laborers.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

Executive.—I suggest the sending to this province of 10,000 piculs of rice, upon the account of the provincial treasury, to be sold to the people at cost; also the placing in this provincial capital of 300 carabaos, to be sold at cost to the farmers; also the establishment in this town of a practical school of arts and trades, teaching especially the trades of harness making, masonry in all of its branches, and the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware, and other objects whose principal material is fine clay.

Legislative.—On account of the lack of funds in the provincial treasury of Abra available for its needs, it is necessary to pass a law uniting in one person the offices of secretary and fiscal, with a salary of $100 gold per month; and to add to the duties of the treasurer those also of supervisor, with a like salary of $100 gold per month. I also recommend the increase of the salary paid the provincial governor to $100 gold.

I recommend—

A law providing for the opening of a wagon road joining the province of Abra with that of Ilocos Sur at the expense of the insular treasury.

A law providing for the payment into the provincial treasury of the revenues derived from the cubature of forest products, as was practiced before the enactment of the Philippine bill.

A law repealing section 43 of Act No. 387, in order that the real estate belonging to the non-Christian tribes shall pay a tax for provincial purposes, authorizing the provincial board to levy the same tax of three-eighths per cent of the value of such property, as was done during the last year. (Sec. 12, paragraph (i), Act No. 83.)

A law providing that the tax upon real estate be levied according to the value of the same in Mexican currency, as was the case at the beginning of the year—that is to say, at the rate of $2 Mexican currency for $1 United States currency, to avoid the complaints of the property owners, as set forth in my communication to you under date of January 8 of the present year.

A law which shall provide greater ease for obtaining free-timber license to be granted to the poor, and the increase to 1,500 cubic feet in the amount of timber which may be cut under each license, without distinction as to the class of timber, so that the limitation prescribed in section 28 of the regulations for the utilization of forest products, shall no longer be effective, since the classes of timber included in the superior and first groups of the official schedule as in vogue in this province are as abundant here as the kinds included in the other groups.

And finally a law abolishing the right of provincial officials to receive their traveling expenses, when such travel shall be in pursuance of their duties as such official.

Respectfully,

JUAN VILLAMOR, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

NOTE.—In compliance with the recommendation contained in your favor of November 20, 1902, relative to photographic views, I have the honor to inclose 10 pictures of different scenes.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR PROVINCE OF ALBAY TO THE INSULAR GOVERNOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

In compliance with that portion of section 7, act 83, United States Philippine Commission, the governor of the province of Albay has the honor to submit the following report of the conditions existing in this province for the year ending December 31, 1902:

The year opened with everything in a very peaceful and prosperous condition. In compliance with section 4, act 83, United States Philippine Commission, there was held, at the capital at Albay, on the first Monday in February, an election to select a chief executive for this province. As a result of that election the present governor, then acting as governor under appointment of the United States Philippine Commis-

sion, was elected for a term of two years. In compliance with this same act and section, the chief executive of the province was inaugurated on the first Monday in March, at the capital at Albay.

In compliance with section 4, act 122, the presidentes throughout the province have been assembled at the capital twice during the year, and submitted to the provincial board such recommendations as they had to make concerning the government of the province. These recommendations have usually been of very great benefit to the board in its endeavor to pass legislation that would be of benefit to the greatest number of people in the province.

There have been two regular sessions of the court of first instance held at the capital during the past year. It is very gratifying to note the great confidence these people display in the administration of justice by the court of first instance.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

The supervisor has conducted the work of his department during the year just ended with the same energy that he has shown in the past. The road between Legazpi and Ligao, which passes through the center of the great hemp country lying to the south of the volcano Mayon, was practically completed during the early part of the year. The enormous traffic, however, passing over this highway makes it necessary to employ continually a large corps of roadmen to keep this highway in excellent condition.

On the completion of this road it was found that in order to maintain it in any passable condition whatever it was absolutely necessary to eliminate from its use the antiquated bull cart. Therefore, in the early part of the year a law was passed by the provincial board prohibiting the old-style bull cart from passing over the Camino Real, and making it obligatory to use a cart with modern wheels, movable on the axle and with a 4-inch tread. Carts with wheels of less than a 4-inch tread were limited as to the amount of cargo they could carry, while those with a 4-inch or greater tread were practically unrestricted as to the weight of their cargo. As might have been expected, these restrictions crippled the transportation facilities of the province for a short time; but suitable wheels, conforming to this law, were quickly imported and the inconvenience at first experienced by the enforcement of this act was readily compensated for by not only the preservation of the highways, but also by the amount of cargo the carts were able to carry, hauled by a less number of bulls. To illustrate this: It formerly required three days for a cart, drawn by three bulls, to make a trip over the full length of this highway, while with modern carts and on the new highway they are now able to make this trip in one day, using only two bulls and carrying 50 per cent more cargo. When these facts became evident no further argument was necessary to induce the cart owners to purchase modern equipage.

Because of the great saving of time in transporting cargo over this highway, and to the fact that nearly 50 per cent more freight can be hauled with one-third less number of bulls, it has been estimated that the saving in the cost of transportation over this highway in one year only, as contrasted with former conditions, amounts to $720,000 local currency. This great saving to the people of the province has been effected in one year through an expenditure for the maintenance of this highway of about $67,889.64, local currency.

There have been imported into the province during the past year in the neighborhood of 5,000 wheels of modern construction, to take the place of those that had been used on the antiquated bull carts. This change has been brought about at an estimated expense to the cart owners of about $80,000, local currency.

The lack of transportation facilities and the excessively high price at which available means of transportation was held made it impossible for the province to continue the road work as it would have done under normal conditions. In order to supply the supervisor's department with adequate means for continuing the road work it was found necessary to purchase a modern transportation equipment. An equipment consisting of 22 American draft horses, escort and rock wagons, and in fact all the accessories necessary for an adequate transportation equipment, was purchased at a cost of about $6,000, gold. The purchase of this equipment has proven to be a very great saving to the province, for the expense that would otherwise have been incurred for transportation in this construction work would have amounted to a sum several times in excess of that which was originally paid for this equipment.

This Camino Real, when completed, had a temporary top dressing, to which was afterwards added 8 miles of permanent top dressing, 3 miles of it macadamized, and the remainder of the highway covered with oxide of iron, a material found between Ligao and Guinobatan, which has been found to make an exceedingly durable top dressing.

In order to maintain this highway it was found advisable to divide it into sections of one mile each, the repair work on each section being under the direct supervision of a section foreman, whose duty it is to make all small repairs and report any great break or washout that may occur on his section. This system of repairs has effected a great saving to the province; for a break in the highway that can be repaired at once may be done at a very small cost, while if permitted to remain a few days it would necessitate an expenditure of a considerable sum to restore it to its original condition. Each roadman is provided with a badge showing the number of the section to which he is assigned, and he is authorized to make full report of any violation of the rules of the road.

Numerous bridges and culverts have been constructed, or are under construction, in various portions of the province, notably among the large bridges, the completion of the 200-foot suspension bridge across the Quinali River at Libon, the 60-foot Howe truss combination wood and iron bridge across the Guinobatan River, and the two-span combination wood and iron bridge across the San José River, in the Tabaco district, which is at present under construction.

The total expenditures of the supervisor's department, including buildings and the repair of same, maintenance of provincial prison, etc., amount to $67,880.64. local currency. In addition to the sum mentioned before for the construction of public highways was that appropriated by the various municipalities for the construction and care of that portion of the public highway coming under their jurisdictions. These appropriations by the municipalities were always expended under the direction of the provincial supervisor; these sums, however, are not included in the above-mentioned expenditures, they representing only that portion expended by the province.

It is hoped that during the coming year some suitable legislation will be enacted by the Commission providing a road law or poll tax, something after the form now in force in the greater part of the United States.

TRANSPORTATION.

The question of transportation still remains one of the most important problems to deal with in the province. The greater portion of this year the average price for a bull cart per day has been $40, local currency, while the average cost of a carromata has been $25 per day, local currency. The great demand on this transportation is for moving the hemp from the interior down to the seaports and taking the rice and merchandise from the ports back into the interior.

Some idea of the enormous traffic passing over the Camino Real can be had from the fact that there was shipped from the port of Legazpi this year in the neighborhood of 344,270 piculs of hemp, the greater portion of which passed over the Camino Real; there entered the port at Legazpi 455,770 piculs of rice, the greater portion of which was transported to the interior over this road. There is no record of the great tonnage of package freight that passed into the interior from Legazpi, but the greater portion of the supplies necessary for the maintenance of 250,000 people was carried into the interior over this road.

This great demand for transportation, and the excessively high prices paid for it, has induced outside capital to bring into the province other means of transportation, and, as a result, there are at present in the province two modern traction engines, with full equipment, for transporting products of the province. These engines have an 18-inch tread, while the cars used in their trains have an 8-inch tread, and therefore the use of these engines has resulted in but very little damage to the highways. One of these engines has been known to transport from the interior to the port in one trip 260 piculs of hemp, or the equivalent of what formerly required about 40 bull carts to transport. It is hoped that by the introduction of this modern method of freight transportation the bulls will again be available in the fields and mountains for the purpose for which they had formerly been employed.

A stage line has been introduced between the port of Legaspi and the towns of the interior, the stage making triweekly trips. Owing to the excessively high price of carromata hire, the stage line at once became very popular and is well patronized, being run on a time schedule very similar to stages run in the western portion of the United States.

The difficulty in securing means of transportation and the high prices demanded for same have been instrumental in introducing numerous modern means of transportation, most prominent among these being the automobile and the bicycle. Automobiles are now running on the public highway, and during the present year there have been imported into the province in the neighborhood of 400 bicycles.

COMMUNICATION.

The only means of communication with the outside world in this province, so far as transportation is concerned, is by steamer. The mail, freight, and express destined for this province is brought to and forwarded from the ports of Legaspi, Tabaco, and Virac.

An overland mail route has been established between Legaspi and the interior towns of the province, thus giving us triweekly communication with the towns in the interior. Telegraph and telephone communication has been established with several towns of the province.

A cable connecting the mainland with the island of Catanduanes is very badly needed. The commercial importance of the island of Catanduanes has grown to such proportions that it is almost absolutely necessary that this island be brought into closer communication with the commercial world. It is sincerely hoped that the honorable Commissioners will take such action as is necessary to establish communication between this island and the mainland.

COMMERCE.

The condition of trade from a business point of view has been most satisfactory throughout the province during the past year. At no time in the history of the province have affairs, from a business and financial view point, been in more prosperous condition.

While the province is exceedingly rich in many tropical products, the one excelling all others is, of course, the hemp plant, the production of the fiber of which forms its chief commercial interest. This product, not being limited to any particular season, gives steady employment to the major portion of the inhabitants of the province throughout the year. The exceedingly high price of hemp during the year just closed has brought enormous sums of money into the province. Owing to the manner in which the hemp fields are worked, this money readily finds its way into the hands of the hemp worker, or day laborer, the hemp lates always being worked on shares. In other words, the beneficiador receives in compensation for his labor one-half of all the hemp he produces, the other half going to the owner of the late.

The exportation of hemp from this province during the past year has been in the neighborhood of 500,000 piculs, for which the people in the province have received in the neighborhood of $12,500,000 local currency in payment. In other words, monthly clearances in hemp alone amount to a little over $1,000,000 local currency.

Numerous other valuable fiber plants grow in abundance throughout the province, but the easy manner in which the hemp fiber is obtained and the little care and cultivation necessary during the growth of this plant gives to this fiber preference over all others.

The production of ylang-ylang for the year just closed amounts in value to about $500,000 local currency. This flower grows in great abundance throughout the province. Copra was produced to the amount of about $300,000, and sinamay, $3,250,000 local currency. The greater portion of the product of sinamay is consumed in the province, it being the fabric from which is chiefly made the clothing worn by the natives. Of this product there was exported to the value of about $1,000,000 local currency.

The province produces a small amount of rice, though, when all the sementeras are cultivated—as they are in normal times—the percentage produced is very small in comparison with the consumption. The greater portion of the rice consumed in this province is imported from Saigon.

Although apparently the identical plant from which the hemp fiber is extracted grows equally well in all portions of the province, yet the grade of this fiber varies in almost every pueblo, and those conversant with the classification can readily determine from what particular district or pueblo a bale of hemp is produced the moment they examine the fiber. The greater portion of the hemp produced in this province is shipped to America, where, owing to its long, strong fiber, it finds a ready market in the rope industry.

The highest grade of hemp produced in this province is in the district around Daraga, this hemp being famous, not only for its long, strong fiber, but for its white and silk-like appearance. A very large percentage of the hemp produced in the jurisdiction of Daraga is consumed in weaving the sinamay, this pueblo being famuos throughout the islands for this product.

Complaints have been made that the hemp produced during the past two years has been of a much lower grade in general than that formerly produced. While this no

doubt is true, the remedy for overcoming this lowering of the classification lies solely with the commercial houses dealing in this product. The difference between the prices paid for the higher and lower grade is comparatively slight, and so long as only this small difference in price between hemp of a higher and lower grade exists so long will the beneficiador produce a greater amount of the lower classification than he will of the higher. To produce the higher grade of hemp necessitates nearly one-third more labor on the part of the beneficiador than is required to produce an equal amount of hemp of the lower grade, so that unless the difference in price between the two grades will compensate him for the extra amount of labor necessary to produce the higher grade, he will continue to produce the one requiring the least amount of labor.

The remedy lies solely in the commercial houses establishing a scale of prices for a fixed classification that will induce the beneficiador to produce the higher grade. As the beneficiador receives in compensatfon for his labor one-half of the hemp he produces, it can readily be seen that he would be equally interested in producing the higher grades as he is now in producing the lower, as his compensation would be thus increased.

Among the majority of the leading commercial houses dealing in hemp there is a fixed classification, each house having its own particular marks for a specific grade, and on those particular marks the market quotations are based. The classifying of the various grades of hemp is usually intrusted to the almacenero and his classifiers. If there has been a lowering of the grade under specific marks that have practically become standard, then the difficulty lies in the classifiers at the alamacenes; but in either event, as stated above, the remedy for correcting these evils lies solely within the power of the commercial houses themselves.

Engineers of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey have completed, during the past year, surveys of the ports of Legaspi and Tabaco. Several important obstructions to navigation have been developed, and a new channel has been found entering the port of Legaspi, which shortens the time of entering and clearing that port fully one hour and a half. By buoying two reefs near the center of Albay Bay and the erection of a suitable port light in Legaspi, this channel will be sufficiently marked to enable vessels to enter or clear from this port either by night or by day. By placing a port light at the entrance of Tabaco Bay, vessels will be able to enter and clear from that part either by night or by day. As Virac, on the island of Catanduanes, has now become a port of considerable importance, it is sincerely hoped that a survey of that harbor will be made during the coming year.

TAXES.

The present system of taxation has supplied the province with sufficient revenues to conduct its affairs on a fairly progressive basis.

During the year there was introduced a territorial or land tax, which at the time of its introduction was received apparently by a portion of the public with some disfavor. Much of the unpopularity of this tax, however, can be attributed to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange. The average native not being able to understand the difference in exchange, always objected when his taxes could not be paid at the same rate of exchange prevalent at probably only a short time previous in another pueblo.

Much confusion and a great deal of extra work was necessary in preparing the tax registers for the collecting of this tax, owing to the fact that under the Spanish régime there had been a very incomplete system of land registration. It is the opinion of the provincial governor that much of this complaint, as above mentioned, might have been avoided had we first introduced an adequate system of land registration, and after the property of the province had been properly registered and a fixed rate of exchange established there would have been but little difficulty in ascertaining what rate of taxation was necessary to produce a sufficient revenue to conduct the affairs of the province.

The aggregate sum collected through the operation of the land tax during the past year amounted to about $75,494.73, which sum, without additional revenue, would be totally inadequate to conduct both the provincial and municipal affairs of this province. It is the opinion of the provincial governor, however, that the land tax will ultimately prove of very great benefit to the province, for it has already caused many owners of uncultivated land to prepare this land for cultivation, that they may get some revenue from it. A complete but very simple system of land registration is very badly needed, and it is hoped that legislation to that end will be speedily enacted.

FINANCES.

The receipts of the provincial treasurer from all sources for the year just ended amounted to $359,095.48 local currency. Of this sum $131,959.82 was returned to the municipalities, that being their portion of the general tax. Owing to the few deputies in the service and the great number of pueblos to be visited, the entire land tax for the year has not been collected. By act of the Commission the municipalities whose taxes had not been collected at the close of the year were given until March of the following year in which to complete the payment of the taxes. Reports from the deputies show that there has been scarcely any complaint as to the rate of taxation, and that they have found very little difficulty in collecting the taxes due. Many of the municipalities have made numerous expensive improvements, but

SCHOOLS.

It is very gratifying to note the great progress that has been made in the educational department of the province during the past year. Numerous school buildings have been erected in all parts of the province, and some municipalities are deserving of special mention for the very excellent buildings constructed. This is particularly true of the town of Virac, on the island of Catanduanes, and of Legazpi, on the mainland, where very excellent buildings indeed have been constructed. A high school was opened in the town of Guinobatan during the latter part of the year, beginning with a very excellent attendance, and, from present indications, the popularity of the school will necessitate the province providing a much larger building in order to accommodate the pupils. At present we have in the province 1 high school, 38 schools directed by American teachers in which English is taught, 6 parochial schools, and about 700 private schools in which instruction is given in Spanish and Bicol.

A great deal of credit is due the American teachers for the very excellent manner in which they have conducted the schools during the past year.

MINERALS.

The mineral resources of the province have received but very little attention in the past, although there are paying deposits of coal and quicksilver in several localities. Coal is found on the island of Bataan in very large quantities in fact the entire island seems to be a field of coal. The very high price this article brings in the islands should be sufficient inducement for outside investors to explore the resources of this island and bring this product into the market.

POLICE.

Each municipality supports an organized police force, paid and equipped from the funds of the municipality. This force varies in number from 6 to 20, under the charge of lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals. The force is armed with revolvers, although in a few pueblos loans of rifles have been made by the constabulary. In most pueblos the police force is equipped with a prescribed uniform.

This force has rendered some very excellent service, not only in guarding the peace of their pueblos, but by frequently assisting the constabulary in their operations. After a more thorough organization of this force and a better comprehension of the importance of discipline, they no doubt will be able to render a still better account of their services.

The province has a constabulary force consisting of five inspectors and 140 men. This force is distributed in various portions of the province, wherever it is believed they will be able to render the best services to the general public. Ladrone bands have appeared in the province from time to time, and the constabulary force has been found very effective in cleaning the province of this troublesome element. I have great confidence in the future of the Philippine constabulary, and believe that after the body is more properly organized and the necessary amount of discipline has been installed into its men it will be able to render even still more effective service.

UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES.

There is stationed in the province two companies of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry. Plans are at present under way for the construction of a suitable barracks for these troops between the towns of Albay and Daraga. The officers and men of this force have conducted themselves during their stay in the province in a very gentlemanly and soldierly manner. The best of feeling exists between the citizens and the soldiers.

CENSUS.

Preparations are being made to comply with the order of the central government to take an effective census of the province sometime during the coming year. The information obtainable through a census of this sort is very badly needed, and no doubt the information gained from this census will assist greatly in the work in several of the provincial departments.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The best of feeling exists between the natives and the American residents of the province, and it is extremely gratifying to note the readiness with which the people adopt new ideas and modern customs.

This province opens a wonderful field for the introduction of American supplies and implements, and it is sincerely hoped that American manufacturers and merchants will take advantage of these new markets. The provincial officials will be very glad to render every possible assistance to American manufacturers in introducing their goods and wares into this province.

The wages paid for labor have steadily advanced, until the average price paid for ordinary day-labor is from $1 to $1.50 local currency per day. Hemp-press workers average $2 local currency per day; carpenters and stone masons, $2.50 local currency per day; longshoremen, who usually work by the piece, average from $3 to $7 local currency per day. The beneficiador of the hemp lates, with two members of his family, will average from $8 to $10 local currency per day.

While the price of labor has risen several hundred per cent from what it formerly was, the cost of living has also increased greatly, the people consuming a greater variety of food than they had ever been accustomed to in the past. Rents have risen on an average of nearly 300 per cent throughout the province, this being particularly true in the coast towns. The very large demand for living houses and suitable business rooms presents an excellent field for contractors and builders, who would do well to investigate the conditions existing here.

A very excellent field presents itself here for the manufacture of paper, and it is hoped that those interested in the manufacture of this product will investigate the conditions existing in this province. Thousands of tons of short fiber, the residue from the hemp-cleaning machines in the lates, go to waste annually. This residue could be had for the mere hauling it away from the late, and there is probably not a finer product in the world for the manufacture of paper than this residue of hemp.

The social conditions have been greatly improved, and the advance that has been made by the female sex is noteworthy and gratifying. In the effort to occupy a higher plane in the social world clubs have been formed in the more progressive pueblos by the leading women to assist one another in securing the respect and social position their sex is entitled to.

Owing to the very rigid quarantine placed on the ports of this province by the provincial medical board, we have so far been successful in keeping cholera from entering the province. No other disease of any importance exists here to any great extent. By subjecting the carabaos of the province to an injection of rinderpest serum every six months we have been practically successful in stamping that disease out of this territory.

The report of the provincial medical board shows the province to be in a very healthy condition.

In closing this report the provincial governor desires to commend the chiefs of departments and their subordinates for their very excellent work and untiring efforts to bring their offices to a high state of efficiency. To the other members of the provincial board the governor desires to extend his sincere thanks for their great assistance in the effort to conduct the affairs of the province in a manner conducive to the greatest good to all.

A. U. BETTS, *Provincial Governor.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manilla.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OF THE PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres, P. I., January 14, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1902:

In my last annual report I stated: "Absolute peace prevails in all sections." I am

very glad to now be able to repeat that statement and to report the peaceful conditions that have existed ever since the end of the insurrection unchanged. The people of this province evidently understand that the maintenance of peace and order is a condition precedent to progress and prosperity, and I desire to say that to the people of the province themselves belongs the credit for the very satisfactory conditions that exist within our borders, there having been at no time during the year necessity for any special effort or display of force by the insular or provincial authorities to maintain order, and the work of the constabulary has consisted almost entirely in guarding the borders and patroling mountain regions where the wild tribes were formerly considered more or less dangerous by the Christian inhabitants of neighboring barrios. Commercial houses are in the habit of sending large sums of money out to distant points by unarmed messengers. American prospectors and explorers have penetrated the most remote mountain regions in parties of two and three, or entirely alone, and none of these have ever been molested in the slightest degree. I doubt if there is a district of like territorial extent and population in the Philippine Islands, or elsewhere, that is so free from crime of all sorts as this province; and when it is remembered that the country has but recently emerged from war, that it has been ravaged by pestilence and disease and the patience of the people sorely tried in many ways, and that in some parts the people are still poor and are obliged to work very hard to gain an honest living, I believe the absolutely peaceful and orderly conditions that exist here are worthy of special mention and should be noted to the credit of our population.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Since my last report municipal governments have been established in the following-named towns: Calasgasan, Capalanga, Gainza, Labo, Lupi, Ragay, and Sipocot. A demonstration of the incompetency of the officials, the small population, and scant resources of Calasgasan led to a recommendation from the provincial board that the town be disincorporated and annexed to the neighboring pueblo of Daet. This recommendation received the approval of the honorable Philippine Commission, and on December 3, 1902, by act No. 544, Calasgasan was incorporated as a barrio of Daet. In the other recently organized towns municipal affairs are being administered in a satisfactory manner, which is generally true throughout the province, very few complaints against officials having been received during the year. The only cases of this character of any importance were lengthy sets of charges against the president of Nueva Caceres, who was tried by the provincial board and acquitted, and against the president, justice of the peace, and treasurer of Nabua, which latter charges were investigated and found without foundation. In the month of May Inocentes Aspe, president of Magarao, was tried by the provincial board on charges of having suppressed cholera reports from his town, was found guilty, and dismissed from office. Each of these cases has been made the subject of a special report to the executive department.

HEALTH.

The province suffered during the year from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which began on the 1st day of April and continued with some force until the end of May, during which time 895 persons were attacked, with 648 deaths. From the 1st of June to the end of the year occasional outbreaks and scattering cases occurred, with a total for the seven months of 476 attacked and 326 deaths. Total for the year, 1,371 cases and 974 deaths, distributed as follows among the various races and nationalities:

	Attacked.	Died.
Filipinos	1,304	943
Americans	53	21
Europeans	2	2
Chinese	12	8
	1,371	974

Immediately upon the appearance of the disease energetic measures were taken to prevent its spread. Dr. Shannon Richmond, then captain and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, was detailed by the military commander to assist the provincial authorities, and to his able and energetic efforts is due the success with which the epidemic was combatted. Hospitals and detention camps were at once estab-

lished under Doctor Richmond's direction, and he worked day and night administering treatment to the sick, examining cases, and enforcing sanitary regulations. Doctor Richmond is now president of the provincial board of health, and is a most able, active, and conscientious official. I desire at this time to gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the epidemic.

Aside from the invasion of cholera, general health conditions were better during the year than at any time during my three years' experience in the province. The general and thorough system of vaccination which has been carried on has resulted in a material reduction in the number of smallpox cases, and the gradual adoption by the people of improved sanitary measures and a better manner of living is making itself felt in a marked decrease of fevers, beriberi, etc. At the close of the year the general health of the province was excellent, and cholera had practically disappeared, with the exception of a small local outbreak at Daet, which, however, promised to be of but short duration.

AGRICULTURE.

The migration of laborers from the impoverished rice-land country to the rich hemp districts, mentioned in my last report, has continued during part of the year, and in this manner the demand for labor in the hemp industry has been in part supplied, resulting in a material increase in hemp production. During the year the province exported 251,969 piculs of hemp, as follows:

Lagonoy	73,710
Nueva Caceres	98,259
Daet	80,000
Total	251,969

Other products exported are rattan, ilang-ilang, and copra. Of the latter 4,830 piculs were shipped from the ports of Nueva Caceres and Daet during the year. I have no data as to the other two articles named, but both are very prosperous industries in a small way and capaple of much further development.

I have found that there exists a more or less general impression in Manila that Ambos Camarines is almost exclusively a rice-producing province, but this is far from correct. It is true the province in former years produced a large surplus of rice, which it shipped to Albay, Sorsogon, and other parts of the country, and that its rice fields were then regarded as its main source of wealth. Owing to the low prices which prevailed in those days, hemp was not so highly regarded as at present, and rice growing was doubtless more profitable in proportion to the capital and labor required for its production; but this province is one of many and varied resources, and the fact that hemp had not been entirely neglected became very evident when the loss of draft animals made the cultivation of the rice fields on a large scale impracticable, and the hemp industry at once took up the surplus laborers turned adrift from the rice fields and furnished them regular employment at a rate of wages hitherto unheard of in the country. At the present time no application for employment in the hemp-producing districts is denied, but, on the contrary, there is a demand for labor greater than the supply.

The growth of the hemp industry last year was not solely along the lines of production from existing fields, but there was quite a boom in opening up new lands in localities where no effort has formerly been made to cultivate abaca. From all parts of the province we received information that almost every man fortunate enough to possess a tract of land large enough and suitable for the purpose was planting hemp. It will require from two to three years for these new fields to mature, but when that time come Ambos Camarines may be looked to as a strong competitor for the first place as a hemp-producing province. There are but two or three towns that have no hemp fields, either existing or in prospect, and in those places, while money is not plentiful and the people are poor, there is no suffering or danger of famine, the inhabitants gaining a livelihood by fishing, weaving, boating, wood cutting, as laborers in neighboring large towns, and in cultivating small crops of rice, corn, sugar cane, potatoes, etc.

As to hemp production, there is necessarily a limit fixed by the available supply of labor. How near we are now to the end of that supply is not to be definitely determined at the present time, but certainly the day can not be far distant when the local supply of labor will be fully taken up. This condition already exists in some places, and everywhere are to be seen signs of its approach in the constantly increasing demand for higher wages by laborers of all classes.

The agricultural possibilities of this province are practically unlimited, possessing a climate excelled by none in the Tropics (personally I believe by none anywhere) with a rich and fertile soil that will grow almost anything, and with a population of the most peaceable and friendly people in the Archipelago, it seems to me that Ambos Camarines offers a most inviting field for the investment of American capital in agricultural enterprises, provided, of course, that some means can be found for supplying the necessary labor. The total area of the province is calculated to be, approximately, 3,000 square miles, about a third of which is mountainous and heavily timbered, a third foothills and low mountains perfectly adapted to hemp culture, and a third rich, low valley lands available for all sorts of agricultural purposes. Considerably less than half of the available area is now under cultivation.

I mention the following as the principal agricultural and natural products of the province, most of them at present being produced on a small scale, but all successfully: Hemp, rice, corn, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, cotton, cocoa (and copra product of same), ilang-ilang, and pineapples, oranges, mangoes, bananas, and a great variety of other tropical fruits. American potatoes, pumpkins, cabbages, and other vegetables and garden products have been grown successfully.

The province contains large tracts of fine grazing lands, and in former times stock raising was one of the principal industries. I remember when I came through the northern end of the province with the army, in February, 1900, traveling for miles through a most beautiful country where the hills were covered with cattle as far as one could see. Now, however, there are practically no native cattle left in this part of the country, the "rinderpest" which began in July, 1900, having carried off about all the stock. During the past six months quite a number of foreign cattle have been brought in and have apparently thrived, and for a long time have been no reports of plague among the cattle or carabao.

In this connection I desire to state that copies of Act No. 517, together with the proclamation of the honorable civil governor concerning the same, were sent out during the month of December to all the towns. All reports received in reply thereto are to the effect that no danger of famine exists; that all the people not engaged in trade or employed in wage-earning occupations are attending to their farms and have planted sufficient crops to provide for the necessities of themselves and families. There has been no unusual shortage in any crop, except, of course, rice, but fortunately there is an abundance of this staple on the market here at prices that make it easy for the inhabitants to purchase for cash or obtain in exchange for articles of local production. No request has been received for seeds.

MINERALS.

In regard to the mineral resources of the provinces, I am not able to furnish much information in addition to that already in the possession of the mining bureau. It is certain that gold, cinnabar, and coal exist, but whether or not in paying quantities has not yet been demonstrated. A number of American miners and prospectors have been in the field during the past year, and most of these profess to have made valuable discoveries. Most of them have filed mining claims under the provisions of the "Philippine bill" and legislation of the Commission thereunder, but up to the present time no definite results have appeared from their work which would warrant one in expressing a positive opinion as to the exact nature and extent of the mining resources of the territory in which these men are working, especially as to gold and cinnabar. There is no doubt as to the existence of at least two large coal deposits, but it is asserted by many that the coal is too soft to have a commercial value, and I am not prepared to either confirm or deny this statement, as I am not aware of any analysis ever having been made of it. I have seen samples of this coal, which to my layman's eyes looked very good, indeed, and I believe it would be well worth while for a representative of the mining bureau to visit and report on these coal deposits, as well as the other mineral lands in this vicinity.

FORESTRY.

Most of the 1,000 square miles of the area of this province above classified as mountainous is covered by heavy growths of timber, including about every variety of wood known to the Philippines, and containing a large proportion of the valuable timbers of the superior group, as well as resinous and gum-producing trees of no small value. This great forest area, protected as it is by law and carefully watched over by the government, constitutes one of the strongest reserve resources of the

province, and will certainly in time, when developed within the limits of wise regulations, afford opportunities for the profitable employment of capital and labor and add much to the wealth of the country. An American company has for more than a year been operating at Delapaon, in the jurisdiction of Pasacao, on the west coast; employs a large force of workmen and reports excellent results.

I am now engaged in making a collection of wood samples, which will be placed at the disposal of the insular government, and may be found useful by the exposition board.

POST-OFFICES, POSTAL ROUTES, AND TRANSPORTATION.

During the year post-offices have been established in the towns of Buhi, Calabanga, Daet, Iriga, Libmanan, Magarao, Nabua, Pamplona, Pasacao, San Jose de Lagonoy, and Tingaon, which, with the central office at Nueva Caceres, gives us a postal system quite sufficient for the present. As soon, however, as the people become better acquainted with the American postal system, and evince a desire to make use of it, I hope to be able to have an office opened in every town in the province. I have succeeded in making arrangements with the authorities of the towns where post-offices have been established to carry the mails to and from the capital without cost to the government, the only exception being the route to Iriga, which is a long one, where the expense would be too great to be borne by the municipality, and Daet, which has no land communication with the capital and to which mails go direct from Manila and this city by steamer. I believe, however, that no charge is made by the steamship companies for this service.

The postal system as now arranged is working very satisfactorily, with a semi-weekly service to Iriga and weekly to other towns, and touches every section of the province except the extreme northern end, with which land communication is impossible part of the time and extremely difficult all the time on account of there being no roads through the rough, mountainous country north of Daet. The towns thus cut off from the center are Capalonga, Mambulao, and Paracale, places of considerable importance, to which the provincial authorities would like to give more attention and visit more frequently than is now possible. I would therefore request that one of the coast guard and transportation fleet be assigned to the east coast of this province for use in dispatching mails to and visiting the towns named. Such an arrangement would also be most advantageous in facilitating communication with the important district of Lagonoy, containing six populous towns, and which can now be reached only by a long journey over rough mountain trails.

In this connection I desire to mention the Nueva Caceres-Pasacao railway project, which is being promoted by Capt. George Curry, ex-governor of this province. Captain Curry's plan is to build a line of railway from this city to Pasacao, on the west coast, a distance of about 14 miles, and operate a connecting line of steamers from Pasacao to Manila. Over such a route the trip from Nueva Caceres to Manila could be accomplished in about twenty-four hours, avoiding the dangers and delays of the long trip around the southern end of Luzon through the Straits of San Bernardino, a journey which now requires from three to ten days, depending on the weather. The east coast of Luzon, exposed as it is to the northeast winds and the heavy seas of the Pacific Ocean, is not an attractive place for small steamers, especially during the storm season from November to March, and navigation along this coast is at all seasons slow, expensive, and more or less dangerous. It seems to me that all conditions are most favorable for the success of a line of railway such as proposed by Captain Curry, and I know of no public improvement which would result in greater benefit to the commercial and general interests of the country, as well as to the interests of the government and the military administration in furnishing a safe, direct, and speedy line of communication between Manila and the southern end of Luzon. I understand that Captain Curry expects to ask some concessions from the insular government in the way of franchises, timber-cutting privileges, and harbor improvement at Pasacao, and I take pleasure in recommending his plan to the consideration of the honorable civil governor and Commission. Captain Curry enjoys the unlimited confidence of the people of this province, and I consider that his connection with this railway enterprise insures for it the hearty approval of the inhabitants of the territory through which it is proposed to construct the road.

SCHOOLS.

The past year has been productive of most excellent results in school work. There are now in the province, under the direct control of American teachers, 28 schools,

with a teaching staff of 27 American and 35 native teachers. The enrollment for the entire province in these schools is 3,079, with a an average daily attendance during the last school year of 2,142. The school system at present is mainly, of course, primary, as the English language is the essential point in the education of the native children until such time as they are able to grasp the other branches, and few schools have as yet been organized for a sufficient time for many of the pupils to have made much progress in other studies, as grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc. In some of the schools the more advanced pupils study these subjects, while in Nueva Caceres it has been found necessary to organize both a grammar and high school. The grammar school is on the same basis as those in the United States, being intermediate to the primary and normal schools. It absorbs the more advanced pupils of the primary schools of Nueva Caceres and vicinity and prepares them for the classes in the high school. This grammar school is meeting with marked success, and although only organized a short time it already has a daily attendance of 39. The studies taught are reading, arithmetic, language, geography, and spelling, with some special instruction in singing, writing, and composition.

A permanent provincial high school has been established under the able direction of Mr. Frank L. Crone. This school was opened July 15, with Mr. Crone and one lady assistant in charge, but Mr. Crone's marked ability, zeal, and energy, together with his kindness and patience as principal and teacher, at once made the school popular, and it has grown so rapidly that an increase in the teaching staff has already become necessary, and the end of its success is not yet. The attendance at the close of the year had reached the very gratifying daily average of 185, made up of some of the brightest and most intelligent and representative young men and women of the province. A number of towns, representing every section of the province, have taken advantage of the provisions of Act No. 446 to send students to this school, and through this means the educational department is reaching a class which I consider it most advantageous and important to have instructed in the English language and other subjects having a tendency to develop in their minds respect and regard for our American civilization and institutions.

Mr. W. B. Freer, the present superintendent of the division of Ambos Camarines, is evidently the right man in the right place, and the schools have prospered under his direction as they never did before. He is a hard and conscientious worker and uses great tact and judgment in meeting and dealing with the native people, with whom he is exceedingly popular. Mr. Freer has under him a corps of teachers which I consider at least equal to any in the islands. They have not only displayed a high degree of energy, patience, and skill in the daily work of their schools, but I have been pleased to observe that they have come here evidently imbued with the idea which I consider the very essence of the American policy in these islands, viz, to get into as close touch as possible with the people, and by kind, courteous, and honorable conduct in dealing with them to gain and hold their respect, confidence, and good will. The effect produced in the native mind by this line of conduct on the part of the American teachers has been excellent, and I find in every town that the American teacher enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

CONSTABULARY AND POLICE.

The constabulary force in this province is a very efficient, well instructed and disciplined organization, and is commanded by Capt. and Insp. Harry A. Porter, assisted by Lieut. and Insp. John Arthur, both able and worthy officers. Great care has been exercised in selecting men for enlistment, with the result that a good class of men have been secured, and there have been practically no complaints (none of a serious nature) from any source of misconduct or abuse of authority by members of the corps. On account of the peaceful condition of the province the demands upon the force have not been as great as they otherwise might have been. Nevertheless the men have not been inactive by any means, but have been kept well occupied in the work of patroling mountain districts, guarding the borders and keeping watch of localities where disturbances might arise, and their work at all times has been most satisfactory. At the close of the year 2 inspectors and 51 enlisted men, out of a total force of 5 inspectors and 148 men were on detached service in a neighboring province. Captain Porter has at present only 2 inspectors for duty under him, one of these being stationed away up in Camarines Norte and the other acting as supply officer. In view of the large territorial extent of the province and the fact that important telephone lines are in charge of the senior inspector I would recommend that at least two additional inspectors be assigned to duty under his command.

The municipal police are, as a rule, well organized and render satisfactory service, and in those sections bordering on disturbed districts in neighboring provinces efficient forces of volunteers have been organized for local protection. A system of communication and secret (volunteer) police has also been established in the outlying barrios of the districts above mentioned, by means of which a close watch is kept upon strangers and travelers and suspicious movements immediately reported.

ROADS.

At the end of the year 1901 there remained in the treasury, unexpended, from the loan made the province by the insular government under Act No. 196, the sum of $23,216.18. Of this fund $20,059.46, together with $1,269.29 from provincial revenues, were expended in roads and bridges. The results accomplished by these expenditures have been satisfactory and beneficial so far as they have gone, but many needed improvements have been necessarily postponed owing to lack of funds, and there is no immediate prospect of their being made without some additional resources. If the "road-tax law" proposed by the recent assembly of provincial governors receives the approval of the Commission we shall be able to make many much-needed improvements which otherwise could not be made.

I beg to submit the following extract taken from a recent report of the provincial supervisor:

"There are about 135 miles of roads, of which 15 miles are in good condition; the remaining 120, part of which have been lately repaired, still need further repairs, at an estimated cost of about $400,000 local currency.

"It is urgently recommended that an appropriation be made to build, as soon as practicable, a road from Pili to Lagonoy, via Mabatobato. At the present time only a very poor trail connects these two points, and during the rainy season communication is almost impossible. Except in exceptional cases there is no communication by sea, as no boats ply between here and the Lagonoy district, and travel by smaller craft is out of the question.

"Twenty-five more bridges are needed, of which at least 20 are an urgent necessity. With the exception of two large bridges, I estimate that the required number could be put in at a cost of about 100,000 pesos, with wood as the material. One large bridge over the Pauili River and one over the Argos River, which latter forms the boundary line between the provinces of Ambos Camarines and Albay, are badly needed, and when finished would complete a good continuous road between Nueva Caceres and Legaspi. Their construction from wood is impossible, and either iron or steel would have to be used. I also recommend the renewal of the smaller bridges with iron or steel, as observations during the last year have shown that wooden bridges do not last a reasonable time in this climate. For example, the double Howe-truss bridge of Oregon pine put in over the San José River by a detachment of United States engineers under Lieutenant Kelly only a little more than a year ago, with every care and excellent work, thoroughly painted with wood preservative, etc., had to have the flooring repaired lately with new planking, and shows in parts of the trusses signs of decay. Good native timber of the required grade and dimensions would be preferable to pine, but can not be obtained except at a very high expense, owing to the lack of animal transportation at the present time. While the original cost of iron and steel bridges would be considerably more than that of wooden bridges, they would prove in time to be much more economical and would do away with continuous breaking down and repairs, as is now the case."

The Pili-Lagonoy road, mentioned by the supervisor, is too large an undertaking for the province alone, even with the assistance of the road-tax law, but its importance I believe sufficient to make it worthy the attention of the insular government. The "Partido de Lagonoy" contains 6 towns with an aggregate population of nearly 40,000. It is a very rich hemp-producing district, having exported last year, as shown by figures hereinbefore quoted, 73,710 piculs of hemp. Being shut off as it is from communication with the center of the province and the outside world, places this district under a serious disadvantage and delays development of what would probably become, under favorable conditions, one of the richest sections of the Archipelago. I believe the benefits, not only to this province, but to the country at large, to be derived from the construction of such highway would be amply sufficient to warrant a liberal appropriation of insular funds for the work. If the Commission did not feel inclined to do the work entirely at the expense of the insular treasury, an arrangement might be made to divide the cost between the insular and provincial treasuries, or for the insular government to advance the nec-

essary funds as a loan to the province, to be repaid in annual installments to be fixed in accordance with the financial condition and prospects of the province. If anything is found in this plan as here outlined to commend it to the attention of the Commission I would suggest that an engineer officer be sent here with instructions to, in company with the provincial supervisor, look over the ground, make preliminary surveys, and estimates of the cost of constructing the road.

FINANCES.

The following statement, taken from the records of the provincial treasurer, shows the financial condition, in United States currency, of the province at the close of the year 1902:

Balance on hand available for expenditure on December 13, 1901		$36,897.81
Due to municipalities December 31, 1901		3,807.69
Total cash on hand December 31, 1901		40,705.50
Collections:		
Industrial tax	$17,926.79	
Cedula tax	14,420.06	
Land tax	13,045.18	
Sales of stamps	1,373.03	
Registration fees	388.49	
Cart tax	266.98	
Rents	111.42	
Urbana tax	110.42	
		47,642.37
Received from insular government for return of forestry and internal-revenue taxes		7,841.76
Total		96,189.63
The disbursements have been as follows:		
Paid to municipalities		25,973.96
Expended on roads and bridges		21,328.75
Salaries	$17,864.27	
Purchase of supplies	4,302.40	
Expenses of provincial board of health, including salaries	2,414.56	
Traveling expenses	2,022.84	
Court and prison expenses	1,745.63	
Repairs of buildings	630.85	
Rents	211.57	
Transportation	69.09	
		29,261.21
Loss due to depreciation of silver currency		7,496.60
Due to municipalities December 31, 1902		2,658.39
Balance on hand available for expenditure on December 31, 1902		9,470.72
Total		96,189.63

Of the balance on hand December 31, 1901, $23,216.18 was the unexpended balance of the loan made the province by the insular government under the provisions of Act No. 196.

All departments are being administered in the most economical manner possible, and we believe we have succeeded in keeping the cost of running the provincial government down to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency.

The affairs of all departments are in good condition, and complete harmony exists throughout the administration. The honesty, fidelity, and efficiency of the Filipino officials, which I took occasion to comment upon last year, I desire to again mention at this time, with special reference to Mr. Ramon Enrile, secretary, and Mr. Fulgencio Contreras, fiscal. These gentlemen are in perfect accord with the policy of the government, are on the most friendly and confidential terms with the American officials, and the value of their services can not be too highly estimated. During the months of June, July, and August, while the writer was absent from the province, and again in December, Mr. Enrile was, according to law, acting governor, and

performed his duties with most creditable tact, skill, and good judgment. In view of their past faithful services and of what is to be expected of them in the future, I recommend that the salaries of the secretary and fiscal be increased to $1,800 per annum, each.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JAMES ROSS,
Governor, Ambos Camarines.

The honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE,
San José de Buena Vista, P. I., January 14, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with section 7, Act No. 83 of the United States Philippine Commission, and in accordance with the provisions of section 8 thereof, I have the honor to present the following report upon the conditions of the province of Antique for the year ended December 31, 1902.

POPULATION.

The total population of the province is 121,376 souls, according to the census recently taken in each of the municipalities. It is distributed as follows:

Antique	4,761
Anini-y	4,426
Barbaza	4,174
Bugason	11,412
Caritan	3,123
Cagayancillo	2,351
Culasi	11,443
Dao	7,765
Engaña	3,079
Guintas	3,536
Guisijan	2,143
Lauaan	2,322
Pandan	11,020
Patnongon	5,818
San José de Buena Vista	5,403
San Pedro	7,450
San Remigio	4,372
Sibalom	12,218
Sebaste	3,270
Tibiao	6,097
Valderrama	4,693

According to the previous census the population was about 114,000 inhabitants; therefore there has been an increase of 7,376 during the year 1902. It is true that cholera—which appeared here September 27—and malaria both exist as yet in some of the pueblos of the province, and these caused many deaths, but this decrease has been offset by the births during the year 1901 and 1902, which, together with the great number of people who escaped enumeration in the year 1901, have caused this increase of 7,376 inhabitants.

To the number 121,376, which is the present population of the province, there must be added certain members of the Ati or Negritos tribes, who live in savagery, scattered along the banks of the rivers of some of the pueblos of the province. The number of these will not at present reach more than 200, including men, women, and children, a great number of them having emigrated to the island of Negros during the last decade. They live in quasi-independence, without political connection with the Christian population, and govern themselves after their own fashion, ruled over by the captain or the elder of the tribe, which is composed of various families, usually descended from a common source.

The Buquidnons, or Mundos, also form a separate, semisavage population within the province of Antique, and these are located in the inaccessible regions of the mountains, without any political relations with the Christian population. They are

of the same race (Visayans) as the Christians, and the larger part of them lives in one of the mountains of the pueblo of Valderrama, known as the Monte de Verdin, separated from the pueblo by a distance of four or five days' travel through dense forests. Their population is estimated at 300—men, women, and children.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year 1902 there have occurred in all the provinces about 4,523 births and 5,551 deaths, the latter caused largely by cholera and malaria, which were prevalent in the latter half of the year, according to the following statistics:

Pueblo.	Births.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Antique	196	352	Up to November, 1902.
Anini-y	119	147	Do.
Barbaza	110	65	Do.
Bugason	394	275	Do.
Cagayancillo			
Caritan	57	36	Up to September, 1902.
Culasi	681	214	Up to November, 1902.
Dao	348	269	Do.
Engaña	100	314	Do.
Guintas	97	246	Do.
Guisijan	148	111	Do.
Lauaan	33	18	Up to September, 1902.
Pandan	509	344	Up to November, 1902.
Patnongon	126	196	Do.
San José de Buena Vista	195	419	Do.
San Pedro	301	352	Do.
San Remigio	148	146	Do.
Sibalom	496	1,268	Do.
Sebaste	110	418	Do.
Tibiao	205	135	Do.
Valderrama	150	167	Do.

During the period of the cholera epidemic, which, while unfortunately still existing at the present time in certain of the pueblos, shows a tendency to disappear, it has been found that the municipal presidents of health were unable to cooperate with Doctor Montiola, provincial president of the board of health, because the great majority were incapable of appreciating the importance of their duties and were ignorant of the use of medicines in combatting the disease. Therefore, it resulted that nearly all sanitary measures that were taken in the pueblos were especially instigated by the provincial board of health. It may be stated that the efforts of Doctor Montiola and certain municipal presidentes, not the municipal health authorities, were the cause of bringing about success in the campaign against the cholera, as shown by the relatively small mortality during the epidemic. It is therefore recognized as a necessity to displace the present presidents of municipal boards of health and replace them with duly admitted physicians, and to intrust each of them with the sanitary care of five or more municipalities.

Antique undoubtedly is one of the provinces of the Philippines which is favored with the most excellent climatological conditions. The mean temperature is 32° C., the highest during the hot season reaching 37.7° C. The pueblos, which for the most part are situated along the seacoast, form a long and narrow strip, extending from north to south a distance of more than 90 miles. The interior pueblos are Simbalom, Engaña, and San Remigio, and in these, owing to the humidity of the soil, the health conditions are less favorable than are those of the other pueblos. Valderrama, though also an interior town, occupying the central portion of the province and separated from Bugason by a distance of 8 miles, like the coast pueblos, is of quite healthful conditions, owing to its considerable elevation above the sea level.

RIVERS.

There are numerous rivers bursting from the high mountains and falling in beautiful cascades. After irrigating the fields along the way they mingle with the waters of the sea. The largest, deepest, and most rapid rivers are the Dalanas, between Tibiao and Barbaza; the Paliwan, between Bugason and Guisijan; the Cangaranan, which runs through Valderrama and Bugason; and the Simbalom, in the pueblos of San Remigio, Simbalom, and San Pedro.

During the season of heavy rains the rivers can not be forded, and all means of communication in the province are cut off. Frequently the rivers change their

courses, causing much damage to the fields along their banks. On account of the precipitous course and the frequent variation of the rivers, it is difficult, if not indeed impossible, for the province to construct bridges over the rivers, though they are considered necessary at all times, in order to provide means of communication and transportation.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

The Filipino people of this province, as the majority of the people of the islands, are Christians, their religion until now being founded upon the Roman Apostolic doctrines; but it is believed that owing to the unjust attitude of the Vatican toward the Filipino people, the influence of Rome will soon cease to predominate in the consciences of the greater part of the inhabitants of the province of Antique, as shown by the fact that the secular clergy of this place seems to be favorably disposed toward the doctrines of Father Aglipay. This is to be expected, since in the rules of the new church the native clergy has found the consummation of their aspirations. Without any doubt whatsoever, the leading, most intelligent citizens of this place sympathize with the attitude of the secular clergy. This loss of influence by the Pope is due to his uncompromising zeal in supporting the friars in these islands, while they are disliked on account of their history throughout the country as being the liberticides of the Philippines. The enlightened Filipinos of the province of Antique, loving their present political institutions, will compromise with any other form of Christian religion except the Roman, even at the risk of contradicting themselves, if the Roman Pontiff persists in retaining the Spanish friars in this place, for it is believed that as long as there remains a friar in the Philippines there will always be some one to stir up strife between the people and their constituted authorities; there will always be some one trying to sow discord, to place obstacles in the way of the friendly relations of Americans with Filipinos, and then to gloat over the misfortunes of the Filipino people and the embarrassments and difficulties of the American Government in their administration of these islands. For these two peoples, Filipino and American, have accomplished here the destruction, in the interests of humanity and justice, of the secular dominion of the powerful friary.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Due to the former system of instruction, essentially sectarian, under the direction of the very reverend and learned parish priests, the education of the people is exceedingly imperfect in the province of Antique. There are more than 25 per cent who can neither read nor write; 20 per cent who can not write, and less than 5 per cent are educated. There is now among the young a great enthusiasm for learning, and certain youths who have attended the schools where American teachers were employed can already understand and read English. The improvement in this language here, while slow, is quite noticeable. So true is this that I do not think it too much to say that within a period of fifteen years there will be more Filipinos in Antique who speak English than at present speak Spanish. It would be desirable for the municipalities to construct buildings for public schools in the barrios which are at some distance from the central municipality, in order that in this manner all the possible benefits of education might be disseminated. This could be accomplished by reducing the number of municipalities, so that, with a reduction in the number of officials there might accrue a surplus to construct and maintain public schools, which are so necessary for the progress of the people. This is all the more practicable since there is here a superabundance of weak municipal organizations which serve only as a burden to the machinery of administration.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal resource of this province is agriculture. The most important product is rice, which is produced in all the pueblos and is the principal food of the people. This commodity is produced in ordinary seasons in sufficient quantity for the consumption of the residents in the pueblos of Pandan, Sebaste, Culasi, Tibiao, Barbaza, Guisijan, Bugason, Dao, and Valderrama; in a quantity sufficient for but two-thirds of the year in the pueblos of Caritan, Patnongon, and Guintas, and scarcely enough for three months in Anini-y and Cagayancillo. But Sibalom, Engaña, San Pedro, San Remigio, and Antique, called the granary of Antique, are the pueblos which produce the greatest quantity of rice, and they are able to feed, in addition to the inhabitants of their own pueblos, the whole province. So it was that in former years rice was exported from this province to the provinces of Batangas and Iloilo. In the entire

province a million and a half "cavanes" of rice, on an average, are produced annually. But last year, 1902, owing to the scarcity of carabaos, on account of rinderpest, and to the drought, the harvest fell short in the pueblos to the northward, amounting to less than one-fourth of a crop, and in the plain of Sibalom and the neighboring fields one-third of the ordinary crop was gathered.

In the pueblos to the north, from Bugason to Culasi, sugar is raised, but war and later, in 1902, the lack of work animals put an end to work upon the plantations, and now scarcely any sugar is raised. However, since 1901 and especially in 1902 great quantities of hemp have been planted in the pueblos of Pandan, Sebaste, and Culasi, whose mountains present excellent conditions for the production of hemp of a superior grade. In San Remigio, Barbaza, and Dao small quantities of this fiber are also produced but of a poor quality.

Copra is produced in all the coast towns, especially in Pandan and Cagayancillo, and the best mango of the Philippines is grown in the pueblo of Tibiao.

Coffee and cocoa are raised also in all the pueblos, but in small quantities, which do not suffice for local consumption; this industry is capable of expansion, however. There are, further, produced corn, sweet potatoes, etc., to such an extent that even though relatively little rice has been gathered during the year 1902 there is a well-grounded hope that we can successfully cope with famine during the current year, 1903, with the assistance of the grain stored up in 1901.

In the whole province there are not 200 head of cattle, those left being the ones saved from the recent epidemic of rinderpest, thousands upon thousands having died in the pastures of Dao. It was possible to save one-third of the carabaos from the disease. At present there are innumerable horses dying from the surra.

COMMERCE, FORESTRY, AND "INDUSTRIA."

Commerce and trading show no signs of life, undoubtedly due to the very bad condition of the means of communication, and the resources of the forests are not utilized for lack of transportation facilities.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

(*a*) *Roads and bridges.*—The roads and bridges are in a deplorable condition, despite the efforts made to improve them. Throughout the province one is unable to avail himself of the comfort of traveling in a coach, and even carts and wagons which might be used to freight merchandise can with difficulty traverse these roads. From the year 1897 until after 1900 the roads and bridges were completely abandoned, and by reason of such neglect they of course became destroyed, and nothing was preserved of them except the custom of calling them by the name of roads and bridges. Consequently, the best manner of traveling in the province at present is either on foot or horseback, at times it being necessary to go along the shore.

The provincial government has provided for the repair of the roads from San José de Buena Vista to Sibalom, from San José de Buena Vista to Antique and Guintas, and from Antique to Engaña, under the direction of the former supervisor, T. Hodgson, and they are now in much better condition, compared with former years. Similar work was also done upon the road from San José de Buena Vista to Sibalom in 1901. Also, though on a small scale, as the resources of the province permitted, like work has been done in Culasi, Tibiao, and other pueblos, and a force of about 50 men has been constantly employed upon the provincial wagon road.

About 15 bridges, both large and small, have been built throughout the province; and of these three were built at the expense of the military department, but under the supervision of the province. These are the bridges at Malandog and Bocboc, in the municipal jurisdiction of Antique, and at Calala, in the jurisdiction of Guintas. There is now in course of construction, also at the cost of the military department, another bridge over the river Bungol, in the municipality of Culasi, substituting the one proposed for the river Antique, in the municipality of Antique.

It is not expected that it will be possible to put into good condition all the roads and bridges of the province with the resources of the province itself in a period of less than ten years. This certainly is an evil, and besides affecting agriculture and other prime necessities of the province in a serious manner, would be the cause for the prolongation of the commercial depression, while upon the development of commerce the true success and prosperity of this people, essentially agricultural, justly depends. Wherefore it is urgent, with all the urgency of a great social and public necessity, that the roads and bridges here be put in good condition; and to accomplish this two methods are offered as the most practical: to apply to the central government for a loan, or to impose a special tax for roads and bridges.

But the idea of a loan would not provide in this matter a practical solution, for the reason that later, when the time for the repayment of the loan should have arrived, this obligation would absorb all the funds necessary for the care of the roads and bridges, and naturally the greatest and most substantial work would have to be postponed until the debt should have been paid. In case the roads should be destroyed and the bridges lost, as they might be, in one day, it would be necessary to reconstruct them, contracting new debts. For this reason, between the two measures proposed, the tax for roads and bridges is more acceptable and more in conformity with the present early stage in the life of our provinces. True, such tax can not be imposed without rousing the opposition of many Filipinos, because it was the occasion, in the former régime of government, of great and punishable abuses. But fortunately those times have passed away and the employees of to-day are not those of yesterday. To-day the people have a voice in their own public administration, and the features which caused dislike for the road tax have been abolished. The tax for roads and bridges, like all taxes, is certainly a burden upon the taxpayer, because it serves to increase the load already heavy upon the shoulders of a people debilitated by a series of calamities which have recently befallen them. However, it is an evil that is necessary in order to avoid other evils far greater, which would occur as a result of a continuance of the present condition of distress due to the lack of easy means of communication. Therefore, all opposition to the imposition of this tax is wanting both in reason and foundation, particularly when it is remembered that this tax would be merely temporary or provisional in character, imposed for not more than two years, because it is to be used only for the purpose of hastening the building of the roads and bridges, since the provinces, owing to their recent organization and lack of resources, are unable to carry out these enterprises promptly and thoroughly. In order that the proposed tax may accomplish the purposes for which it is intended, and in order that its history, so odious to the minds of the people, shall be forgotten and no longer occasion opposition to this tax, it is recommended that authority be given the provincial boards in the respective provinces to impose a special tax for roads and bridges, fixing the rate and manner of collection, after securing the approval and consent of the municipal councils of all the municipalities of the province, which shall previously have been called together in assembly by the provincial board. Thus may the consent of the people to this class of taxation be assured through their immediate representatives.

(*b*) *The fusion of municipalities.*—It is an axiom of government that the success of the provincial officials depends, in the greatest number of cases, upon the efficient assistance of the municipal officials. We have had this assistance from the majority of our municipalities, from those which have sufficient resources to maintain a municipal existence, and from those wherein men of capacity and integrity were raised by popular suffrage to the official positions. In a general way we may state that as time advances our hopes grow stronger in the success of our municipal administration, which should naturally follow upon the daily experience acquired in the performance of municipal duties.

But of the 21 municipalities which compose this province, it may be stated as a certainty that seven of them at least are still far removed from capacity for affording this efficient assistance, because they can not secure good and intelligent men to fill their offices. These municipalities are Caritan, Cagayancillo, Engaña, Guintas, Guisijan, Lauaan, and Sebaste, and, in general, all those municipalities which contain less than 4,000 inhabitants. On account of their slender resources these municipalities are unable to offer a moderately adequate salary to their officials, and for this reason men of intelligence, if there are any, refuse to be elected to the municipal offices, or when appointed to them refuse to accept them, thus making it possible for men of little sense, and, in most cases, office seekers, to fill the municipal positions for the profit they can obtain therefrom. Such men are the causes of much inconvenience, and their stupidity nearly always results in the interruption of improvement in public administration.

During the last fiscal year the following were the total receipts in the municipalities named: Caritan, $368.39; Guintas, $348.73; Guisijan, $300.70, and Cagayancillo, $120.84 in United States currency, and in the same class are the municipalities of Sebaste, Lauaan, and Engaña. With only such resources as these, it is impossible to believe that these municipalities can support a proper municipal organization, with police for the maintenance of public order, with officials to execute and enforce the laws, and with funds to pay for their public improvements. The facts that public administration encounters in these municipalities such an obstacle to ordinary progress, and that people are living outside the pale of the law, unpunished because of the ignorance or negligence of the officials, suggest to us a remedy which is possibly the only saving measure, and this is the consolidation of these municipalities into

one, or their annexation as barrios to other municipalities. It is a fact that in Cagayancillo, through the ignorance of the officials, the assassins of the presidente Bungcag lived for more than four months in the most scandalous impunity. Since its organization the government at that place has been in the most complete chaos, and there is not a man there with even mediocre intelligence who is capable of applying the law. So in the seven pueblos mentioned we are unable to commend the efficiency of their public service.

(*c*) *Municipal police.*—Each of the various pueblos of the province has a police force of from 4 to 16 men, according to its resources; Bugason and Sibalom having the largest number, and Guintas and Cagayancillo having the smallest. In certain of the pueblos which have less than 4,000 inhabitants the police service is of scarcely any value, because generally with the small salary, which, as a rule, they do not receive, men do not offer themselves to perform such delicate services, and there is of course no efficiency in this branch. For such reasons as these the chief inspector of the Philippine Constabulary has found himself obliged to disarm the police in Tibiao and Guisijan, and to refuse arms to the police of Cagayancillo. The municipal police is usually armed with revolvers; some, however, have "bolos," and very rarely, in two or three pueblos only, they have two or three shotguns, all furnished with a very small quantity of ammunition.

With such arms it is not to be expected that the municipal police is able to defend their pueblos from the attacks of the bandits, and while it may be stated, in a general manner, that there is no outlawry in the province, nevertheless it is not certain that at some time, especially during the dry season—January, February, March, April, and May—bands from the provinces of Iloilo and Capiz will not attack the central and northern pueblos of the province. The pueblos, for lack of arms (which should be at least equally as good as, if not better than, those of the ladrones), have to fold their arms and abandon their property to the tender mercies of the bandits, allowing them to take possession of their few work animals, the only ones they have left from the ravages of the late pest. So that unless at least half of the municipal police are furnished with good guns, it is absolutely impossible to force them to fight in unequal combat, in the defense of the interests of their municipality against a band of outlaws who usually possess three or more guns, for it would be to require of them a duty which, considering their present organization and equipment, it is impossible for them to perform. Therefore, again we recommend the suppression of the aforementioned municipalities because the interests of the public welfare demand it, and that there shall not exist within the province any municipalities except such as are capable of managing and defending their own interests. In this manner shall municipal autonomy not prove an illusion.

(*d*) *Justices of the peace.*—There are 21 pueblos in the province, but there are only 20 justices of the peace, as there has never been a justice of the peace in Cagayancillo, because no man capable of performing these duties has ever been found there. The great or small success of the administration of justice in these courts has always been in direct ratio to the great or small knowledge of law possessed by the justices of the peace. But unfortunately, there is but one lawyer in this province, and he is the present provincial fiscal, Señor V. Gella, and there are not four men who have studied law. Consequently, in this province, the duties of justice of the peace devolve upon incompetent persons, as a rule.

In order that the courts of the justices of the peace may be presided over by worthy men, it is recommended that three or more municipalities be grouped into one judicial district, and for each district a justice of the peace be appointed. This province should be divided into seven districts, and it would then be easy to find seven justices of the peace who were capable and who would, without doubt, perform the duties of their office more acceptably than the 20 who hold these offices in the province at present. In each municipality there should then be appointed an auxiliary justice of the peace to take cognizance in matters within the jurisdiction of the municipality, and in the absence of the justice of the peace to hold preliminary examinations in criminal cases, and to perform temporarily the duties of the justice of the peace during the absence or disability of the latter, but always confining his acts to his own municipality. In this manner the justice of the peace, besides being a better man, will have more duties to perform, and the more business that comes before him the more fees he will receive, and he will thus be well paid. He might even be designated a salary by the government, not to exceed the probable fees which he would receive according to the schedule fixed in the code of procedure. The majority of the justices of the peace in our municipalities merely while away the time in their offices, and while they do this they suffer from hunger, so that it is unjust to expect greater assiduousness in attending their office waiting for the public.

(*e*) *Sheriff.*—The performance of the duties of sheriff is also one of the unsettled questions in the affairs of the justice of the peace courts. This is because frequently after the judge of the court of first instance has closed the session, the acting or tem-

porary sheriff resigns from his office and no one will take his place. Consequently the orders of the justices of the peace are not executed, and the interests and the rights of the citizens who are parties, suffer. We recommend, therefore, that the authority of the sheriff be always conferred upon the provincial governor, as an addition to his duties, and that all the municipal presidentes be made his deputies, ex officio.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Peace and good order prevail throughout the whole province, and thanks to this condition, and despite the lack of capital and work animals, our fields have been cultivated and the farmer has always reaped his just reward. Petty thieving at times disquiets things, but this could be suppressed by the municipal police if each of the municipalities could dispose of half a dozen guns.

There are in this province approximately 159 members of constabulary, and they have detachments in the pueblos of Pandan, Sebaste, Tibiao, Bugason, Patnongon, and San Remigio, besides the general headquarters which are located at San Jose de Buena Vista. This body undoubtedly cooperates with the provincial government in the maintenance of good order and tranquillity in all the province; and it is therefore recommended, as a matter of public policy, that the constabulary should communicate a report to the provincial governor of their location and any change thereof, for his information and guidance, since he is made responsible for the peace and good order of the whole province.

Before concluding this report I should state that the relations between the officials of the provincial government are of the most cordial nature, and courtesy distinguishes all their intercourse. And as long as harmony and fraternity inspire them in the consideration and solution of the multiple duties of provincial government, the complete success of the public administration throughout all the province is assured.

Respectfully,

A. SALAZAR,
Provincial Secretary, Acting Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BATAAN,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Balanga, P. I., January 20, 1903.

SIR: Under the provisions of act No. 83, of the United States Philippine Commission, I have the honor to make the following report for the year 1902:

The province has not been disturbed during the year by "tulisans," and there are only few instances of particular localities being interrupted by this class of outlaws, the casualties resulting therefrom during the whole year being one policeman killed in Orani, and five shotguns of the municipal police taken from Hermosa. In the west part of the province, in the territory of the naval reservation, one Gregorio Gonzales, with a following of three or four men, having four or five rifles, appeared among the people claiming to be insurrectionists, the reservation being abandoned by order of the President of the United States. The naval garrison at Moron was withdrawn and the constabulary substituted the latter part of November, when, on December 11, Gregorio Gonzales and his brother, Maximo, were killed and their guns captured. Some other captures have since been made, and it is believed that none of this band is left. This, in brief, is the history of ladronism in Bataan Province for one year.

The record of convictions for crimes by the court of first instance during the year would seem to indicate that the people are law abiding and a very small per cent commit acts of violence. There have been only 7 convicted in said court and sentenced to prison for terms longer than one year. The daily average number of prisoners confined in the provincial jail during the year, serving sentence and awaiting trial, has been $8\frac{1}{10}$.

The Asiatic cholera broke out in the province on March 27, a few days after its appearance in Manila—the first cases in Port Rivas, a barrio, the landing between Balanga and Manila. The spread of the disease was held in check at this place, but a few cases continued to develop each day for several weeks. Afterwards Orion was attacked by the disease and then Orani, and finally all the towns became more or less infected, but during all the time the disease was held in check and in a few weeks was stamped out. The towns that suffered the worst were Orion and Orani, each of which lost about 500 people, and the total deaths in the province were from

1,800 to 2,000, among which were two white Americans and one colored American and one Spaniard.

The resources of the province are agriculture, fishing, and timber business. The main products from agriculture are rice and sugar. The production of rice during the year has not been sufficient to feed the entire people, and it is estimated that only about 75 per cent of the amount necessary has been raised. Of the rice lands heretofore cultivated the people were only able to plant about two-thirds in rice, and of this about 20 per cent was destroyed by locusts. The second crop of rice planted by the people under the impetus of the proclamation of the honorable Civil Governor, dated November 19, 1902, will, I believe, more than make up the amount destroyed by locusts. Of the area of land usually devoted to the production of sugar probably not more than 20 per cent has been planted and the production will not equal much more than 10 per cent of the amount produced prior to 1896. The loss in the area in rice and sugar planted is on account of the insufficiency of work animals, and the loss of the growing crops was caused by the invasion of locusts.

Raising and catching fish is one of the most profitable businesses in the province and a great many people are dedicated to this business. At the town of Orion it is stated that it is difficult to get farm laborers for the lands, because nearly all the men are engaged in fishing.

The cutting of timber has not been very extensive during the year on account of the limited number of licenses, and the further fact that the military and naval reservation has covered a great part of the best forestry of the province. The rescision of the order setting aside the naval reservation by the President of the United States has thrown back to the province the towns of Bagac and Moron, which adds greatly to the timber resources of the province.

The constabulary force in the province is a well-disciplined body of men, and has been very successful in keeping the province free from outlaws.

The town governments have been well administered. The extra expense caused the towns by the invasion of cholera has prevented and retarded some public improvements. Complaints against officials of abuses have indeed been rare.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GOLDMAN, *Governor of Bataan.*

Mr. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF BATANGAS, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF BATANGAS,
Batangas, June 25, 1903.

SIR: In having the honor to submit to you the following report relative to the conditions of this province during the year ending December 31, 1902, I would take the liberty to recommend certain measures that in my judgment should be adopted for the improvement of the conditions described.

Having already referred to some of these measures in former reports, I shall deal only with those that during the short period of my incumbency experience has suggested and which I have not yet had an opportunity to mention to you.

I will start in with those affecting the organization of the provincial government, composed of the following officials: Simeon Luz, provincial governor; Florencio Caedo, provincial secretary; R. D. Blanchard, provincial treasurer; Charles Kendall, provincial supervisor; Diego Gloria, provincial fiscal.

Since the inauguration of provincial government in Batangas on May 12, 1901, no changes other than that in the office of governor have occurred. The present governor was appointed on June 23, 1902, and assumed charge upon July 3 of the same year.

The offices of the governor and secretary have 3 clerks, 1 messenger, 1 servant, and a jailer, who has charge of the prisoners in the provincial jail and who was appointed by the governor.

The office of the provincial treasurer has 4 deputies, 1 chief clerk, and 3 clerks; that of the provincial supervisor has 1 clerk; that of the provincial fiscal, 1 clerk.

Military control having ended July 4, 1902, upon peace being restored throughout the province, order is now complete and tranquillity established and the provincial government is running smoothly though work is increasing in all offices.

The supervisor and fiscal, who had no clerks, were authorized by the provincial board to have the assistance corresponding to them, but this authorization was in part disapproved by the insular treasurer, the appointment of one clerk for each being approved.

The accumulation of work consequent upon the removal of military control has placed too much of a burden upon the provincial fiscal. The explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the fiscal acts as prosecuting attorney and that formerly during the Spanish régime there were two courts of first instance, one at Lipa and the other at Batangas, in each of which there was a prosecuting attorney.

HEALTH.

The provincial board of health began its operations in Batangas in August, 1902, at which time Doctor Losada assumed charge as president. During the said month municipal boards of health were established in the pueblos of Nasugbu, Balayan, Lemery, Taal, Bauan, Cuenca, Batangas, San José, Lipa, Tanauan, Santo Tomás, San Juan, and Taysan. Municipal boards of health have not been established in those of San Luis, Calaca, Liang, Calatagan, Tuy, Talisay, Lobo, Rosario, and Ibaan, for lack of funds in their respective municipal treasuries with which to pay the salaries of the presidents of such organizations.

I will make no mention of the sanitary conditions of the province as the president of the provincial board of health must have already forwarded his report to the commissioner of public health.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

In addition to the primary schools established in nearly all of the municipalities, the majority of which have American teachers, there is a high school for secondary instruction in this provincial capital.

A division superintendent of schools has just arrived and taken up his work here. As the superintendent has no doubt sent in his report to the secretary of public instruction I shall not dwell upon the matter of the progress of education. I desire to state, however, that in all of the pueblos, the strides made in learning English have been truly remarkable, and I think that I may safely affirm that more persons understand and speak a little English at the present time in the pueblos throughout the province than the number who understand and talk Spanish.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Besides the judge of the seventh judicial district, in which this province is included, the personnel of the court of first instance is composed of 2 clerks, 1 stenographer, and a messenger. The office of sheriff was provided for by the judge.

With relation to the administration of justice, I would recommend, to the end that litigants, and more especially witnesses in criminal cases, may be saved wasteful expenditures, that the court be ordered to sit also in other provincial towns, such for example as Balayan and Lipa. This measure I believe would not result in much expense to the government, while it would greatly facilitate and expedite the administration of justice, besides saving State's witnesses expenses that in the majority of instances they could not bear.

I must also call your attention to the courts of the justices of the peace, that under their present organization do not answer the purpose of the government to provide an efficient local administration of justice for this country.

Unfortunately the ignorant masses in the Philippines are more easily impressed by external forms than by the substance of things. A justice's court invested with a certain amount of formality and show befitting the mission it is called upon to perform in the administration of public affairs would most impress men who have been accustomed most frequently to be guided in their appreciations by the senses.

From my observations of justices' courts in the municipalities, I can state that they are so poorly furnished that they are not only unable to maintain the dignity proper to the administration of justice, but not even that demanded by a due regard for appearances, and for this reason this important branch of the government will never be able to inspire respect with the masses, nor will the lower classes have that respect for justice which it would deserve. Hence I would recommend that the Government provide reasonable salaries for justices of the peace in each municipality in accordance with the importance of the latter.

One of the difficulties met by justices of the peace in cases of homicide, assault, and others of like character which require expert medical testimony, is the lack of persons skilled in medical jurisprudence, who would be called upon to make the examination. This difficulty could be overcome if the Commission were to enact a law authorizing justices of the peace to demand the professional services of presidents of municipal boards of health in all cases where examinations have to be made and in municipalities where no such official exists, those of the local physician or of any expert in the locality. If the financial condition of the municipality would not per-

mit the payment of a reasonable salary to justices of the peace it would be advisable to divide the province into districts, each with a justice of the peace charged with the duty of trying all cases, criminal and civil, within his jurisdiction, arising in the municipalities forming part of his district, and of holding of preliminary examinations in those held over for trial in the court of first instance. The municipalities comprehended in each district would be called upon to pay pro rata the salary of the district justice and expenses of his court.

AGRICULTURE.

In dealing with this subject I regret to inform you that this important branch, the sole source of wealth in the province of Batangas, is in a state of complete depression at the present time as the result of innumerable disasters befalling it in the period embraced between the year 1896 and the present time. The loss of more than 90 per cent of its draft animals used in agricultural labor has caused a steady falling off in the amount of the products of the soil of this formerly rich province, that has continued to increase during the past few years to such an extent that it may now be said that they are but a twentieth part of what they were in the years prior to 1896. The small crops of rice, sugar, and other products harvested this year have scarcely been sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants in two or three months. Thanks to sale of rice at cost price by the military authorities and a free distribution of this article to those persons unable to pay for same, the pinch of poverty was not so severely felt, nor have there been any deaths from famine recorded.

To restore agriculture to its former condition in this province with the local elements at hand as factors is a problem very difficult of solution. As stated, 90 per cent of the work animals perished by pestilence, and money—a great deal of money—is needed to restock the province, owing to the fact that their cost has been more than doubled. On the other hand, more than nine-tenths of the landed proprietors have not the means to purchase new animals unless they resort to money lenders and borrow at very high rates of interest and on short loans. This recourse is not only a very venturesome one, but positively foolhardy, as one bad crop for the landowner would mean the loss of his property, that would surely pass to the hands of the money lender. Hence, until agricultural loan and mortgage banks are established, where owners of land can borrow on their holdings and for unlimited periods, it is the general opinion throughout the province that little or nothing can be done to bring about an improvement in the prevailing conditions. The importation of immunized cattle, to be sold at cost price, will benefit only those persons who have sufficient money to buy them, that is to say, about one-tenth of the landholders.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Due to the crisis in agriculture—of this there can be no doubt—commerce is almost completely paralyzed, being reduced to the importation of rice and other staple articles of food. Local exports are at the lowest ebb, consisting of hemp, hogs, chickens, eggs, and some other articles of but moderate importance.

Industry consists in the manufacture, on a small scale, of sugar, textiles of hemp, silk, and jusi, and the weaving of sugar sacks and mats of the buri palm, and of other articles of small value.

The political aspect of the province is to-day satisfactory. There are no organized bands of armed ladrones, and though some cases have been recorded of theft of animals, it has not been to such a large extent as in the past.

The people are beginning to appreciate the benefits derived from the new order of things, and I think I am justified in hoping that they will sincerely acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States and devote themselves peacefully to the work of restoring to this province its former fame of a rich, industrious, and peaceful community.

I can not finish this report without mentioning the canalization of the Pansipit River, uniting the lake of Taal Volcano with the harbor of Taal. By opening of this canal to navigation coasting steamers will be within easy access of the most important of the towns in the interior that will be able to place their product in any market. The work on the canal will give employment to many poor people, who are so situated to-day that they have no means of livelihood.

I would recommend the enactment of a law by the Commission appropriating sufficient funds to carry out this work, which will be of so much benefit to this province of Batangas.

Very respectfully,

SIMEON LUZ,
Provincial Governor.

The honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGUET,
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
Baguio, Benguet, P. I., February 1, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report to you on the general condition of affairs in the province of Benguet during the past year.

I am pleased to be able to state that with the natives my administration has been marked by a hearty and continuous cooperation on the part of the officials, and manifest contentment on the part of the people. In many respects conditions have arisen within the past year that would try the constancy of the people more than ordinarily occurs in a decade.

The requirements of the province necessitated more labor from its limited population than they have ever been asked to perform within the life of the present generation.

I reported a year ago that the best roads were but trails, and most of the trails were impassable paths for mounted travelers. The several pueblos constituting the province have repaired old roads and constructed new ones, involving thousands of days' labor, until to-day I can ride over at least 200 miles of road within the province with perfect safety and comparative ease. This work was done without cost to the government, the project of which at first astounded the native officials, but, being done, brought with it a feeling of content among the laborers which amounts to almost a sentiment of pride, if I may apply the term to so humble a people as the Igorrotes of Benguet. In addition to this labor there were continually employed on the Benguet wagon road from 250 to 500 Igorrotes from this province. These laborers received from 40 cents a day up, insular currency. It was to be feared that they would view with disfavor a change to a government that required so much work, and I looked forward to the rainy season as a period of rest and recuperation preparatory to another season of hard labor.

Just at this time the cholera attacked our borders, swept through the road camp, and from there spread with astonishing rapidity throughout the province. The Igorrotes, having no knowledge of medicine and having no medicine men among them, have always resorted in time of sickness to gathering about the afflicted and holding a feast, sacrificing birds or animals, and believing that in the blood thereof, externally applied to the sick and their relatives, there were curative properties. They took no sanitary precautions whatever, and what they did in this way, thinking it was for their good, resulted in spreading the pestilence. It was, however, a custom—I might say a religious custom—which they had held sacred for ages, and which Spanish rule of centuries had never suspended.

I deemed it most essential for the welfare of the province to stop all such gatherings, to stop the people from traveling from one pueblo to another, from one barrio to another, even from one house to another, and called the presidentes and the cabezas of the different pueblos and the chiefs and headmen of the province at La Trinidad, explained the causes of the spread of the disease, of the sanitary precautions to be taken, of the quarantine to be effected, and promised in the time in which danger was passed to resume for them the customs of the Igorrotes pertaining to disease and death, which were then and there ordered suspended. The promptness and thoroughness with which these natives, and through them the natives of the province, complied with this order, was a most satisfactory proof of their confidence and regard for the American Government, which seemed to be endeavoring to protect the lives of its subjects.

Then ensued a long and tedious fight against the cholera; and when the smallpox broke out, leaving 43 dead in one barrio, it seemed as though the fates were opposing the province and pestilence was victor. During this time 692 men, women, and children died, and not until Thanksgiving Day was the edict against fiestas annulled. During the time that the people were ordered to remain at home they were further ordered to employ their time by breaking more ground for cultivation, and when the order from the governor-general was published to guard against the time of famine, it was a simple matter for the natives of Benguet to continue their labors with good results.

All these conditions have interfered with many plans for the development of the province, and postponed the completion of enterprises already begun. For instance, it has become a positive belief to the Igorrotes—we call it superstition—that the valley of the Bued River is a habitation of evil spirits, and the natives will not even visit it of their own free will, and, except by compulsion, refuse to labor therein. So, while a year ago over 400 Igorrote workmen were employed there, satisfied with their pay and treatment, to-day there are only about a hundred, and this force is kept to that number only by continual effort.

The repairs on the Sablan road, under the charge of Mr. O'Neill, have been made at small expense, entirely with Igorrote labor, with surprising results. About $1,000

has been expended thereon, and when complete this will be only a trail for horses and packers, and not in any sense a wagon road. From Sablan there is a perfectly feasible route through the foothills, following the channels of the Sablan River to Naguilian, by which a good road with an easy grade could be made for wagons. Sablan is only about 1,000 feet above the sea, and by this route there is no point at which you would have to change an even and continual grade. So far as this is in the province of Benguet, the ground over which it would pass is easily moved, and yet heavy enough to hold its formation. There would be no difficulties with slides, washouts, or bridges.

With a wagon road to Sablan, our base of supplies for the province would be within an easy ride of four hours from Baguio, with the upper trail in its present condition.

In traveling about the province I find new houses, new rice fields, new coffee plantations, larger gardens, and clean yards, all of which indicate that my people consider themselves safe in property and life and content to again begin accumulating property to repay the losses of the last seven years. Again, it is a gratifying novelty to the Igorrote that the white man, especially if it be an official, pays for what he gets, be it produce, curios, or labor.

All the pueblos of the province are in good financial condition; five are building new tribunals. As soon as the others accumulate a sufficient amount of money in their treasuries they will likewise spend it first in this manner. During the time of the revolution these public buildings throughout the province were all partially or totally destroyed, and they have been occupying, since the establishment of the civil government here, only temporary places for their public offices.

As justice of the peace I have had occasion to try only 32 cases, and have been appealed to as arbitrator only eight times by Igorrotes, who were not satisfied with the findings of their native tribunals. Of course, this does not represent the entire criminal calendar of the province, for each pueblo has its council, which sits as a court over petty difficulties arising between individuals in their jurisdiction. From these councils the Igorrote seldom appeals, accepting the decision of their own headmen as just and final.

The border difficulties which confronted us a year ago between the natives and the Busoles have almost entirely disappeared, but new troubles have arisen on the border line of Benguet and Union, in which there is developing more and more rapidly a spirit of robbery and theft. In fact, unless more strict methods are taken to check them this little section of country will be the nesting place for ladrones. They are mostly Igorrotes, and a large percentage of my small criminal calendar comes from this section.

In general, however, all is peace within the borders of Benguet, and there is no necessity, nor is there any sense, in any man going armed among these natives, for, as a rule, they are trustworthy, faithful, and honest.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM F. PACK, *Governor of Benguet.*

Hon. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

[Translation.]

TAGBILARAN, BOHOL, *May 14, 1903.*

I have the honor to transmit herewith to you the annual report of my province. As for the data which I secured concerning the mortality of the cattle and horses, I regret to inform you that they are far from accurate, due to the fact that little care was taken by the municipal presidentes of the pueblos of this province to keep a daily record of the cattle which died during the prevalence of the rinderpest, and, further, to the carelessness of the owners of the cattle in appearing at the municipal offices of the pueblos to report to the municipal presidente relative to the deaths of the cattle during each day while the rinderpest was at its height. As for the preservation of public order, I have the great satisfaction of stating that peace and tranquillity reign throughout the province. It is a fact, however, that certain wicked persons, carried away by their vices, have committed numerous offenses in certain of the barrios of some of the pueblos, but they have been unable to organize even a single band of ladrones, properly speaking, and I have the consolation that the pueblos of the province, far from seconding the efforts of these evil doers, report them to the authorities without doing anything to protect them.

Before closing this letter I raise before heaven my fervent prayer for the early and complete restoration of yourself from the illness which you suffer, and that we may have the consolation and satisfaction of again seeing you engaged in the duties of your truly paternal government in these islands.

I believe that I am not mistaken when I assure you that these are the desires of all the provincial governors and of the whole Archipelago in general.

Yours, very sincerely,

ANICETO CLARÍN, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BOHOL,
Tagbilaran, January 31, 1903.

SIR: In the first place, I shall speak in this report, though merely in a general way, of the prostrated condition of agriculture in this province at the present time. This is the chief source of wealth, and flourished in former times in those fields which are to-day barren and abandoned because of the multiplied calamities which this province of Bohol has been called upon to suffer from year to year in the past.

The fields were left desolate by locusts and war; rinderpest destroyed the cattle, at that time very abundant upon the island; and the towns have been little less than decimated by the cholera.

Never before in the history of the island have conditions been so precarious. The cultivated fields, formerly so rich and productive, will this year yield scarcely 30 per cent of the ordinary crops. Of work and other kinds of animals, there are but a few left, and these are regarded by their owners as precious as a favorite child. In order that some conception of the number of animals that the province has lost through the rinderpest may be gained, I copy herewith a statement of the approximate number of those that have died on account of this disease, and of the number of those that remain in the pueblos at the present time.

Number of deaths of animals from rinderpest, and of those which exist in the various pueblos at the present time.

Pueblo.	Died.			Living.		
	Carabaos.	Cattle.	Swine.	Carabaos.	Cattle.	Swine.
Tagbilaran	153	166	1,458	178	256	942
Dauis	352	420	1,049	103	420	855
Panglao	328	433	1,532	289	181	552
Baclayon	586	82	785	582	52	409
Alburquerque	461	67	614	262	8	944
Loay	700	83	800	142	96	1,467
Lila	370	187	477	292	25	2,342
Dimiao	1,127	158	633	615	48	875
Valencia	1,089	637	1,385	501	106	988
Garcia Hernandez	969	405	1,663	414	9	190
Jagna	1,345	578	2,583	726	18	2,561
Duero	785	126	579	157	56	974
Guindulman	764	246	864	270	82	1,635
Candijay	325	98	578	109	53	683
Anda	143	24	351	248	37	1,048
Batuanan	153	152	311	32	45	735
Ubay	5,483	8,121	200	470	938	352
Ipil	257	393	531	33	40	81
Talibong	1,421	1,136	1,046	378	43	320
Inabanga	3,004	4,103	875	892	227	814
Getafe	1,210	1,754	183	301	111	436
Tubigon	1,962	186	3,267	693	22	977
Calape	2,563	731	2,783	716	42	1,860
Loon	1,342	96	2,100	529	53	2,092
Maribojoc	1,223	159	928	377	37	2,795
Cortes	711	72	4,000	300	10	998
Antequera	1 586	213	2,041	563	72	729
Corella	387	93	648	461	58	863
Balilijan	936	1,385	932	176	46	1,275
Catigbian	729	642	261	159	63	726
Loboc	2,208	360	1,797	710	43	1,024
Sevilla	2,576	531	1,472	412	48	687
Bilar	3,075	2,101	1,322	642	52	1,675
Carmen	4,847	8,900	825	302	50	100
Sierra Bullones	326	420	564	372	27	1,267

If the loss which agriculture has suffered on account of so many calamities is great, the want which is threatening and which the people of this province will suffer at no distant date will not be less.

While the people are to-day in a state that may be said to be still a little short of needy, it is due to the other agricultural products which furnish them with sufficient food for their sustenance, but this will unhappily not be the case long, because as soon as the season of curing copra and hemp has passed (and it is now nearly ended) the poor people will find themselves lacking in every resource, and into their homes will stalk the blackest of all wants—the specter of hunger.

It may not be said that the misery which will be felt is due to the laziness of the people, for in the season of planting rice and corn groups of workmen were organized in this province who worked first on one farm and then on another for lack of carabaos with which to plow the soil. So the farmers helped each other to supply the lack of work animals with the labor of their own hands. But all has been in vain. The fields which were not scorched by the drought which followed the planting have been visited by the devastating locusts with a frequency hitherto unknown, and despite all measures taken by the provincial board of health to exterminate them have not been destroyed nor even driven from the island.

To provide against the famine which is approaching, I proposed to the provincial board, of which I am a member, to purchase a certain amount of rice from the outside through the insular purchasing agent. But the other members of the board, confiding solely in the reports they had received from persons without knowledge of nor interest in the fortunes and life of these people rather than in those made by the municipal presidentes, were so strongly opposed that the undersigned had to abandon his purpose.

Although the pueblos have not asked for it until the present, I believe it to be necessary to introduce into this province American or foreign work animals to substitute the native ones for working in the fields, which for lack of work animals are and for the most part must remain abandoned. The former will at the same time tend to improve the grade of native stock now here.

One of the calamities which has contributed to the condition of depression and decadence of this province of Bohol, formerly so prosperous and so happy, is the cholera, which since July of 1902 has been claiming its victims in all the pueblos, bringing panic to the minds of the people and mourning into their homes. It has made impossible every commercial enterprise, and this is the sole means of livelihood left to these people because of the loss of their crops, upon which their best hopes were founded.

PUBLIC ORDER.

In spite of the want which threatens so many of the pueblos and is declaring its presence in them, public order is maintained in a most tranquil state, with the sole exception of certain persons of Cebu, and other outside places, who succeed in entering the poorly guarded points of this island. They begin immediately to engage themselves in depredations upon the inhabitants of the interior pueblos and to steal from them the few carabaos which they have left. The Philippine Constabulary would be unnecessary were it not for those people, and expeditions in pursuit of offenders (who, fortunately, with the exception of these few vagrants are virtually unknown in this province) would become unnecessary.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Notwithstanding all the calamities which have afflicted and do afflict the inhabitants of this province of Bohol, the spirit of association seems to have awakened in the minds of all; for during the past year the commercial enthusiasm displayed by everybody in securing one or more shares, has been responsible for the formation, in the pueblos of Jagna, Loay, Cortes, and Tagbilaran, and others, of commercial companies, which issue shares within the reach of every grade of fortune. These companies all have a fair capital which they employ, owing to the scarcity of articles of prime necessity in this province, in buying rice and corn, which they sell to the people at prices relatively lower than those of the Chinos, who have monopolized the traffic of this province up to the present time.

This impetus which is being felt for the moral and material betterment of the pueblos of this province would soon be crowned with the greatest success if the people were provided with that principal element of agriculture, the carabao. The transportation of produce from one pueblo to another, that is, to the trading places, becomes more and more difficult and defective; in the first place on account of the lack of means of transportation, and then because of the deplorable state of the communication at this time.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

While considering this subject I shall not limit myself to those works which, on account of their class and nature, are under the Government itself, but I shall also treat of those for whose preservation and support each municipality is responsible; or rather, I shall speak in a general way, though somewhat obscurely, of all public improvements.

In the visits of inspection which I have made to each of the pueblos of this province, I have seen that the majority of the coast towns of the province preserve in good condition the public roads, but not the bridges, the larger part of which have fallen down, due, of course, to the fact that the material which they contain has decayed. The pueblos of the interior are truly in a lamentable state, for nearly all the bridges are actually dangerous to travelers, some of them being in such a ruined condition that they threaten to fall at the first carelessness, and some because of having their floor built of a flimsy mass of bamboos are passable only for foot travelers, and even they have to go carefully and slowly, and in the daytime, for at night it would be temerity to attempt to cross over.

This unprecedented condition of neglect into which the roads and bridges of the province of Bohol are to be found at present is due to the fact that owing to the many occupations which claim the attention of the provincial supervisor at the offices of the provincial government, we have been unable to set apart sums, up to the present time, for repairs on roads and bridges which should be cared for by the province, and further to the fact that the condition of the municipal funds has never been favorable.

In former days it was possible to travel from this provincial capital as far as the pueblo of Anda, in the extreme south of the island, in a vehicle, without encountering any difficulty along the whole road; and likewise as far as Inabanga in the north. Today, to go from this capital to the nearest pueblo in the manner that I have indicated—i. e., in a vehicle, would be to expose the passenger to being left in the middle of the road.

One of the most important enterprises that the Spanish Government had undertaken in this province was to construct an iron bridge over the river Abatan, which flows between the towns of Cortes and Maribojoc, and is some 12 kilometers distant from the provincial capital. The necessary materials were already prepared and the construction begun, when the Spaniards who lived in the island at the time evacuated the same, leaving that work unaccomplished, and the material, through having been exposed to the weather since the time of the change of government has been rendered for the most part unserviceable.

In addition to this Abatan River there are others no less important which can not be crossed without great difficulty, some for lack of bridges, and others, while they have bridges, can not be crossed with any security to the traveler. In this province before the last war there were good bridges, but the war tactics of those who were in arms against the Government of the United States were to burn the bridges, thus causing an injury to their more pacific fellow-citizens, as well as to themselves at the same time.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The intellectual development of the people here, without any question, progresses at a rate never before experienced in this province. Children and young men and women are eager to learn in the schools under the direction of competent American teachers, whose method of teaching and above all their sweetness of treatment of the pupils and everyone else have gained for them the confidence and sympathy of those who have come to know them.

In the pueblos where those teachers are located, notwithstanding the short time that they have been at the head of the schools, it is easy to note the advance in the learning of English and the other branches that are taught. It is astounding the number of children and young people who, though in former times were unable to educate themselves, even after many years of continuous attendance upon the schools, or even halfway, to talk the language in which they were instructed, yet at the present time their progress is so excellent that those who are now of mature years feel themselves surprised and at the same time proud upon contemplating the progress of this rising generation. This is a circumstance which augurs well for the future happiness of this province, and is a condition almost unknown on account of its backwardness in all the realms of human knowledge.

The normal school is well attended by young people of both sexes from the various pueblos of the province. It is held in a private house of this provincial capital until the government shall have a building of its own.

For the reasons stated in the paragraphs treating of public improvements, the construction of the college which it is proposed to build has not begun yet; but since the work on the government building is so far advanced the supervisor, at no distant day, will be able to turn his attention to building a college.

REDUCTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE PROVINCE.

The provincial board of Bohol, believing that the greater part of the pueblos were unable (as in reality is the fact) to support themselves, or as a consequence to undertake any kind of improvements in their respective pueblos by reason of their present precarious condition, thought it advisable to recommend to the honorable Commission, by a resolution of October 28, 1901, that a law be passed reducing the number of municipalities composing this province from 35 to 16. This law, number 370, was passed and approved on March 6, 1902, by the aforementioned legislative body. But when its provisions became known to the pueblos which were by it joined to others there were a great number of protests filed, which were founded, among others, upon the reason that since the provincial board recommended such a measure to the Commission because of the belief that the municipalities, owing to the scarcity of their funds, could not provide for their respective personnel and other matters subject to their care; that they would practice the most rigid economy and content themselves with the small revenues produced by their municipality should they be allowed to retain their separate governments. With the exception of two pueblos, all those which were to be consolidated with others under act No. 370 protested in so energetic a manner that the provincial board, in view of the very pronounced opposition of the majority to the provisions of the said act No. 370, thought it best to await a more propitious time, and finding impracticable the proposed consolidation on account of the unfavorable opinion of the pueblos concerned and the opinions expressed by each member of the assembly held by the provincial board on November 6 of last year, 1902, resolved to recommend to the Commission the repeal of act No. 370, as amended by act No. 390.

Herewith I transcribe copies of the opinions filed upon this subject by each member of the provincial board.

"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF BOHOL,
"*Tagbilaran, Bohol, P. I., October 28, 1902.*

"The PROVINCIAL BOARD OF BOHOL.

"GENTLEMEN: Theoretically there are great advantages to be derived from the consolidation of the pueblos, but practically nothing could be more disastrous, and as a consequence more undesirable, for the reasons which I now state:

"By the fusion of one pueblo to another the first would be completely abandoned, for while there would remain a councillor in each pueblo reduced to a barrio, yet the said councillor would not suffice to attend to the local interests of his respective barrio (formerly a pueblo), for even now while the pueblo is a municipality the presidentes, some on account of apathy, some on account of lamentable negligence, and others for lack of funds, are scarcely able to perform satisfactorily the duties of their office in the matters of cleanliness, embellishment, and the general care and welfare of the same. Furthermore, the distance there would be between the pueblos reduced to barrios and their central municipality would give rise to many abuses, especially in such offenses as prohibited games and cattle stealing, for the councillors of the barrios, formerly pueblos, not having at their disposal armed forces to execute their orders with regard to offenders their authority would be weakened and ineffective.

"Therefore, I am of the opinion that the pueblos of this province should continue as at present and that the provincial board of Bohol should request of the Commission the enactment of a law repealing act No. 370, prescribing the fusion of pueblos in this province and reducing the number from 35 to 16.

"Very respectfully,

"ANICETO CLARÍN, *Governor.*"

"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER OF BOHOL,
"*Tagbilaran, Bohol, P. I., November 5, 1902.*

"The PROVINCIAL BOARD OF BOHOL.

"GENTLEMEN: My opinion concerning the proposed reduction in number of municipalities, as prescribed in act No. 370 and amended by act No. 390, is that it would prove a very costly experiment and one which this province can not at present afford to undertake.

"If it is carried out as proposed the province should pay the cost of fixing the boundaries, estimated at $4,680 in money of the United States, it would lose the services of the supervisor for a year, and cause a reduction of about 25 per cent in the taxes, according to my estimate. And not only this, but the change would entail the loss of the services now furnished by the municipal officers, which, in my opinion, can not be furnished by councillors.

"Even if the province could afford to lose the revenues and expenses, it would probably have this result: During the first year of its existence the revenues of the province in taxes exceeded the expenses only by $676.53. At the end of the first eleven months the expenses exceeded the revenues in taxes by the sum of $2,631.52 in money of the United States. Large collections which were made during the last month of the year explains the difference between these two statements.

"During the past year not one costly work was undertaken, and the amount spent may be considered as very small.

"The only advantage that would result from the reduction of the provinces, speaking speculatively, would be the economy. I doubt if it would result in any economy. So, also, the only advantage that would result to the municipalities themselves would be, in theory, the economy. For instead of two officials to do the work, there would be only one. But we should not fail to consider the fact that the territory governed would then be more extensive than could be cared for, notwithstanding the increase in clerks, police, the salaries of officials, etc., for the probability is that the present municipalities of the first class will be passed into a higher grade.

"The pueblos at the present time support themselves, or ought to do so, since the law provides that their expenses shall not exceed their income. They have lived through the insurrection and hard times, and from now on they ought to improve and advance. But if they are to be reduced to barrios it would be a blow to their ambitions, which, instead of making them better, would have the opposite effect. I believe that there are very few pueblos that would gain by being added to others, but, taking them as a whole, the reduction would be a real injury to the province, without corresponding benefit to themselves.

"Very respectfully,

C. D. UPINGTON,
"Treasurer."

"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SUPERVISOR OF BOHOL,
"Tagbilaran, Bohol, P. I., October 9, 1902.

"THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF BOHOL.

"GENTLEMEN: My opinion concerning the proposed reduction in municipalities of this province is that based upon the probable cost of surveying the dividing boundaries of the new municipalities of Bohol proposed under acts numbered 370 and 390.

"Just at present it is impossible for me to make an exact estimate of the cost of this survey. What I have seen of the island causes me to believe that this work would be as difficult as the survey of the mountainous districts of America. For such surveys the American Government pays at the rate of $18 gold per mile. It will certainly not cost less here. The total distance to be measured will be approximately 600 miles. At $18 per mile the cost will be approximately $4,680 gold. The time necessary to complete the work will be approximately one year, taking into consideration the fact that I can not do the work.

"Very respectfully,

JACOB C. MULDER, *Supervisor."*

Up to the date of presenting this report the resolution of the provincial board (a copy of which, as well as of the above opinions transcribed concerning this matter, were sent to the honorable civil governor through the executive secretary) had not been acted upon and answered.

In February, 1902 (I do not recall the exact date), and without the knowledge of the officials of this government, I was informed by the provincial secretary that Richard H. Sutherland, who was acting provincial treasurer at that time, as supervisor and at the instigation of one of the employees in his office (as was afterwards determined), without the consent of or consultation with any official of this government, ordered the destruction of the records, which contained nothing less than all the papers referring to this province of Bohol subsequent to the time the Spanish Government was implanted here, and so now the provincial government has only such information as relates to the time subsequent to the evacuation of this island by the Spaniards.

The officials who issued this order respected only one case in which were deposited certain papers relating to unappropriated lands. Everything else was thrown into the sea.

Before concluding the present report I take it upon myself to inform you, as a matter of some moment, that I have noticed that some of the officials of the provincial government, though they have made no complaint as yet, are somewhat dissatisfied on account of the fact that the fixing of salaries has not been made with entire justice; for one of the provincial officials receives a smaller salary than an American clerk in one of the offices of the provincial government, which in truth is somewhat of an anomaly.

With the exception of one who is at present employed in the office of the provincial treasurer, all the Americans who are employed in this province have been perfectly satisfactory up to the present, as far as concerns their treatment of the natives, who are by nature polite and peace loving, and who lavish their noble sentiments upon all, foreign or native, who by their upright demeanor are worthy of them.

Respectfully,

ANICETO CLARÍN, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BULACAN.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
Malolos, January 15, 1903.

SIR: Since assuming charge of this office, on March 3, 1902, to which I was elected by ballot on February 3 of the same year, 1902, I have been observing with satisfaction the political condition of the province, as well as the favorable progress of governmental affairs in all branches of administration.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The political situation of the province could not be more satisfactory than it is at the present time. Since I took possession of the government there has not been noted the least perturbation of public order, but, on the other hand, I have observed that American sovereignty is now so firmly established that it is reflected in the confidence and faith which the inhabitants feel when they see the efforts which the government makes in carrying out their exceedingly favorable promises.

As an eloquent proof of this we cite the case with which the taxes were collected, especially the land tax, which is so new in this country, and to the payment of which the province responded with such patriotism without offering the least opposition, notwithstanding the agricultural crisis through which it has passed and is now passing; for the province was not slow to appreciate the fact that the government has a heavy burden upon its treasury in carrying out the work of restoring the moral and material welfare in this province. We also mention the frequent surrenders of ladrones with their arms; the vile assassination of the presidente of Meycauyan, on account of his persistence and zeal in performing the duty of maintaining order within his municipal jurisdiction, and who was murdered by the enemies of his country; the discovery of unlawful associations (Katipunan) in certain pueblos of the province, effected by the people themselves. These associations were being carried on by certain impostors from Manila, who, by taking advantage of the simplicity of some of the more ignorant people, wished to make their living by revolutionary measures. Among these men were the so-called Supreme President Sakay, who, with his staff, was apprehended in the barrio of Borol, in the municipality of Bigaa, and also the so-called Minister of War Balahadia, who, with his followers, the lieutenant-colonel and major, were captured also by the police of Baliuag and San Rafael under the command of the presidente.

Nevertheless, quite small bands of ladrones, the remains of the past revolution, still exist in the province, engaged in stealing animals, making highway assaults upon isolated roads and settlements, but having, however, no political significance. These small bands are fast disappearing owing to the constant persecution of the constabulary, local police, and the provincial volunteers. A large band from the province of Rizal succeeded one day in penetrating into some of the isolated settlements along the borders of the province, so that I was moved to organize the provincial volunteers to prevent them from overrunning this province. But owing, undoubtedly, to the attitude of the pueblos which refuse to be imposed upon or to give them the least encouragement, those bands have been unable to trespass further upon the limits of the province under my jurisdiction.

To secure the surrender of several evil doers, who with their misdeeds were inspiring terror in the various pueblos, I have adopted the policy of attraction as well as

active operations against them; and in a like manner I have also been able to bring under my authority those poor, ignorant persons who were miserably seduced into associating themselves with the new Katipunan, persuading them not to take to the field with arms, though their so-called chiefs and the documents which had been captured, implicated them.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The economic condition of the province has not been flourishing, the same general causes having arisen which have placed all the provinces of the island of Luzon in a precarious and sorrowful condition.

Agriculture, the sole resource of this province, has suffered greatly, and such a state has been reached that the fields present a sad view with their poor and sparse products. Extensive lands whose production gave evidence of their fertility are converted now into barren wastes by scarcity of water, the cholera, lack of work animals, which are the only means we have up to the present for the cultivation of our fields.

As is already known, the lack of animals is due to the continued plague of rinderpest, which destroyed the cattle, causing the death of 50 or 60 per cent and which is also the reason why they are now so exorbitant in price as to make it impossible for landowners to purchase them for distribution among their tenants or associates for tilling the land.

To these grave causes we must also add the constant presence of locusts, for fields upon which were centered the hopes of the farmers for partially reimbursing them for the lands which were left uncultivated were devastated in such a manner that the unwearied efforts of the farmers and people in every locality were unavailing to stop that destructive plague of locusts and grasshoppers. These insects have not yet disappeared from the province and constantly inspire with fear the farmers who at this time of the year are preparing in the highlands for the planting of sugar cane and corn, which this province of my jurisdiction also raises.

To restore agriculture, which, as I stated above, is the only resource which this province enjoys, in my private opinion, never before has it been as important as it is to-day to establish agricultural banks, either private or government, so that through them, the farmers who are now exhausted in resources on account of their losses, may be enabled again to take up the cultivation of their lands and not be obliged to have recourse to usurers who take advantage of the present circumstances to exploit the people selfishly.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

These branches which have languished on account of past conditions in the province, have to-day gained new strength and are found to be in a more flourishing condition than during last year, 1901. This is proved by the larger number of licenses issued by the provincial treasury.

Notwithstanding the sad economic state which is described in the foregoing paragraphs, the provincial government has been able without great effort, to secure the collection of all taxes, imposts, etc., especially the land tax, and even the smallest details have been attended to. A report of the provincial treasurer is included with the present report.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Bridges.—The Calante bridge, over the river of the same name, which divides Malolos and Paombong, is 90 feet long and cost $1,103 Mexican.

The bridge of Santo Niño (Tulay na bató) barrio of Paombong, over the river Paombong, is 126 feet long and cost $1,500.

The San Isidro bridge (Pantalan), barrio of Paombong, over the river of this barrio, is 190 feet long and cost $2,690.

These bridges are constructed with timbers of cedar and lumber from Oregon, which, with proper care, should be lasting, notwithstanding the material used. (Opinion of the provincial supervisor.)

In addition to the bridges mentioned, there are at present in course of construction one of timbers, 200 feet long, and three bridges with abutments of stone and braces of timber, each of which bridges is 40 feet long.

These bridges are on the road which runs from this capital (Malolos) to Hagonoy, and when they shall have been completed they will supply greatly needed communication between the pueblos of Malolos, Paombong, and Hagonoy, and will open up land communication between these pueblos, which have long been without communication by land.

The urgency for communication between these towns was the reason for which the bridges already constructed and those in course of construction were not built of first-class material or lumber of the country, or of iron with abutments of stone, so that they would be more durable; otherwise they would have taken more time, in view of the funds which the province had at its disposal.

Besides the bridges named, two bridges with stone arches, in the municipality of Marilao, have been repaired, at a cost of $800 Mexican.

Roads.—The roads situated in the following municipalities have also been repaired:

From the station of Malolos to Quingua, about a thousand feet in length, has been repaired, at a cost of $1,985 Mexican.

From the same station toward the town of Malolos, about 1,100 feet, at a cost of $2,399 Mexican.

From the station of Guiguinto to Bulacan, some 5,000 feet has been repaired, at a cost of $6,292 Mexican.

Stone from Angeles, in the province of Pampanga, and gravel from the municipality of Bocaue, in this province, have been employed in these works, and on account of the great distance of these materials the cost of the construction of roads has been very great owing to the high expense of transportation. (Opinion of the provincial supervisor.)

MUNICIPALITIES.

The local governments have been operating in a very satisfactory manner, and it may be said that they are now acquainted with their attributes and duties, which the municipal code to which they owe their organization confers upon them, and while certain of the presidentes and vice-presidentes have been suspended from their offices, they have owed their suspensions to the rigorous sanitary measures which were adopted during the recent cholera epidemic, and those who have been dismissed for infraction of the law were laboring under a misapprehension of the law, not malice, regulating the days for cockfighting and which repealed the Spanish law upon this subject, to which the people were accustomed.

During the recent calamities of the cholera epidemic and the plague of locusts, which have stricken this province, each municipality has striven to furnish complete cooperation in the measures adopted by this government to stay these evils, now by organizing volunteer unpaid sanitary inspectors, under the supervision of their municipal inspectors, also unpaid, now by inciting the patriotism of all the residents in the extinction of the locusts, to which the people responded without accepting the payment offered them by this government.

The municipal treasuries have also been able to satisfy all claims made upon them.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The education of the people, which is the most important and necessary thing in the present evolution and regeneration of the Philippine Islands, I have noticed has not developed as it should during the year 1902, owing to the following reasons which, after close observation, have suggested themselves to me:

1. The scarcity of Filipino teachers, who should naturally be paid by the municipalities. Those which have no funds for this purpose, such as San Jose, San Ildefonso, and San Rafael were the whole year without a Filipino teacher or an American one.

2. The lack of a law compelling the attendance of children upon the public schools when their parents, through apathy or ancient custom, do not wish to send their children to the said schools, or are unable to provide them instruction at some private school.

3. The continuous calamities which have befallen this province during the year 1902, whereby a great part of the time which might have been dedicated to instruction was lost.

4. That by not knowing the language of the locality, and some of them not even Spanish, the greater part of the American teachers which have been distributed among the several pueblos of this province, and who constitute the educators of the children, have so instructed the children, who, as a rule, are but beginning in Spanish or Filipino letters, that except in very rare cases they have not been taught to understand English in any appreciable degree.

In view then of the reasons set forth the attendance of children should be made compulsory, and Filipino teachers should be assigned to assist the Americans in their task of teaching English, especially in those pueblos where they have no funds to provide the proper support.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The hygienic condition of the province is highly satisfactory, and this is due doubtless to the persevering and intelligent efforts of the president of the provincial board of health, seconded by the municipalities who enforce the sanitary laws in their respective jurisdictions. In the cholera epidemic just passed the provincial president was found lending his personal aid in the most infected pueblos of the province. There occurred but 1,520 deaths from cholera in the whole province under my jurisdiction, which contains approximately 214,000 inhabitants.

Respectfully,

PABLO TECSON, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN,
Tuguegarao, January 2, 1903.

SIR: The province of Cagayan, situated in the extreme northern part of the island of Luzon, has continued in a peaceful and tranquil condition since the establishment therein of civil government, which was accomplished without the least disturbance or occasion of disorder in September of 1901, when the provincial government became effective, and throughout the time covered by this report, up to December 31, 1902, the most complete peace has reigned, clear and evident proof of the sincere and loyal adherance to the sovereignty of North America and of satisfaction with the present governmental system. Under this peace the people of this province would most surely have enjoyed such prosperity as peace affords, had not unhappy events combined to prevent it, such as the mortality of carabaos, the work animal of the Philippines, by epizooty and other diseases of cattle and horses, diseases which prevail unremittingly throughout the pueblos of the province, in which they seem to have taken up permanent residence, as they have refused to abandon the province since making their first appearance here some years ago. This calamity was followed by unexpected overflows of the river, which inundated lands planted in corn and tobacco; then came the smallpox epidemic, and in its turn the plague of locusts; and, to cap it all, the cholera, which, while it has not wrought great havoc, has greatly unsettled the minds of the people.

The dire calamities already mentioned together with the depression in tobacco, which is the principal product of this soil, place the inhabitants of the tobacco-raising pueblos of the province in a most deplorable condition; for the low price obtained for the little tobacco which is gathered will not suffice for the purchase of the rice necessary for consumption until corn is gathered; and corn, owing to the scarcity of water, has not yet been planted. Furthermore, the price of rice is increasing every day, and not only those pueblos which do not raise rice, but even those which do, their crops having been made food for the locusts, are obliged to buy rice. There is no way to extirpate these locusts after they have laid in a growing field the eggs which produce these insects from which it is impossible to escape. This is proved to-day in certain localiteis where they have laid waste whole fields of rice. The locust fungus, which the board of health sent for experimentation, would be an efficacious remedy for the extermination of this plague of insects had it obtained the result hoped for by the president of the provincial board of health of this province. But he ceased his experiments for fear of poisoning the people who eat those insects, for they are a dainty morsel for the majority of the country people, who can not be restrained from eating them by any restrictive measures of the local authorities.

Despite the succession of calamities which have befallen the inhabitants of this province and the grave crisis through which they are passing, threatened on all sides with famine, they remain firm and loyal to their sovereign, manifesting their submission by the efforts which they put forth to pay their taxes without so much as a breath of complaint, awaiting that day of complete redemption promised the Filipino people by their sovereign.

CONDITION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Through the visits to all the municipalities of the province made by the undersigned, in compliance with the provisions of section 7, act No. 83, he has become convinced of the complete tranquillity which exists throughout all the province, notwithstanding that there has not completely disappeared the hateful despotism which the higher classes observe toward the lower classes in nearly all the pueblos, due to the ignorance of the latter. To destroy this power, the education of the lower classes becomes necessary, if not of all of them, at any rate the children and the young, by multiplying the schools. To this end the undersigned has directed his special attention, without neglect of those measures which, owing to circumstances, he may be compelled to adopt, either for the suppression of abuses or for the protection of the downtrodden, that all the pueblos of the province shall be given American teachers, and there shall be established institutions of higher learning, of agriculture, arts, and trades in the provincial capital, for the education of the youth of Cagayan, eager to learn and endowed with that same capacity and intellect with which all the sons of the Philippines are blessed, as may be seen by the aptitude for English of those living in pueblos which already have American teachers.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The province of Cagayan, situated in the extreme north of the island of Luzon and protected by a triple range of mountains covered with exuberant vegetation, enjoys a more benign climate than the other provinces upon the same island, but this favorable condition has not been enough to preserve unbroken the public health. Atmospheric changes have caused the province to fall a victim to the diseases which afflict the other provinces, though in less degree. We may mention the smallpox, which appeared in this capital and in some of the pueblos during the first four months of the year 1902, doing some damage in its gradual progress, but nothing appalling considering its long duration and the inefficacy of the means for arresting it. Vaccination was employed promptly and thoroughly, but without the desired result, owing to the poor quality of the vaccine continuously and upon various occasions received by the president of the provincial board of health, which thus turned out useless as a preventative of the smallpox, which overran all the pueblos and still appears in certain localities.

The plague of cholera, which was brought in from China, infested Manila and spread from province to province, finally reaching this one, but it has been comparatively slight in comparison with its effect in the other provinces, in spite of the extreme unfitness of many of the pueblos to combat the epidemic. In many cases the cooking and application of an herb was sufficient to cure a patient, and it may be almost taken as a certainty that the greater part of those attacked had cholera nostras and not cholera morbo. An indication of this is that with a change of weather and the disappearance of harmful fruits these cholera-like diseases have ceased, though in some places they reappear at times.

AGRICULTURE.

This source of wealth, in continuous decadence for the past two years, has reached the point where, unless energy and capital afford prompt relief, death may be expected with certainty.

Numerous circumstances have combined to bring about this critical condition. In the first place, we may consider the dearth of work animals owing to rinderpest and other diseases, which cause in a very few days the death of carabaos, cattle, and horses. These diseases have been prevalent for several years in the pueblos of this province, and deprive the most industrious farmers of their only means for the cultivation of their fields and the diligent stock raisers of their cattle. To such an extent have these diseases raged that there are towns in which not a horse or a carabao has been left. In the second place may be mentioned the plague of locusts, which in a short time lays bare the fields of rice and corn, blasting the hopes of the farmer, who is surely left desperate through the destruction in a day of the fruits of his labor and toil for many months. In the third place, the continuous epidemic diseases which have appeared and terrorized the people to such an extent as to cause them to abandon their fields. And finally, owing to the lack of water just at the plowing season, the soil resists the plow, and when this difficulty is overcome the seed does not develop for lack of water; if it should sprout it is parched by the excessive heat. These are all causes contributing to the agricultural depression.

Two alternatives are suggested as powerful means with which to counteract these evils: The establishment of an agricultural bank or the intervention of capital. The

bank would provide the farmers with the capital necessary to acquire work animals and to undertake irrigation enterprises. Capitalists would do this work with steam plows and irrigation pumps, contracting with the owner of the land to pay for such services a salary or remuneration in produce if money can not be obtained.

SMALL TRADING.

Owing to the depressed and weakened condition of agriculture, small trading is practically discontinued.

COMMERCE.

It is not necessary to dwell upon this branch in order that its deplorable condition may be understood, for in this province, whose resources are wholly agricultural, all business and mercantile transactions are based upon these products according to their quantity and quality. Consequently when these products are scarce and of poor quality their depreciation reduces the transactions, as is the case with tobacco, which is the principal product of this province. The depression in price of this commodity is due not only to the low price of the same upon the market of Manila for the last two years, for which there is no explanation except that it was done by the intrigues of the great manufacturers of cigarettes in Manila, who had combined to lower the price of this article in order to weed out the small capitalists who were engaged in buying tobacco in this province and selling it in Manila, or to monopolize the gathering of tobacco in the provinces which produce it to the prejudice of the planters, which it may be said they have accomplished, since only these great manufacturers are buying at the present time; but it is also due to the excessive tariff duties upon the importation of this article, which prevent American merchants from purchasing the same, despite the opening of the port of Aparri. Or it may be due to the poor quality of the tobacco, which, however, is unlikely, or those manufacturers would not come here with their capital to buy tobacco which would serve only to bring discredit upon the products of their factories. In order to combat this monopoly, so highly injurious to the inhabitants of this province, we suggest the remedy of lowering the tariff of import duty upon tobacco to 25 per cent instead of 75 per cent, as it is at present.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The density of the population in the two Ilocos provinces, especially in Ilocos Norte, makes their extensive territory insufficient for many of those who have no land to be able to acquire, through energy and labor, or by clearing and breaking up the land, any parcel of land for cultivation by means of which they may end their serfdom and slavery, freeing themselves from the cruelty and unrestrained avarice of the owner of the land which they work on shares, in accordance with the general custom of the country, or under a lease the terms of which are rarely complied with. The contrary is the case with the provinces in the valley of the Cagayan, in which, owing to the small number of inhabitants as compared with the extent of territory, there is everywhere to be found virgin soil which lacks labor only to cultivate it. Well might all those who desire to do so come from the provinces of Ilocos to cultivate these lands, but the difficulty lies in the means of communication, for at present there is no other way than by sea, which is costly whether by sail or by steam vessels, and unfortunately this expense is beyond the means and possibilities of those families whose fortunes would necessarily depend upon such emigration. In order to remedy this difficulty, at present insuperable, a wagon road should be built from Bangui, the nearest pueblo in Ilocos Norte, to Claveria, the first pueblo in the province of Cagayan. With the use of drill and dynamite it would be neither difficult nor expensive to open this wagon road through the mountains which lie between the two pueblos, utilizing the provincial funds of both the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Cagayan and under the supervision of the respective provincial supervisors. Certainly in a short time this road could be opened to use. The opening up of this road would prove a great encouragement to all the people of the Ilocano regions as an incentive to immigration into the Cagayan Valley, and the result would be beneficial to the emigrants, for in a short time they would be liberated from serfdom and become landowners, as it would also be beneficial to these provinces which in a brief period would find their population, wealth, and prosperity considerably increased.

The river is the most frequented route of communication, and, until the road by land is built, will continue to be, and even afterwards, owing to the difficulty of travel upon land during the rainy season. Consequently, the river route will be the more used on account of its efficiency and comfort for passengers, aside from its econ-

omy for the transportation of merchandise. The river route consists of the great river of Cagayan, which flows through nearly all the province of that name and a large part of the province of Isabela, and, owing to the width of the river channel, it forms in many places bars or banks, which increase the force and velocity of the current in the rainy season, as well as present an obstacle during the dry season to the passage of small boats, which are the only ones which can navigate during all seasons of the year. These obstacles would be removed and the river left free for passage by dredging, since cutting a canal would not be practicable on account of its excessive cost. Two dredges with their scows could keep this river open to navigation throughout the whole year. One located at the municipality of Alcala, to operate as far as Tuguegarao, and the other at Iligan, the capital of the province of Isabela, to operate as far as Cabagan Nuevo, cleaning out those places where bars are forming or have already formed.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

The organization of certain of the pueblos into municipalities, far from being of benefit to them, is in most cases prejudicial. Many of the pueblos which contain some 2,000 or more inhabitants, in order to meet the expenses of the municipality, levy unjust "arbitrios" (taxes by the municipality upon articles of trades) or employ some other means, such as indirectly obliging the people to pay a fixed tax in lieu of all the "arbitrios" which the municipality might levy. These are taxes upon markets, the slaughter of animals, ferry toll, and others, without having markets, slaughterhouses, or ferries. Even in cases where these do exist, since few of the people are in a condition to make use of them, or are bound to pay such taxes, they also have thus to pay "arbitrios." It also happens that owing to the lack of funds for taking care of the streets and the public buildings, they oblige the people to perform such work gratis or for a very small stipend, usually the half of that customarily paid in the neighborhood for such work. Yet all these acts are unlawful for they require service from a citizen who has paid his legal municipal and provincial taxes. Notwithstanding all this, certain of the municipalities of small population are unable to cover their expenditures with their receipts, however economical they may be.

The difference between the number of inhabitants in some municipalities and in others causes inequality of taxation and forces the residents of one municipality to pay higher taxes than those of other municipalities. This inequality causes dissatisfaction and frequent removals from one municipality to another, and these result in damage both to the municipalities themselves and to the provincial treasury. To remedy this evil, the undersigned suggests uniting the small municipalities to other larger ones, and to this end recommends the annexation of the municipality of Peñablanca to this capital, Tuguegarao; the municipalities of Iguig and Bagao to Amulung; that of Nisiping to Alcala; those of Gataran and Camalaniugan to Lalo; that of Buguey and the islands composing the group called Babuyanes, known as Dalupiri, Fuga Camiguing, Calayan, and Claro Babuyan, to the municipality of Aparri. These island were formerly a part of the municipality of Aparri under the Spanish régime, but during the social disturbances which have occurred those islanders have tried, in a peaceable manner, however, to separate themselves from the municipality of Aparri, and the latter says nothing, acquiescing in order to escape what may possibly be a burden to them. The municipalities of Pamplona and Claveria should be united to Sanchez Mira, situated between said municipalities; the municipality of Santo Niño and that of Cordova to Piat; and the municipalities of Mauanan and Malaueg to that of Tuao.

In all the municipalities such municipal revenues as are derived from cockpits, markets, slaughterhouses, ferries, and others, will unquestionably always suffer great diminution, to the detriment of the municipal treasuries, as long as the "arbitrios" are collected by the authorities; for they are not collected by the municipal treasurers but by employees appointed either by the treasurer or by the municipal presidents, and it is difficult to believe that these employees are satisfied with their small compensation and that they do not dishonestly withhold the money collected. In the opinion of the undersigned it would be advisable to authorize the municipalities to let these privileges of "arbitrios," and thus the sums appropriated would be assured, effective, and collectible, and not, as they now are, uncertain and reaching less than the amount estimated.

The islands composing the Batanes group, in the China Sea, which were a separate province during the Spanish domination, are to-day a part of the province of Cagayan, though separated from the mainland by more than 60 miles of water. Three of these islands are inhabited and organized—subsequent to the Spanish régime—into six

pueblos, which, together, contain from 8,000 to 9,000 inhabitants. These islands should have an official, resident therein, to administer their affairs, subordinate to this provincial government, watching over said islands and protecting and defending the inhabitants thereof from any invasion of the pirates. This official should be called lieutenant-governor, and should also be a deputy of the treasurer. He may be designated a salary ranging from 600 to 800 pesos per annum, with two clerks, one at 300 pesos, and the other at 180 pesos per annum, aggregating the sum of 1,080 to 1,280 pesos per annum in salaries. This amount certainly can be paid from the funds of the provincial treasury, at least in greater part, if not wholly, from the taxes collected from those islanders, as soon as their present pueblos shall be organized into municipalities under the municipal code.

As the governor is the head of the municipal police, in all the municipalities of his province, it is his duty to dismiss or discharge the members of this force. This at present is the duty of the inspectors of Philippines Constabulary, and that it should be thus is derogatory to the authority of the governor, the rights of the members of the municipal police, and to the residents of the municipalities. Let the inspectors retain the inspection of the municipal police, their equipment, discipline, and the recommendation of rewards and punishments, but without power to impose these punishments and much less to discharge the police.

The constabulary, whose chief duty is to watch over the good order and security, whenever their services are not required, should limit their operations to the prosecutions of brigands and thieves, and the guarding of the towns in their district from such evil-doers, leaving the protection of the pueblos to the efforts of the municipal police.

With reference to volunteers, in view of the peace which reigns throughout this province, in which there does not exist the least suspicion of revolution nor of insurrection to menace good order, nor any band of brigands operating therein, though at times the non-Christian tribes do commit depredations in the Christian pueblos, the undersigned deems it advisable to keep said volunteers stationed at places in proximity to the localities occupied by the tribes referred to. It was properly decided to station a company of volunteers in the pueblo of Abulug to withstand the Apayan Igorrotes in their incursions against the pueblos of Abulug, Pamplona, and Claveria. It would now be in order to have the other company at present on duty in this capital of Tuguegarao transferred to the pueblo of Tuao, to oppose the Igorrotes of Magogao, who often make assaults upon that town, and upon Mauanan and Malaueg, making thus another wise reform.

It is provided in the seventh section of Act No. 83, relative to the organization of provincial governments, that the governor shall visit all the municipalities at least once in every six months. This is practicable in those provinces where the municipalities are in close proximity or connected by wagon roads or other convenient means of communication, such as is the case in the provinces which are contiguous to Manila and in the Ilocos provinces. But in the province there are municipalities 60 miles from the capital, with bad roads, and no matter how hurriedly made, the visit takes from thirty-five to forty-five days, to say nothing of the Babuyanes and Batanes islands.

This obliges the governor while making but these two visits to be absent from the capital three months in each year without visiting the aforementioned islands. Not only should the time taken up in these visits be considered, but also the expenditures which they occasion.

The purposes which make necessary these visits to the municipalities can be served with one visit, because of the essentially agricultural occupations of the province which imbue the people with a character at once simple and peaceful and with customs that are temperate. They have great respect for the laws and submission to the authorities, as well as loyalty to their sovereign. Therefore the undersigned takes it upon himself to recommend an amendment to the seventh section of said Act No. 83, relating to the creation and organization of provincial governments, wherein same refers to the number of visits to be made by the governor to the municipalities of the province, so that it shall be left to the discretion of the governor as to the number of the visits which he shall make each year to the municipalities of the province.

Some doubt arises as to the substitution of the secretary in the office of the governor during the absence of the latter from the provincial capital on official business within the province itself, because section 8 of Act No. 83 and the related section 21 speak of the vacancy or absence of the governor from the province, therefore the undersigned suggests, for the sake of clearness, an addition to the provisions of said section be made to the effect that the provincial secretary shall perform the duties of the governor and sign warrants in event of the sickness or the absence from the

capital of the province of the provincial governor, the clerk of the highest rank in the government taking the place of the secretary without receiving any additional remuneration for such service.

Should this badly written memorial be accepted by the civil government of the Philippine Islands, and should the improvements and amendments therein proposed result in the progress and prosperity of this province of Cagayan, the desires and aspirations of the undersigned would be fully accomplished.

Respectfully,

G. GONZAGA, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CAPIZ, 1902.

CAPIZ, PANAY, *August 9, 1903.*

The events which have transpired in this province during the year 1902 have been all of a deplorable character.

The inhabitants had scarcely recovered from the effects of the famine of the year 1901 when malarial fevers and the grippe caused such great ravages among them that in some pueblos, like Sigma and Macato, large families fell victims to disease, and there were days when there were not enough people in a town who were strong enough to bury the dead.

During this year an animal plague took away 90 per cent of the carabaos, pigs, and chickens; and in the interior dead bodies of monkeys, deer, and wild boar were observed floating in the rivers and streams, so that these species, as well as carnivorous birds, such as buzzards and what are known as eagles in this country (hawks), disappeared. Subsequently a disease unknown in this country, but known to the Americans as surra, took away 95 per cent of the horses, many of the municipalities being left entirely without these animals. In this provincial capital more than 300 head, including mares and foals, perished.

Such a state of affairs could not but affect the province in an economic sense, making the collection of taxes very difficult, and also making communication between municipalities extremely arduous, the undersigned having been compelled in many instances to travel on foot in his visits of inspection over the worst kind of roads.

This picture of misfortune was darkened by the appearance of cholera during the month of September. From its virulence it is to be feared that it will claim a considerable number of victims during the year 1903.

Skillful measures taken in this provincial capital, where the Asiatic cholera first made its appearance, prevented a recurrence of the great mortality attendant upon the epidemics of the years 1882–83 and 1889–90.

A few months prior to the time when news was received of the appearance of cholera in Manila, a society of the most distinguished ladies of this community was formed, and, thanks to its efforts, 1,600 pesos Mexican were collected, a part of which was invested in the construction of a hospital on an adequate site and the balance used for its maintenance during the months of September, October, and December, the average number of patients being 60 a day. All of the native physicians residing in this provincial capital lent their services to the said hospital, and thanks to their skill in the treatment of the disease the maximum death rate was kept at less than 49, this figure being reached for one day only, after which there was a steady decrease.

The great interest shown by the Commission in combating the disease in all of the provinces where it appeared greatly assisted in the extinction of the epidemic. This province received help, not only in medicines but in the cooperation of a member of the board of health of the islands, who personally lent his valuable aid and counsel in the suppression of the disease.

Once more it was seen that even during times of public affliction persons are not wanting who take advantage of the situation to create a disturbance of the public order so as to reflect discredit upon the civil government in force in these islands and work injury therein. False reports were circulated to the effect that the cholera had been brought about by the poisoning of wells and rivers by the monastic orders. Subsequently the poisoning was laid to the Americans, especially to officers and teachers.

Fortunately, thanks to the active and efficient measures adopted and to the advice given by this government to the people during my visits of inspection to the municipalities, such infamous slanders, which had gained currency among the ignorant people, were checked; but not in time, however, to prevent several acts of cruelty committed against persons seized by the people as poisoners with or without reason. It was generally believed among the lower classes that some 200 persons had come

from the neighboring province of Iloilo with orders to place certain white powders in wells and in cisterns where rain water was kept for domestic purposes. Many averred that they had seen said powders and caught these persons in the act of criminally using them.

But the undersigned is able to say positively that of the substances sent to this office as evidences of the crime of poisoning, not one was proven to be a poison, all of them being simple bicarbonate of soda and other harmless powders.

The belief that the wells and streams were poisoned or might be poisoned served as a very useful purpose to the committee of public health of this provincial capital in combating the epidemic, as the committee was able to tell the people that the only efficient manner of avoiding said poisons (which, as a matter of fact, were really micro-organism of the virgulate bacilli and not harmless powders) was by boiling the water before using it, a practice greatly recommended in such cases.

At the same time the closing of all wells was recommended and the opening of new ones in adequate sites and under favorable conditions at a distance from dwelling houses which would avoid surface water from draining deleterious matter into them. In all municipalities wells were dug in the center of the public square surrounded by a fence of cafia espina and guarded day and night by the municipal police in order to avoid criminal acts.

By taking such precautions and by abstaining from any substance not well cooked, and the use of the anticholera specifics best known to science, such as that of Doctor Bautista and Doctor Rojas, as well as of other medicines recommended for this disease, the mortality during the epidemic of 1902 was kept below that of former ones, so that it can be confidently asserted that the number of deaths did not reach 50 per cent of those attacked.

The assistance received from the Civil Commission in the shape of a loan of $25,000 gold, secured by the provincial board, somewhat relieved the deplorable situation of many municipalities, but unfortunately not all of them were able to get the benefit of the same. The municipalities of Yuisan, Sapian, Jimeno, Balete, Nanga, Malinao, and Pilar were favored with this assistance, for their roads underwent great improvement, but the extent of the work undertaken at such different and distinct places resulted in that none of the work was finished, many of the roads being commenced but not carried through so as to connect any two municipalities. The work was therefore useless, with the exception of that done at Yuisan, which was carried through so as to connect that town with this city. Banga was not connected with Calida nor with Balete, nor the latter with Jimeno, nor Jimeno with Sapian, nor this latter with Yuisan, and the same thing occurred with relation to Pilar, where work was commenced and some five bridges and ten culverts were constructed without the road having reached Pontevedra. This was due, in my opinion, to the bad management and lack of a general plan for the work undertaken by the at that time provincial supervisor, Mr. Thomas Leonard. Unfortunately, the $25,000 gold was invested in this way, and if the work is now to be abandoned in its unfinished condition it would be a great pity, for the bridges built of unpainted bakhaw timber and which are left without the protection of the nipa roof will be destroyed within three years, and the roads that are to-day clean and graded will be converted into carabao holes and overgrown with vegetation. It is therefore urgent that the honorable Civil Commission, always attentive to the progress of these pueblos, once more extend its assistance to this unfortunate, but always obedient and loyal province, so that the work begun by Mr. Leonard may be continued and a general road uniting this provincial capital with the pueblos of the east as far as Pilar and those of the west as far as Malanao may be finished and business benefited over a large extent of territory. Once this work is completed the road uniting this province with Iloilo and going as far as Passi, as well as the branch roads between Dao, Tapaz, and Jamindan, and the one connecting with Maayon and Pontevedra, may be started.

By doing this a double political purpose would be served: First, the province would be indirectly succored and its inhabitants would learn habits of work, and, second, agriculture would be developed and banditism would be suppressed, it having been observed that so long as people were given work in the several municipalities ladrones and petty thieves disappeared and many people living in the hills came down to the valleys and built their houses.

Fifty thousand dollars gold would be a sufficient sum to finish this work and provide the province with good roads as well as to alleviate all this misfortune and misery.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

The following statistics of births and deaths, during the years 1901 and 1902, will give an idea of the mortality of the inhabitants of this province due to malarial fevers, dengue, cholera, and famine.

For the year 1901, from June 1 to the end of December (the provincial government was constituted April 15, 1901), the statistics were as follows:

Births	1,819
Deaths	9,782
Difference, deaths over births	7,963

For the year 1902.

Births	6,670
Deaths	13,695
Difference, deaths over births	7,025

It must be borne in mind that the statistics for the year 1901 cover only six months; that is to say, from the 1st of June to the end of December, hence the great difference in the number of deaths as compared with this year, in spite of the fact that during the year 1902 there was cholera; this is due to the fact that in 1901 ravages were made not only by malarial fevers, smallpox, and dengue, but famine was also very prevalent.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS—COURT OF THE FIRST INSTANCE.

During the year 1902 the court of first instance sat from February to April and from August to December, the judge being Mr. Bates and his assistant Mr. Norris.

At the beginning of the year there were 830 cases originating in the time of the Spanish Government in the clerk's office, which were disposed of, the majority of them being dismissed because of the fact that the defendants were not in jail.

Of the new cases, that is, those begun since the institution of civil government in this province, 93 were disposed of as follows:

Manslaughter	27
Parricide	3
Assault	12
Highway robbery	8
Robbery	14
Abduction	7
Theft	12
Arson	2
Illegal detention	1
Arbitrary detention	1
Housebreaking	1
Rape	2
Breaking oath of allegiance	1
Perjury	1
Trespass	1

At the beginning of January, 1902, there were 51 prisoners in the public jail; from that time to December 277 entered, making a total of 328, of whom 252 were released, there remaining 72 in jail on December 31, 1902, and of this number 39 were sentenced and 37 were awaiting sentence.

The judicial procedure followed has demonstrated the great deficiency existing with relation to the summoning of witnesses. The law authorizes the judge to proceed against witnesses by apprehension if they do not appear after the first subpœna has been sent. During the period of the sitting of the court of first instance the sheriff's office summoned 1,591 witnesses, some of them from the farthermost pueblos, such as Tapaz, Jamindan, and Buruanga, and no witness received indemnity of any sort whatsoever. The majority of these people belonged to the poorer working classes, so that during the fifteen or twenty days that they were absent from their homes and attending court they were liable to die of hunger on the road or their families would suffer from the same fate because of lack of support, for in the absence of a father they are left to live on public charity.

It would also occur that during the trip, generally made on foot, many would sicken and others would fall victims of cholera.

During the month of December one witness, a woman, was attacked with cholera at the door of the court and died three hours afterwards.

If the process were to capture or apprehend the witnesses they would willingly come, if well accompanied, but this system would result in greater expense to the government, and would take the constabulary away from the work of cleaning up the province of ladrones.

It would be highly advisable and more humane to allow each witness 40 cents Mexican per day for traveling expenses and during his stay in this town 20 cents Mexican a day, which for the poor people is sufficient and not a burden to the insular or provincial treasury. The amount should be delivered to the witness when he presents himself in order that he may attend to his wants during his stay in the provincial capital. A certificate from the clerk of the court of first instance should be sufficient for him to collect.

Under the present system, though it is true that the amount for this purpose which would have been paid to witnesses has been saved, on the other hand the government has spent a good deal in the delay of the court of first instance in the disposition of criminal and civil matters. There have been cases which could have been disposed of in three days that have dragged along for a month or more because of the lack of witnesses, to the great detriment of the public service.

FINANCES.

During the year 1902 the finances of this province diminished considerably because of the fact that the people had scarcely recovered from the epidemic of cholera and from the losses caused by rinderpest when the former broke out afresh. But in spite of all these calamities there was a good crop harvested of palay, corn, mongo, camote, abaca, copra and nipa spirits, besides those of other tubers necessary for the support of the poorer classes, such as hube, caba, kayus, etc.

During the months of April, May, June, and July, the time for planting palay, the industry and perseverance of the country people was to be admired, for in spite of the lack of carabaos they made every endeavor possible to obtain good crops by the cultivation of their fields.

For the first time the experiment was made of trying to raise palay without plowing the ground. The experiment consisted in cutting off all the weeds and other growths, such as zacate and baki-baki (known to the Tagalogs under the names of balangot and cogon), etc., level with the ground during the latter part of May, allowing same to remain upon the ground until dry. At the same time the seed was sown in the land thus cleared and prepared, the pilapiles, which are a sort of small embankments thrown up around the cultivated plots for the purpose of retaining the water when the land is flooded, were constructed; these enbankments are generally about a half a yard high and a foot and a half at the base.

Having arrived at this stage the rains of June were awaited and the lands surrounded by pilapiles were covered over with the half-rotted vegetation spread over the entire area and the seed was allowed to germinate. When the plants have grown to a height of about 1 foot they are called bonton, and transplanted to ground prepared to receive them, which is flooded to a depth of about 1 foot. The water and the rotting vegetation so favor the growth of the rice that two weeks after transplanting a breach is made in the pilapiles to allow the water to drain off and in another two weeks the land is again cleared of the growth of weeds, which are cut down with bolos.

This system, although it does not give as good results as when the plow is used, has exceeded the hopes of the country people who were able to harvest twentyfold of the seed planted; that is to say, that each cavan of seed yielded 20 cavanes of palay.

The system known in this country as pugas was also employed. This system consists in clearing off the ground by fire and putting in the seed during the first rains in the month of May. Holes are made with a stake a foot apart at equal distances and five or more grains of palay are dropped into each hole. This system is the one generally used on uplands not irrigated for crops of white or Visayan rice.

To form an idea of the industry and extreme eagerness of the country people in this work of seeding their lands so as to provide against a recurrence of the famine suffered by them in 1901, of terrible memory, it is well to consider cases like the one which occurred at the pueblo of Cuartero, where a poor farmer, not having the carabaos to plow his land, ordered his son to take hold of the plow while he placed a yoke upon his own shoulders and performed the labor of the animal; in this manner he attempted to plow his land, and when overcome by fatigue and covered with sweat

he jumped into the river and he died in consequence of the shock thus received. It is also recorded that a woman 45 years of age in the pueblo of Dao, alone and with the help of a bolo planted and cultivated a piece of ground, gathering a crop of 150 cavanes of palay.

Corn, which used to be sown but once a year, during 1902 was planted as often as a crop was gathered, so that there have been pueblos where three crops of corn have been gathered something never done before.

Owing to the lack of carabaos many have devoted their attention to the planting of cocoanuts and hemp and subsequently of maguey, a large extent of ground in the municipalities of Tapaz, Jamindan, Sigma, Dao, Mambusao, Banga, Madalag, Libacao, Pangalan, and Ybajay having been planted to cocoanuts and hemp, and it is hoped that in two years the production of copra will be greatly increased in this province.

Considering the favorable disposition of the inhabitants of this province toward agriculture, its chief source of wealth, a decided protection on the part of the Government would increase the resources of the same. Unfortunately, the provincial board being deprived of possible revenues until the revival of agriculture will find it impossible to assist, and it is hoped that the honorable Civil Commission will give its attention to this matter, and, so far as practicable, help by furnishing cattle or the most modern agricultural machinery for the purpose of developing farms.

A model grange, where a practical test of steam machinery for plowing and for other agricultural labor could be made, ought to be established. At such a place the handling of this machinery should be taught, as once learned it would do away with the primitive methods of cultivation and the use of the carabao to-day employed by even the richest agriculturists. So long as the agriculturists can not see with their own eyes the benefits from the use of these modern inventions it is useless to hope for a prompt revival of agriculture, which is at present time in a depressed condition.

There are large tracts of land in the municipalities of Tapaz, Dao, and Jamindan where this model grange could be established, and it is not too much to say that the result would be that the products would cover all expenses of running same.

During the year 1902 the revenues and expenses of this government were as follows, according to figures furnished by the provincial treasurer, Mr. William O. Thornton:

1902.	Local currency.		United States currency.	
	Revenues.	Expenses.	Revenues.	Expenses.
Balance, January 1			$25,940.225	
January			2,371.939	$4,988.336
February			1,019.613	1,991.565
March			682.058	4,715.901
April			1,833.837	2,357.086
May			1,937.557	7,405.44
June			1,383.016	5,025.07
July			4,145.031	4,159 034
August			2,700.006	3,397.067
September			4,902.080	6,646.043
October			1,031.051	3,732.019
Total			21,464.69	17,935.63
Reduction of amounts received and paid out in Mexican currency and United States currency (difference at official rate this date, $2.46)				3,529.06
Total			21,464.69	21,464.69
October	$5,208.11		1,411.94	
November	5,773.35	$3,846.99	263.40	1,458.40
December	629.63	2,543.92	41.42	
Total	11,611.09	6,390.91	1,716.76	1,458.40
Balance on December 31		5,220.18		263.36
Grand total	11,611.09	11,611.09	1,716.76	1,716.76

As can be seen from this table, all revenues and expenses were kept in gold from January to October; from November on, accounts were kept in both United States and Mexican currency as received and expended. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of $5,220.18 Mexican and $283.36 United States currency. Scarcely any revenues were obtained this year from personal registration certificates, and not even half of the land tax was collected.

The following table shows the total area of land assessed in the province and the value of each parcel:

Pueblos.	Hectares.	Amount.	Number of pieces.
Baletc	3,454.8555	$21,833.00	451
Banga	3,052.3205	62,169.46	1,405
Batan	2,546.9688	29,692.54	1,245
Buruanga	975.49	25,208.00	860
Calivo	2,549.0696	134,268.12	2,861
Capiz	4,900.7888	415,348.00	2,081
Casanayan	1,146.3908	20,197.85	382
Cuartero	1,668.4532	42,885.00	920
Dao	4,195.2185	99,593.50	1,817
Dumalag	5,334.6512	40,610.26	2,007
Dumarao	4,576.5490	38,400.93	1,023
Jagnaya	1,424.26	20,800.08	438
Jamindan	1,513.6763	15,967.80	880
Jimeno	2,740.1620	23,407.50	806
Lezo	1,303.0801	33,810.50	1,589
Libacao	3,600.9740	57,890.12	544
Loctugan	1,484.1359	43,959.50	724
Maayon	8,344.9572	35,881.50	606
Macato	1,562.6574	86,792.60	1,295
Madalag	988.8572	19,585.50	679
Malinao	1,578.3354	105,011.00	2,087
Mambusao	3,720.9652	105,876.00	1,570
Navas	1,665.16	35,675.94	1,346
Numancia	1,541.6129	59,756.25	1,814
Panay	6,316.4737	221,769.34	2,604
Panitan	6,123.4408	94,931.47	1,550
Pontevedra	4,363.2131	102,491.90	604
Sapian	1,374.2161	21,882.50	880
Sigma	4,349.7026	96,851.50	1,635
Tangalan	743.5871	18,718.37	441
Tapaz	1,542.6088	62,845.70	545
Ybajay	3,807.8986	107,820.01	4,568
Yuisan	2,351.8176	48,280.00	704
Total	100,430.3803	2,361,265.74	42,220

Making a total of 100,430.3803 hectares, valued at $2,361,265.74 United States currency, divided into 42,220 holdings.

PUBLIC ORDER.

During the year 1902 this province has not suffered as much as others from the depredations of ladrones, although it is true that bands existed under Julián in the hills of Pontevedra and Pilar, under Firmalino and Simeón Paduga at Dumalag and Tapaz, under Laureano Luces at Mambusao, Jagnaya, and Jamindan, and under Omopong at Malinao and Macato. In spite of their presence but few assaults accompanied by murder have been committed in this province. The only cases of robbery recorded have been in the barrios of the municipalities of Batan, Pontevedra, Maayon, Cuartero, Pilar, and Malinao Last April this government was authorized by the acting governor, Hon. Luke E. Wright, to extend pardon to all those presenting themselves, taking the oath of allegiance to the constituted authorities, and surrendering their arms, and as a result of active negotiations carried on by this Office the following surrendered to the undersigned: Donato Jamison and six other ladrones under him at the municipality of Sigma, with one Mauser rifle, at the hills near Jagnaya, where he had to present himself unarmed and unattended, except by a guide, and negotiate with Laureano Luces, who surrendered with his companions Pedro Lacana, Policarpo Llorente, Aquilino Aquino, Ciriaco Dapetillo, Estanislao López, Pedro Luces, and Gregorio Llorente; and Máximo López in Mambusao, together with six companions with all their arms.

These measures, coupled with the active operations of the constabulary of this province, who worked unceasingly, resulted in that the inhabitants were not troubled in their agricultural labor by the said bands of ladrones.

It also happened that while the constabulary were bringing in a notorious bandit to this provincial capital he was killed in attempting to escape. The same thing happened with regard to five ladrones who were being conducted by a constabulary control to Dao and who attempted to escape by running into the woods. In this latter case three were killed and two of them recaptured. This proved a good lesson to the ladrones, who retired to the mountains of Iloilo and very rarely came over to

this province, fearful of like punishment. There is one lamentable incident which occurred in this province in connection with the operations of troops. On November 31 a body of American soldiers, constabulary, and municipal police from Iloilo came over to the district of Dumarao in pursuit of a band of ladrones and upon perceiving a group of men, women, and children working in the rice fields, fired upon them, mistaking them for ladrones, and killed the owner of the field, who was shot through the head.

The above are the principal events and the general condition of the province at the close of the year 1902.

Before finishing I must state the principal reasons for the delay in the making of this report, trusting that the honorable Commission may pardon same in view of the following causes:

In October of this year I received instructions from the honorable civil governor to make municipal maps and give a statement of the personnel suitable for enumeration of the census which was to be taken in these islands during the following April.

In December I was obliged to go to Manila to receive instructions from the director of the census, General Sanger.

Upon my return to the province my time till the end of June was entirely taken up by the census, fearing that same might be a failure—which, I thank God, was unfounded, as our work won the applause of our worthy chief, General Sanger.

From June to date I have been busy in collecting exhibits for the St. Louis exposition, have had to act as president of the assessment board, attend to the accumulation of work in my office, to the licensing of arms, etc., all of which have contributed to the delay in sending this report.

Respectfully,

S. JUGO VIDAL,
Provincial Governor of Capiz.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CAVITE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., October 15, 1903.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your telegram of the 9th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I assumed the duties of provincial governor on the 17th of July, 1903.

The history of events of the current year prior to that date is such as furnished by the office records or established by statements of those having personal knowledge.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The new Aglipay movement has made considerable headway in the province, notably in the towns of Cavite, San Roque, Caridad, Bacoor, Imus, Maragondong, Ternate, and some others. The development of this new church party has brought with it a certain bitterness of feeling between the adherents of the new church and those of the Roman Catholic faith. This feeling has shown itself in the management of municipal affairs when the majority of the municipal council, actuated by religious differences, has sought to impose restrictions upon the church of opposite faith. Sometimes this has taken the form of ordinances closing cemeteries; sometimes it has taken the form of placards threatening bodily harm. In one case the municipal president of Bacoor was suspended for having arrested a number of natives who were attending a meeting conducted by some natives of the Presbyterian faith. After investigation the president was removed from office.

The census work was completed in the month of June. The total population of the province is 135,243, distributed as follows:

Amadeo	3,771	Naic	9,235
Alfonso	3,692	Novalete	2,362
Bacoor	10,998	Rosario	6,608
Bailen	2,505	San Francisco de Malabon	9,673
Caridad	4,917	San Roque	6,158
Cavite	4 495	Santa Cruz de Malabon	8,801
Cavite-Viejo	6,173	Silang	5,643
Perez Damariñas	3,047	Ternate	2,460
Imus	12,970	Corregidor	703
Indan	11,973	Carmona	2,609
Magallanes	3,503		
Maragondong	7,201	Total	135,243
Mendez Nuñez	3,741		

ROADS.

The roads of the province, with a few exceptions, are in bad condition. In the six years from 1896 to January 1, 1903, there has been little work done toward repairing roads and bridges except that done by the military through necessity for transportation of supplies.

During the current year the roads from Naic to Indan and from Naic to Maragondong have been repaired and are now in fairly good shape. The roads from Indan to Silang and from Silang to Imus are now being repaired. The road from Imus to Bacoor is already in pretty fair condition. These, together with the road from Cavite to San Francisco de Malabon, are the principal roads of the province. All told, there has been expended during the current year on road work about 34,000 pesos in cash and rice from the Congressional relief fund to the value of 3,000 pesos. There remains approximately 30,000 pesos in rice to be paid out for work on roads. The work is now being pressed as much as possible at this season of year. In regard to road work in general, I believe that it will be impossible to keep the roads in proper repair with the allowance for that purpose now provided by law. Apparently the only practicable solution is to require from each able-bodied male inhabitant a certain number of days work each year, say five days, or, in lieu thereof, an assessment of one-half peso for each day of failure to perform the required work. The ordinary annual income of the road fund would scarcely avail to purchase the material necessary to repair bridges, etc., and is wholly inadequate to employ the labor necessary to keep the roads in serviceable state.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The work of obtaining exhibits for the St. Louis Exposition has been under charge of a committee headed by Señor Leonardo Ossorio of San Roque. Up to the present time the committee has obtained 255 exhibits of various kinds. The province is one that depends almost entirely on agriculture. It has few manufactures of any kind; therefore the work of Señor Ossorio and his fellow committeemen has been difficult, but they have made up for lack of resources by a surplus of energy and persistence.

LOCUSTS.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the civil governor, based upon Act 817 of the Philippine Commission, a locust board was convened on August 7, consisting of the provincial board and in addition Señores D. Severino de las Alas, D. Feliz Cuenca, and D. Mariano Trias.

The board discussed the method to be pursued and agreed upon the resolution, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "A."

The people of the province have generally evinced great interest in this work. A consolidation of weekly reports from the agricultural members of the board shows the destruction of more than 5,000 cavanes of locusts since the organization of the locust board. Locusts are still to be found in the province, but in greatly diminished numbers. One thousand piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund were allowed the province for distribution to natives not able to subsist themselves while employed in destruction of locusts. A part of this still remains on hand for continuing the work.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Act 781, the provincial board on June 24 adopted resolutions providing for the organization of a municipal police force and fixing the pay of policemen and number of guns for each town in accordance with the schedule hereto attached, marked "B." At the same time the board requested a loan of $35,000 gold from the insular government to be used in assisting the municipal government in the organization and payment of the municipal police force. This loan could not be granted, and as the towns could not pay the entire expenses of maintaining a police force of the prescribed strength, very considerable modifications in the original scheme were necessary. However, the guns have been obtained and issued to the towns under the prescribed bond. The towns have been required to provide a police force such as they are able to maintain at their own expense. The extra guns have been required to be placed in the presidencia and a volunteer force designated to assist in protection of town or to operate against ladrones when they appeared in the vicinity. Up to this time three policemen have deserted with their guns and joined the ladrones—all of them from the town of San Francisco de Malabon. One of these policemen returned with his gun and presented himself to the president of Malabon. He was tried by the court

of first instance and acquitted on the ground that he had been captured by the ladrones and carried off as a prisoner. A few of the towns, where the president is of exceptional efficiency, have a fairly effective police force. Owing to lack of funds it does not seem possible to greatly improve their condition. On the whole, it can not be doubted that the municipal police have been of assistance in protecting the towns against roving bands of ladrones. In some cases the municipal police have rendered valuable assistance. Since their organization two policemen, one from Mendez Nuñez and one from Maragondong, have been killed while operating against ladrones.

It would be well if the government could in some way provide for the families of those policemen who may be killed or disabled in active service.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The province of Cavite, under normal conditions, is rich. It has a large area of fertile rice lands. The hemp raised in the vicinity of the mountain towns of Amadeo, Alfonso, and Indan is of superior quality. Coffee and chocolate were formerly grown near Indan, and the fruits of the province, such as mangoes, bananas, and pineapples, are a source of considerable income. Much of the rice land is uncultivated, owing to lack of carabao and the dry weather prevailing during August and September. In the irrigated lands around Naic one very good crop has already been reaped and another is now growing. Around Rosario, Santa Cruz de Malabon, and Imus, as well as in the mountain towns toward the southern boundary, the prospects are much better than they were last year. Within the past few days the increase in rainfall has served to encourage the people over the outlook for crops, and a considerable additional area is now being planted. The order of the civil governor directing the planting of quick-growing crops was very generally complied with, so that the shortage of last year's rice crop did not so seriously affect the people as would otherwise have been the case. The shortage in the rice crop for several successive seasons has served to show the people the advantage of having more than one crop to rely upon. In the hemp-growing district around Indan and Amadeo there have been during the past two years many new plantations of hemp, so that there should be a considerable increase in the hemp crop within the next two or three years. The extensive coast line of the province makes fishing a means of livelihood for many natives who live in the towns and barrios along the coast. The United States naval-yard at Cavite and the private shipbuilding yards at Cañacau and San Roque furnish employment to a great many natives. Their aggregate native pay rolls probably exceed 60,000 pesos per month. This, of course, goes a long way toward sustaining a large part of the population.

During the current year there have been a few sporadic cases of cholera, but there has been no general outbreak, and the provincial board of health has been able to successfully deal with the matter so as to prevent any general spreading of the disease.

In this province there are estates comprising some of the most valuable lands of the province in dispute between the people and the religious orders; whatever the final decision in regard to the ownership of this property, it can not be doubted that the settlement of this matter would go far toward removing a very vexing question, and one that gives rise to much irritating discussion.

The assessments made by the board of tax revision increased the value of the taxable real estate of the province from $4,400,000, United States currency, to $5,971,000. There has been considerable discontent manifested over some of the assessments, and of the land tax for the current year only one half has been collected to date. There are doubtless some inequalities in the assessment and the provincial board has referred the matter to the Civil Commission, with recommendation that a new board be appointed to begin work January 1, 1904.

The industrial tax fell from $10,000, United States currency, last year to about $6,000 during the current year. The amount received from the cedula tax increased from about $20,000, Mexican, in 1902 to approximately $30,000 during current year.

Perhaps the time will never arrive when the people will receive without protest any assessment making an increase. In the present case, however, some of the substantial provisions of law were not complied with, and I believe it would be only fair that the whole matter be brought under review of a new board, when all the requirements of the law should be observed.

LADRON SITUATION.

The province of Cavite for generations past has been notorious for the ladron bands that have preyed upon its people. The terrain of the province has much to do with the difficulty of stamping out the pest. Its numerous jungles and ravines make it difficult for troops to move quickly from one point to another, while they offer numerous hiding places for the robber bands. During the months of January and

February of the current year active operations against the ladrones were conducted by the constabulary under Captain Hayson, and volunteers under Governor Trias. Immunity from punishment had been promised to some of the ladrones. Many surrendered under this promise, bringing in a considerable number of guns and revolvers, and a good many ladrones and arms were captured.

At a meeting of presidentes, held about the close of February, the province was declared to be in a pacified condition. When the volunteers had been disbanded and active operations partially suspended the ladrones again appeared in force and became active and troublesome. Several towns were robbed. Animals and other property were stolen and taken away. Early in September the number of scouts and constabulary in the province was increased. An office of secret information was established at Imus, and has proven very valuable. The first assistant chief of constabulary, Colonel Scott, has divided the province into subdistricts, each under control of an officer of constabulary or scouts. This has enabled a far more thorough system of patrol than was possible formerly. The effect has been to distinctly improve conditions. The ladrones are now mostly disbanded and hidden away in the jungles. A good many of them have been caught and are awaiting trial. Since September 1 about a dozen guns have been captured or surrendered. During the past six weeks only a few small bands have been seen, and scarcely any thefts or depredations have been committed.

As long as their leaders remain uncaptured, however, no permanent peace can be expected. New bands under the old leaders will spring up whenever opportunity offers. The disposition of the people is an important factor in the work of suppression. Of late there has been some noticeable improvement in this respect. Some of the presidents, with their municipal police, have actively cooperated in the work, but in the barrios and sitios in the mountains and jungles, where the ladrones have their hiding places, it is not yet possible to get the people to give the information necessary to ferret out the robbers. Some of these paisanos are influenced through fear of the robbers, others through friendship for members of the gangs that live in the vicinity. In my judgment, the course now pursued is that most likely to bring good results. Activity, hard work, and persistence ought eventually to clean up the pest of ladronism and convince the people that the government does not intend to permit this plague to continue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The collections on account of the Rizal monument fund have been small, due to a scarcity of money, and not to lack of disposition of the people to contribute toward this object.

The school attendance has been large; total attendance at public schools of towns and barrios, 3,214; attendance at high school, 166; amount turned over to school fund, $7,000 gold.

A schedule showing municipal officers is attached, marked "C," and a similar schedule showing officers and employees is attached, marked "D."

On June 21, fourteen prisoners escaped from the provincial jail by bending the iron bars placed across one of the windows. On August 24, the provincial jail, by direction of the civil governor, was placed under administration of the senior inspector of constabulary of the province. On the night of October 2, eight prisoners escaped from the jail, through negligence of the guard placed over them. Some of these prisoners who escaped on these two occasions have been recaptured. There are now in confinement awaiting trial 51 prisoners.

The cost of feeding these prisoners is considerable. Judge Villamor has promised to hold a special term of court within a short time and he hopes to entirely clean up the docket at this extra session.

The shortage of carabaos has materially interfered with agriculture in the province. It will require a long time for natural increase to supply the demand for work animals.

The provincial board has submitted an estimate for 300 carabaos, to be sold under the law providing for their sale at auction. Many more than this will eventually be required to supply the demand, but the board was governed in its first estimate by the knowledge that the demand for these animals would be great throughout the Archipelago.

A provincial pound is being established at Imus, under requirements of the recent act. There are a number of animals to be disposed of under this law—probably more than one hundred—and the number is being constantly increased by addition of animals recovered through operations of constabulary or scouts.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,
Governor, Province of Cavite.

The honorable EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.

A.

LOCUSTS.

At a special meeting of the provincial board of Cavite, P. I., held at Cavite, P. I., on the 7th day of August, 1903, the provincial governor read Act 817 of the Philippine Commission and the telegram of the honorable civil governor, regarding the destruction of the locusts in the province, to Messrs. D. Mariano Trias, Severino de las Alas, and Felix Cuenca, members of the provincial board appointed by the honorable Civil Commission for this object, and after considering the measures that should be adopted for the destruction of said insects, resolved as follows:

"First. The towns of the province are hereby divided into districts as follows:

District of Señor Trias.	District of Señor S. de Alas.	District of Señor Cuenca.
San Francisco de Malabon	Indan	Bacoor.
Santa Cruz de Malabon	Amadeo	Imus.
Rosario	Alfonso	Perez Dasmariñas.
Noveleta	Bailen	Cavite-Viejo.
Ternate	Mendez Nuñez	Carmona.
Naic	Magallanes	Silang.
	Maragondon	

"Second. The members of the locust board will have general supervision over their districts and will see that the requirements of the law referring to the subject are enforced.

"Third. Upon appearance of loctones, or locusts, in any barrio, it shall be the duty of the teniente of the same barrio and also the councilman to inform the municipal president, and he will at once call out all of the able-bodied inhabitants of that barrio and as many adjacent barrios as may be necessary for the destruction of the locusts. Any inhabitant who having received such notice fails to comply shall be punished, after due investigation by the municipal president, with a fine not greater than $10 gold, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or both; provided, that until further notice no citizen shall be required to perform without pay more than six days' labor in this connection; and provided further, that in cases of necessity the municipal president may be authorized to issue 3 chupas of rice per day to each laborer from the rice provided for this purpose, keeping a list of names, residence, and date of such issue.

"Any failure of a municipal officer to comply with the requirements of this law, or failure to help the municipal president, shall also be punished with the same penalties as above expressed."

B.

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE, CAVITE PROVINCE.

Resolution of the provincial board on the 24th day of June, 1903.—The board, after consultation with the chief of constabulary of this province, and in accordance with Act No. 781, resolved to fix the number of police for the towns as below and with the following salaries:

Town.	Police and rifles.	Salary.	Town.	Police and rifles.	Salary.
Alfonso	20	$15.00	Maragondon	25	$18.00
Amadeo	20	15.00	Mendez-Nuñez	20	15.00
Bacoor	25	20.00	Noveleta	15	18.00
Bailen	20	15.00	Naic	20	20.00
Caridad	10	20.00	Rosario	20	18.00
Carmona	20	15.00	San Francisco de Malabon	25	20.00
Cavite	26	.....	San Roque	20	20.00
Cavite-Viejo	20	20.00	Santa Cruz de Malabon	20	20.00
Perez Dasmariñas	20	15.00	Silang	25	20.00
Imus	30	20.00	Ternate	20	18.00
Indang	30	16.00	Isla de Corregidor	8	20.00
Magallanes	20	15.00			

C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., October 14, 1903.

List of the present municipal officers of the 23 pueblos of the province of Cavite, according to records existing at this date in the office of the provincial secretary of Cavite, P. I.

Municipality of Amadeo:
Justice of the peace, Santiago Bayot.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Primo Villanueva.
Presidente, Feliciano Mediran.
Vice-presidente, Antonio Ramos.
Secretary, Melecio Crisostomo.
Treasurer, Geronimo Bayot.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Doroteo Bayot.
2. Macario Baybay.
3. Calixto Bedan.
4. Abdon Ambat.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Prudencio Batino.
2. Guillermo Hicaro.
3. Maximiano Villanueva.
4. Sotero Bayot.

Municipality of Alfonso:
Justice of the peace, Lorenzo Angeles.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Severino Rosanes.
Presidente, Miguel Pereda.
Vice-presidente, Andrés Herrera.
Secretary, Narciso Pereda.
Treasurer, Gregorio Aviñante.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Francisco Aviñante.
2. Hermenegildo Cron.
3. Amado Pegi.
4. Gabriel Mogica.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Nazario Liuanag.
2. Agapito Esguerra.
3. Maximino Giron.
4. Francisco Rolle.

Municipality of Bacoor:
Justice of the peace, Segundo Francisco.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Romualdo Nazarino.
Presidente, Gregorio de Guia.
Vice-presidente, Elías Guinto.
Secretary, Andrés Costañeda.
Treasurer, Alipo Locao.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Paulino Narvaez.
2. Catalino Pagtachan.
3. Pedro Cabiac.
4. Bernardino Miranda.
5. Doroteo de Ocampo.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Marcelo Cuenca.
2. Pio Javier.
3. Romualdo Sarino.
4. Gil Ignacio.
5. Dionisio Mascardo.

Municipality of Bailen:
Justice of peace, Bartolomé Angat.
Auxiliary justice of peace, Aquilino Gloriani.
Presidente, Cirilo Gloriani.
Vice-presidente, Santiago Velustrino.

Municipality of Bailen—Continued.
Secretary, Domingo Poñano.
Treasurer, Espiridion Gloriano
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Francisco Climaco.
2. Daniel Bautista.
3. Regino Javier.
4. Tito Diaz.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Bonifacio Glorioso.
2. Francisco Andaya.
3. Gregorio Malimban.
4. Eusebio Dingco.

Municipality of Cavite:
Justice of peace, José A. Reyes.
Auxiliary justice of peace, José Rivera.
Presidente, Catalino Nicolas.
Vice-presidente, Vicente Zalazar.
Secretary, Pedro Lipana.
Treasurer, Nicasio Desiderio.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. José Rivera.
2. Felipe Cabezas.
3. Coferino Lorenzana.
4. Juan Marcias.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Manuel Arco.
2. Julian Felipe.
3. Ramon Maceo.
4. Juan N. Santos.

Municipality of Cavite-Viejo:
Justice of the peace, Claudio Tria Tirona.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Pastor Santi.
Presidente, Benígno Santi.
Vice-presidente, Tomás Vales.
Secretary, Estanislao Reyes.
Treasurer, Julian Legaspi.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Pedro Villaneuva.
2. Canuto Samaniego.
3. Victorio Torres.
4. Esteban Camandang.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Ciriaco Ronquillo.
2. Agustin Rieta.
3. Pedro Arigo.
4. Eusebio de Castro.

Municipality of Carmona:
Justice of the peace, Damian Ermitaño.
Auxiliary justice of peace, Perfecto Mapanco.
Presidente, Juan Papa.
Vice-presidente, Bonifacio Tenedero.
Secretary, Teodoro Quiamson.
Treasurer, Ludovico Realon.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Ruperto Loyola.
2. Demetrio Tenedero.
3. Segudo Anulat.
4. Ignacio Mapanoo.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Perfecto Mapanco.
2. Evaristo Diaz.
3. Santiago Medina.
4. Pedro Espíritu.

Municipality of Corregidor:
Justice of the peace, Isabelo Aguilar.
Auxiliary justice of peace. Mariano Aguilar.
Presidente, Simeon de los Reyes.

Municipality of Corregidor—Continued.
Vice-presidente, Teodorico Javier.
Secretary, Juan Medina.
Treasurer, Gabriel Camilo.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Gervacio Garrido.
2. Fernando de la Cruz.
3. Nicasio Crisóstomo.
4. Isabelo Garcia.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Vicente Magtira.
2. Gonzalo Saenz.
3. Ciriaco Alejo.
4. Pedro Patiñas.

Municipality of Imus:
Justice of the peace, José Eliseo.
Auxiliary justice of peace, Inocencio E. Santos.
Presidente, Juan Fajardo.
Vice-presidente, Cecilio Camantiguo.
Secretary, Maximo Abad.
Treasurer, Epifanio Paredes.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Felipe Reyes.
2. Candido Sayac.
3. Mariano Dominguez.
4. José Taglo.
5. Doroteo Paredes.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Luis Virata.
2. Felipe Topacio.
3. Pastor Monzon.
4. Ignacio Bella.
5. Donato Virata.

Municipality of Indan:
Justice of the peace, José Pio de Roda.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Numeriano Zalazar.
Presidente, Eugenio Zalazar.
Vicepresidente, Francisco Pio de Roda.
Secretary, Fernando Diacno.
Treasurer, Pio Costa.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Apolonio Cruzate.
2. Vicente Jociel.
3. José Coronel.
4. Andrés Vida.
5. José Moxica.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Juan Moxica.
2. Corvacio del Rosario.
3. Marcelo Basa.
4. Benito Ocampo.
5. Gregorio Moxica.

Municipality of La Caridad:
Justice of the peace, Angel de Leon.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Gregorio Medina.
Presidente, José R. Bautista.
Vicepresidente, Felipe Custodio.
Secretary, Catalino R. Bautista.
Treasurer, Antonio Rivero.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Teodorico Gomez.
2. Marcelino Reyes.
3. Rafael Bautista.
4. Juan Mendoza.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Catalino Santos.
2. Augustín de la Cruz.
3. José Simplicio.
4. Mateo Santos.

Municipality of Mendez Nuñez:
Justice of the peace, Ernesto Ruiz.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Delfin Aure.
Presidente, Marcelino Aure.
Vicepresidente, Delfin Aure.
Secretary, Balbino Crucillo.
Treasurer, Vanenuto Ruiz.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Esteban Aure.
2. Ambrosio Noceda.
3. Roman Rollan.
4. Dámaso Panganiban.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Bonifacio Aure.
2. Andrés Perey.
3. Modesto Dimapili.
4. Bernardo Olivo.

Municipality of Maragondon:
Justice of the peace, Vicente Riego.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Manuel Angeles.
Presidente, Joaquin Angeles.
Vicepresidente, Gregorio Francisco.
Secretary, Vicente Cuajungoo.
Treasurer, Exequiel Gimenez.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Bibiano Angeles.
2. Filomeno M. Angeles.
3. Augustin Rillo.
4. Eugenio Pareja.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. José Quisquis.
2. Ananias Mendonez.
3. Isabelo Angeles.
4. Benigno Malimbang.

Municipality of Magallanes:
Justice of the peace, Francisco Espinoli.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Marcelo Villafranca.
Presidente, Juan Bello.
Vicepresidente, Teodoro Moxica.
Secretary, Patronilo Gutierrez.
Treasurer, Agapito Espineli.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Anastacio Dionis.
2. Pastor Balugan.
3. Eusebio Panganiban.
4. Quirico Ogot.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Lanbero Ocsit.
2. Antonio Espineli.
3. Canon Bello.
4. Clodoaldo Bello.

Municipality of Naic:
Justice of the peace, Nicolas Santos.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Telesforo Oles.
Presidente, Pedro Valenzuela.
Vicepresidente, Pedro Papa.
Secretary, Nicolas Guevara.
Treasurer, Cristobal Bustamante.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Potenciano Papa.
2. Simson Arenas.
3. Martin Astuart.
4. Andrés Gonzales.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Leoncio Velazco.
2. Marcial Vazquez.

Municipality of Naic—Continued.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—Continued.
3. Cipriano Benedicto.
4. Vicente Jeco.
Municipality of Novaleta:
Justice of the peace: Andrés Diaz.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Macario Olaez.
Presidente, Pascual Alvarez.
Vicepresidente, Nicolas Ricafrente.
Secretary, Aquilino Cajonera.
Treasurer, Tranquilino Angquico.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Lorenzo Cafuir.
2. Florentino Alvarez.
3. Gabino Mediran.
4. Epifanio Agrava.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Benito Ignacio.
2. Inocencio Salud.
3. Adriano Olaez.
4. Celedonio Santa Maria.
Municipality of Perez Dasmariñas:
Justice of the peace, Felipe Tirona.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Francisco Cantinbujan.
Presidente, Plácido Campos.
Vicepresidente, Domingo Mallari.
Secretary, Esteban Quiogue.
Treasurer, Francisco Barazaga.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Simon Alcantara.
2. Francisco Cantinbujan.
3. Dalmacio Ramirez.
4. Rufino Antonio.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Ciriaco Aledia.
2. Marcelo Montemayor.
3. Felipe Tirona.
4. Doroteo Mangubat.
Municipality of Rosario:
Justice of the peace, Felipe Abueg.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Felix Gonzales.
Presidente municipal, Catalino Abueg.
Vicepresidente, Severino Abueg.
Secretary, Ramon Prodigalidad.
Treasurer, Fernando Ricafrente.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Tomas Mata.
2. Dionisio Carrillo.
3. Andrés Gionco.
4. Regino Garcia.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Esteban Gonzalez.
2. Eleutorio Baza.
3. Florentino Encarnación.
4. Esteban de la Cruz.
Municipality of San Francisco de Malabon:
Justice of the peace, Domingo Colmenar.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Jacinto Genuino.
Presidente, Luis Ferrer.
Vice-presidente, Nicolas Portilla.
Secretary, Celestino Aragon.
Treasurer, Vicente Viniegra.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Modesto San Augustin.
2. Antonio Brosas.
3. Quiterio Olimpo.
4. Estanislao Arnaldo.

Municipality of San Francisco de Malabon—Continued.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Modesto Morente.
2. Gil Potente.
3. Manuel Sison.
4. Benigno Sarayba.

Municipality of San Roque:
Justice of the peace, Nicolas Nava.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Mariano de Vega.
Presidente, Lucio Torres.
Vice-presidente, Basilio San José.
Secretary, Cipriano Arona.
Treasurer, Ladislao Afable José.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Teodoro Plata.
2. Simon Litongjua.
3. Gervasio Santos.
4. Juan Martinez.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Quiterio Advincula.
2. Macario Ballestero Santos.
3. Julian Jimenez.
4. Nicolas Aguilar.

Municipality of Silan:
Justice of the peace, José Quiamson.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Epifanio Montoja.
Presidente, Isaias Benjamin.
Vice-presidente, Engracio Zalazar.
Secretary, Nicolas Madlansacay.
Treasurer, Ignacio Ambalada.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Francisco Reyes.
2. Severino Gonzales.
3. Bonifacio Fernandez.
4. Marcelo Benitez.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. José Quiamson.
2. Hipólito Giron.
3. Gregorio Ermitaño.
4. Francisco Girón.

Municipality of Santa Cruz de Malabon:
Justice of the peace, Proceso Pulido.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Adriano Soriano.
Presidente, José del Rosario.
Vice-presidente, Ciriaco Montano.
Secretary, Eduardo Imson.
Treasurer, Juan Dones.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Dámaso Fojas.
2. Macario Solis.
3. Aquilino Arenal.
4. Valeriano Nocon.

Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Pio Fojas.
2. Benigno Pulido.
3. Prudencio Cabujat.
4. Raimundo Cenizal.

Municipality of Ternate:
Justice of the peace, Anastasio Ramos.
Auxiliary justice of the peace, Ambrosio Nigosa.
Presidente, Agaton Zapanta.
Vice-presidente, Bernardo Ramos.
Secretary, Valentin Nigosa.
Treasurer, Valentin Clano.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—
1. Hermenegildo Dinglas.
2. Nicolas Islabon.

Municipality of Ternate—Continued.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1903)—Continued.
3. Nicomedes Ibañez.
4. Eustaquio Velazco.
Councilors (term expires January 1, 1904)—
1. Lucio Ramos.
2. Marcelino Zapata.
3. Pelagio Ninon.
4. Emeterio Reyes.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY OF CAVITE, P. I.,
October 14, 1903.

D.

Officers and employees in provincial government of Cavite.

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.
		U. S. currency.
David C. Shanks, captain, U. S. Army	Governor	
Percy M. Moir	Provincial treasurer	$2,200.00
Russel Suter	Provincial supervisor	1,800.00
Francisco Santamaria	Provincial fiscal	1,500.00
Daniel Tirona	Provincial secretary	1,200.00
Arturo Howard y Bernardo	Provincial interpreter	600.00
Office of the governor.		
José Salamanca	Clerk	360.00
Sulpicio Antoni	do	240.00
Jesus Victoriano	Doorkeeper	120.00
Gaspar Arido	Messenger	120.00
Office of the treasurer.		
J. R. Shaw	Chief deputy	1,200.00
Valentin Banares	Deputy	300.00
Antonio Javier y Centeno	do	300.00
Casimiro de la Cruz	do	300.00
Antonio Gardune	do	300.00
Feliciano Alarcon	do	300.00
Hilarion Somonte	do	240.00
Florencio Minas	Temporary deputy	288.00
Julian Bautista	do	288.00
Luis Palmero	do	288.00
Atanasio Paig	Registrar clerk	240.00
Office of the supervisor.		
Lucas Agrava	Clerk	240.00
Office of the fiscal.		
Esteban Torres	Clerk	192.00
Office of the secretary.		
Andres Trias Tirona	Clerk	240.00

E.

CIRCULAR No. 1180.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, P. I., August 8, 1903.

THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTE OF ———.

SIR: The honorable civil governor has again called attention to the requirements of Law No. 517, a copy of which is inclosed in Spanish and also in Tagalo. After acquainting yourself with the provisions of this law you are directed to at once call a meeting of the people of your municipality and explain to them its meaning. It will be the duty of yourself personally and also of your councilmen to direct the people of your municipality in such a way that every family shall have some crop or other adequate visible means of subsistence.

The prompt fulfillment of the requirements of this order is one of the greatest importance. Each president will make a report within one week from receipt of this stating action taken, and a similar report will be rendered thereafter not later than the 15th of each month.

It will be the duty of the provincial governor during his trips through the province to personally investigate the progress made, and to take action in any case where the requirements of this law have been neglected.

Dr. T. H. Stephens, dentist at Cavite, offers to give rubber plants and seeds to any one wishing to grow them. He is about to plant some on the land of Señor Trias, near Malabon. If any of the people desire to grow these trees, presidentes are requested to report that fact in order that the request may be referred to Doctor Stephens.

I am, very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,
Governor Province of Cavite.

MEMORANDUM.

The attached report was not received until August 14, 1903, and the complaints therein against constabulary and other officials are undergoing a thorough investigation.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CEBU FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1902.

[Translation.]

POLITICAL ASPECT AND PUBLIC ORDER.

Since the day that the revolutionary forces in this province surrendered their arms, by virtue of a pact entered into between them and General Hughes, when the last of guerillas, under the command of Señor Melquiades Lasala, gave up their arms at Danao, December 3, 1901, peace and tranquillity have been completely restored throughout this island. This is due to the fact that neither dissensions nor any intents which in the future might have constituted a menace to public tranquillity and order existed in the organized masses of the revolutionists to cause any portion of them to remain in the field, as the discipline to which they had been amenable was adequate, under the circumstances, and had succeeded in inculcating them with a spirit of amalgamation, which effectually unified all of their ideals.

The revolution in Cebu voluntarily surrendered on its own initiative upon being convinced of the straightforward purposes and good faith of the American Government with relation to the Filipino people, which had been demonstrated in the course of political events since the beginning of civil rule to be none other than a steady evolution toward self-government, culminating ultimately in the ideal espoused by them.

The frank and open policy of the sovereign Nation extirpated any misgivings that might have remained in the breasts of those constituting the revolutionary element, who, without reservation of any sort, and with equal frankness and sincerity, responded to that policy by surrendering their arms and willingly acknowledging that sovereignty in a spirit of the most absolute trust.

Unfortunately, certain persons who by the nature of the offices they held would be expected to be the first to labor for the stability of peace recently restored have not taken this view of the matter, or, either through pusillanimity or to work out their own ends, have not wished to take it, and instead of tightening the bonds of fellowship and harmony by reciprocating the sincerity and confidence on the part of those who voluntarily surrendered their arms, and whom it was their duty to protect from any attempt upon their rights or personal security, in their dealings with them did just the reverse. It appeared that the advent of peace, an event as happy as it was unexpected, was counter to their own interests, or rather that it had somewhat upset their nervous system, for their heated imaginations seemed to be peopled with fantastic silhouettes of insurgents, and it even at times must have appeared to them that their own shadows had "insurrected" precisely at a period, too, when the insurrection was dead. They imagined hundreds of guns hidden in the bowels of the Cebuan Mountains, although the quondam revolutionary forces had scarcely 200 in all. Under the influence of this aberration of judgment many abuses were committed under the most flimsy suspicion, either with relation to the hiding of arms or of disloyalty to the constituted government. Such acts, as blameworthy as they were impolitic, perpetrated on no grounds other than those concocted by illegitimate desires, produced,

as a natural consequence, alarm and uneasiness in the minds of all people, introducing intranquillity and fear in the family circle, so that many unable to find refuge in the hills because of the injury such a course would bring to their property interests remained at home in apparent resignation, but secretly nursing in their hearts bitter resentment for the injuries which they had unjustly received.

The stability of a government is founded upon the confidence, satisfaction, and a feeling of sympathy for it on the part of the people, and this foundation is more or less solid in accordance with the degree of reciprocal confidence between the government and the governed. Thus we see that from the very moment the people are provoked to mistrust the government and from the moment that the tranquillity of their homes is disturbed and their dignity offended, they are inwardly vexed and thenceforth must needs hide beneath the mask of hypocrisy that hatred which time increases until it bursts forth under the influence of desperation; when this point is reached the state of insecurity can only be compared to that of a house built on the top of a volcano.

This is a matter that should be borne in mind by all those who by virtue of their office must take a hand in the government of a country in which it is desired to establish peace, order and progress.

The facts upon which the above comments are based follow hereunder. Only those on record in this office are related, no mention being made of others coming from unofficial sources.

When I took charge of the government of this province the corps of Constabulary Police were quartered in the provincial jail, of which they had control. Upon my first visit of inspection I found that two brothers named Mateo and Dionicio Rosauro were locked up in separate dark cells or bartolinas (very small rooms lacking all ventilation) in the said prison, and that they were not allowed to communicate with any one by order of the senior of constabulary in the province. These menverbally made their complaints to me stating that they had been undergoing that process of torment for six days already, and that the purpose was to extort a confession from them as to the hiding place of a revolver. This happened on March 14, 1902. I brought this matter to the attention of the court of first instance, which ordered the removal of the brothers from the dark cells to the rooms occupied by the other prisoners, and prohibited their being kept "incommunicado."

On April 25, 1902, Victor Cugay, a resident of Liloan, filed a petition with this government asking that the senior inspector of constabulary be made to return to the petitioner a bay horse captured by some of his men from a warehouse belonging to Mr. Custodio Mendosa, where it was feeding, on the pretext that the said horse was the property of an insurgent officer. The animal, it was stated, had been in the possession of the senior inspector for three months, and in spite of repeated demands he had refused to return it. The petition further stated that the said inspector had more recently required the petitioner to show his bill of sale. This he could not do, as he had sold the animal to Mr. Custodio Mendosa some time ago, and the only interest he had in his recovery grew out of the fact that Mendosa had demanded the return of his money.

A few days after the receipt of the petition Victor Cugay personally appeared before the provincial governor, accompanied by Mr. Custodio Mendosa and presented the bill of sale of said horse together with a report of the president of Liloan certifying that the animal belonged to the claimant.

All of these papers were sent to the senior inspector together with an official communication recommending the return of the horse, the parties interested being the bearers of both in view of the fact that they possessed all legal and necessary proof justifying ownership. But the former, far from atttending to the right on their side, only considered his own interests, and made a proposition to the owners to buy the horse for 50 pesos Mexican, which was one-half of its real value. This proposition was made in the presence of the provincial secretary and in view of the fact that it was not accepted, the inspector made some frivolous excuse for not returning the horse, and coolly took it upon himself to confiscate the animal. One word more: Days before the claim in question was presented, in a conversation with Judge Carlock and the undersigned the said inspector, reference having been made to the horse, stated that he had returned it to its owner, and as this statement was afterwards proven false it is clear that he acted in bad faith in this matter.

On April 12, 1902, the house of Pablo Sosobrado in the pueblo of Dumanjug was twice raided by the constabulary accompanied by enlisted men of the native scouts, named Zoilo Bailon and Lauro Casino. The house was entered for the first time between 9 and 10 o'clock at night and a careful search was made under the pretense of looking for arms belonging to Nicolas Godinez. Unable to find any they seized and carried off several articles of some value belonging to the said Godinez. The second time the thing happened, at about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when the

same parties again entered the house, while the inspector in command ordered the son of the owner, named Andres Sosobrado, and a councilor in the muicipality, to come down, which he did and was immediately set upon and cruelly mistreated by sergeant of scouts, Zoilo Bailon. A few minutes after this happened the party went away taking a horse, saddled and bridled, with them.

The same morning and about the same hour the houses of Gervasio Alpuerto and Pio Godinez were also entered and searched. The first of the two named was the victim of an assault at the moment he opened the door of his house for having delayed in doing so. As for Pio Godinez he was taken to the constabulary barracks and afterwards locked up in the municipal jail by order of the inspector.

In the pueblo of Moalboal the house of Norberta Racho was also searched by the said constabulary who carried away a lot of valuable jewelry belonging to Godinez that was deposited with her, according to the story told by the woman.

With respect to these events, the president of Dumanjug, under date of August 4, 1902, sent copies of two resolutions passed by the council of that municipality, which were as follows:

[Resolution No. 20.]

DUMANJUG, *May 9, 1902.*

"At an extra session called by the president at the request of Councilor Andres Sosobrado, said gentleman, after the session was called to order, took the floor and spoke as follows:

"On April 11 of this year and at about 2 o'clock in the morning, I was the victim of an assault. A constabulary inspector said to be of the name of Ross, accompanied by Sergt. Pascual Zafra of the same organization, two Americans and Zoilo Bailon, sergeant of the native scouts garrisoned in the town, came up to my father's house where I lived and asked me for a certain sabre belonging to Nicolas Godines which they said I was keeping; as this was false I so stated to them. The inspector, not being satisfied with my denial, ordered me to come down with the said Zolio Bailon while he remained behind searching the house. I suspected that they were merely going to imprison me, but when I came down from the house they put a great many questions which were strange to me, and every time I answered, though I spoke the truth, I was struck on the chest, stomach, and back, for not acknowledging the act which had falsely been imputed to me. These blows were continued so long as I continued to deny the imputations against me. Being tortured in this manner, I was obliged to cry out loudly so that my mother and especially my little sisters became apprised of what was taking place in spite of the obscurity of the night and broke into tears, kneeling before the constabulary inspector and crying out for pity. Upon this the inspector came down from the house and toward Zoilo and appeared to reprimand him, and yet this to me seemed but make believe, for as soon as he turned his back and entered the house Zoilo continued his questioning and torture, until after more than an hour of this sort of treatment the entire party tired of it and left our house.

"The council, after having heard the statement of Mr. Andrés, in consideration of the decorum and dignity of the office by him held resolved immediately to send a communication to the commanding officer of the garrison, petitioning that if it were in his power he permit Zoilo to present himself at once before the council and give his testimony in relation to the case, and that such testimony taken should be made a part of the minutes of this session, a copy of which was to be sent to the provincial governor.

"Until nearly 12 o'clock that day no answer was received from the commanding officer, nor did the party summoned appear. For this reason the session was adjourned and these minutes were entered.

"Signed by the president and attested by the secretary."

"DUMANJUG, *July 29, 1902.*

"At a meeting of the municipal council held this day, among others, the following resolution was passed:

"First. That the provincial governor of this island be apprised of the protest formulated before the council by the vice-president of the municipality, Mr. Fabio Beltran, against the inexplicable act which constituted the attack upon his dwelling by an American soldier of the company detached in this locality named Baker, on the night of the 26th instant, at about 10 o'clock, when, as is known to everybody, several shots were heard at short intervals lasting for about a quarter of an hour, more or less, and producing an alarm among the peaceful citizens which was felt even by the company of American soldiers, who had retired a few moments before, and who, upon hearing the firing, quickly distributed themselves at the street corners of the

town as if expecting an enemy. It was soon discovered, however, that the cause of the fear was none other than the said Baker, who was drunk at the time and had been the cause of the alarm by firing several shots from his rifle. Mr. Beltran states that three of the bullets passed through his house, breaking a lantern and a lamp and also grazing the chin of a boy named Antonio Resurrección; that the said American had been calling in a loud voice outside of the house for some time prior to the shooting, demanding an entrance, and that upon it being denied to him because of his apparently hostile attitude he became infuriated and fired upon the house.

"Second. That the statements of Mr. Andres Sosobrado recorded in the proceedings of the session of the council held on May 9 of this year he also communicated to the provincial governor, notwithstanding the fact that the testimony of Zoilo Bailon has not yet been heard because of his failure to appear as expected in the 'tribunal' the day that he was summoned."

Gregorio Padilla, a resident of this city living in the suburbs of San Nicolas, was driving one afternoon in his carriage, and in passing through a certain street saw that Luis Garcia, a corporal of the constabulary, was standing just in the middle of the road, for which reason he shouted to him several times in order to avoid any injury to him, as the horse had become unmanageable; but Garcia remained firm, and, luckily, Padilla was able to pass him without doing any damage.

That night, while Padilla was attending the theater, he was approached by a member of the constabulary and requested to come out and see Garcia, who was waiting for him. He immediately obeyed, and as soon as he saw Garcia, Walter Ray, who accompanied the latter, seized him and snapped a pair of handcuffs on his wrists, taking him immediately to the constabulary barracks, where he remained a prisoner until the morning of the following day, when he was released.

The president of Carcar sent a communication, dated May 5, 1902, to this government, stating that about half past 8 in the morning of the same day a sergeant of the Signal Corps named Collins entered his dwelling and in a loud and angry voice demanded to know where the presidente was. Upon being answered that he was the presidente and awaited his orders, the sergeant started in to reprehend him, insulting him, and calling him a bad presidente and in a rude manner, while kicking the floor in his anger, he said that he wanted to know immediately where the people were who were to work putting up the telegraph poles. To this the presidente replied that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, and, as the sergeant continued vociferating, he was told to apply to the town hall and that he (the presidente) would follow him soon and have the matter properly arranged. Thereupon the sergeant left grumbling.

The presidente of Damanjug, under date of March 20, 1902, reported to this government that a certain Damaso Icong and his wife, residents of that municipality, had appeared before him and asked for his protection for their daughter, named Juliana, a minor, whose presence at home was desired. It appears that this girl had been seduced by Eulogio Emia, an enlisted man belonging to the Filipino Scouts, and that she had obstinately made up her mind to follow him to another place where he had been ordered to go. As a consequence, the presidente sent two municipal police to get the girl and bring her to his house, but while they were taking her and had nearly reached the office of the presidente 8 men belonging to the constabulary captured the girl at the point of their rifles, and the municipal police were unable, because of their inferiority in numbers, to prevent them from doing so.

The last two events above related were subjected to an investigation for the purpose of fixing the responsibility where it belonged and of applying the law, but the procedure started by the military authorities did not result satisfactorily to the persons interested and for that reason they filed their protests with this government.

The municipal president of Talisay reported the death of a person named Matias Baguio, as the result of gunshot wounds, during the month of June, 1902. An account of this case, taken from the records, follows hereunder:

"Matias Baguio died on the 4th of June, 1902, at the age of 20. He was a single man and a native and resident of this town, being the natural son of Damiana Baguio, resident in the barrio of Tanque, and was by occupation a day laborer. Apparently death was caused as the result of a gunshot wound. He was taken at about half past 11 o'clock at night to the municipal building by some residents of the town acting under the orders of Sergeant of Police Alejandro Rosales, and was then in a serious condition. Upon being asked by the municipal secretary why he was in so grave a condition the wounded man replied that while he was by himself sitting in a boat at anchor, his companions having left him to get provisions, he was called by one of the constabulary who was standing on the beach, and upon disembarking the constabulary addressed these words to him: 'You are an insurgent,' to which he replied, 'Sir, I am no insurgent.' Another member of the constabulary standing by then ordered him to run, and as he was loath to do so he was shoved, and

had scarcely started to run, not having gone barely 20 feet, when he was fired upon and shot, the bullet going through his body from the hips to the navel. Five minutes after the taking of this declaration the wounded man expired.

"Testimony: Eusebio Cana, a member of the municipal police, stated that when he heard the shot he ran in the direction of the firing and encountered eight constabulary, one of whom told him that they were under the command of an American named Ross, who was with them. They asked the policeman for the house of the presidente, and as it was quite a distance away they wanted to know where the vice-president lived. The information having been given, the said Eusebio accompanied the constabulary there, and upon their arrival the vice-president was asked by the commanding officer of the party if the president had published an order warning the citizens not to run when they met the constabulary at night, and that they should always carry a light with them on the road when out after nightfall. The vice-president answered that such an order had been issued and published some days ago. Having received this answer the constabulary took leave and went off toward Cebu."

On June 23, 1902, the municipal president of Carcar reported to this government that Inspector of Constabulary Hunt had appeared before him and stated that while coming from the pueblo of Barili he had lost his way, and at a place between Barili and Carcar he had met a native in the field who apparently intended to assassinate and rob him, as he had a bolo in his hand, and that for this reason he was obliged to fire several shots from his revolver at him, and that he had laid him out. The president, upon hearing this, immediately repaired to the scene of the encounter where he found the man stretched out on the ground, face downward, showing some signs of life, though wounded in the calf of the right leg and on the hip. When the wounded man was able to speak he declared that while he was working in the cornfield he was approached by an American on horseback, who, without giving him time to think, fired several shots at him, and that immediately afterwards he was left insensible and had scarcely felt his wounds.

The president of Tabogon, in an official communication dated May 11, reported to this government that a resident of that municipality named Mariano Abayon, who was a prisoner in the constabulary barracks, had been killed by a shot fired by one of the constabulary on guard. In view of a recommendation of this government to the said president to hold an investigation relative to the motives leading up to this event, the justice of the peace of that municipality held a preliminary examination, which showed from the testimony given by the wife of the deceased that her husband had been ordered under arrest by Inspector of Constabulary Mr. Javier for having issued to his laborers, whose names appeared in the license for the industrial tax on the manufacture of tuba, certain papers or certificates, upon complaint of Modesto Gahi, and that on the following day she had been told that he had been shot on the night of his capture. The inspector explained what had occurred, saying that the prisoner had attempted to escape, and for that reason the sentries had been compelled to fire.

The municipal president, as well as the justice of the peace, further explained to this government that the inspector of constabulary overstepped his powers with relation to the municipality and to the court, having constituted himself as the sole and exclusive authority of the pueblo, and that several of the prominent residents of the town had been forced to leave the locality in order to avoid trouble.

On September 30 the president of Danao filed a complaint in the justice's court against the constabulary men named Zoilo Florida, Florentino Ramos, Mariano Cabarrubias, and Leoncio Galan upon the following grounds: That on the morning of the 26th of said month, after there had been an altercation between a member of the constabulary and a Chino shopkeeper named Go-Tenco, the president of the municipality had advised Corporal Alpiche, who was then present in the municipal building, to correct his subordinates, but the latter answered insolently that he could go ahead and complain hereafter as much as he desired. That same night some of the constabulary committed abuses in various Chinese shops throughout the town, stealing bolts of cloth and beating the shopkeepers, at the same time that four others of their number, named Zolio Florida, Florentino Ramos, Mariano Cabarrubias, and Leoncio Galen, were at the public market talking about their intention to murder the president. The next day the president became aware of this fact, which was told him by some friends.

On the 29th of October of the said year a communication was received by this office from the president of the municipality of Toledo stating that on the 27th of that month two members of the constabulary who were passing through the barrio of Bató made a request upon one of the councilors that they be furnished with saddle horses, and as the councilor of the barrio answered that it was impossible for him to secure the horses, owing to the fact that he was obliged to keep to his bed on account of sickness, he was cruelly assaulted by the said constabulary.

The account of that class of cases which in themselves are characterized by abuses ends here, no mention having been made of those which have not been brought officially to the attention of the authorities, because of the fact that they have been kept secret by the very parties who should have been most interested in denouncing them, owing to the fear that such complaints might bring upon them the vengeance of those whom they had denounced. Such abuses may in time lead to fatal consequences, and the only practical way of curing them and putting a radical stop to them is to be found in increasing the powers of provincial governors in the supervision of all official organizations operating in the provinces.

We present hereunder other cases which though coming under the cover of the law, yet disclose that there are certain prejudices striving to accomplish an end which can not but result badly.

On the 18th of March Mr. Arcadio Maxilom, an ex-general of the revolution, was apprehended by Lieutenant McCarthy of the detachment stationed at Tuburan as the result of charges brought by some of the residents of that town to the effect that the said Maxilom had some guns hidden away. The motive of these denunciations was to be found in the old feeling of enmity against Maxilom, nurtured by certain families in the town who desired to conserve their ascendency as caciques, so long enjoyed by them under the old régime and which had been taken away from them during the revolution. As a matter of fact, nine or ten guns had been found hidden away in the hills and this was sufficient to make the enemies of Maxilom stir themselves in seeking some means, with the aid of Lieutenant McCarthy, of fastening upon the former the crime of sedition; and in this they were successful to the extent that the court agreed with them. At the same time that the apprehension of Arcadio Maxilom was effected, or a few hours afterwards, his brother Enemisio was also arrested. This latter stoutly protested his innocence. On the 25th the two brothers were taken on board of a steam launch, under a guard of regulars, and shortly after it was noted that Enemisio was suffering from some mental affection which was revealed in his manner of speech and was caused, perhaps, by the extreme feeling of despair which had taken possession of him and which did not take long in making itself more strongly manifest, for without anyone knowing it he threw himself upon one of the guards, and, wrenching his bayonet from his hands, immediately proceeded to make an attack upon every one on board. So furious was his onslaught that some jumped overboard and others hid themselves or ran about the deck followed by the now furious aggressor, whom the shouts of his brother Arcadio could no longer control. The incident finally ended in the death of Enemisio who was shot after having been fired at several times by some of the soldiers who made up the guard, but prior to this he had succeeded in wounding some of the crew. On the 23d of the same month another brother of Arcadio Maxilom, named Samuel, was captured a few minutes after his arrival from Bantayan in a boat belonging to him and in which he used to make frequent trips for business. While this man was held prisoner by Lieutenant McCarthy he was shot and killed in the jail. According to the statement of the said lieutenant the cause of his having been killed was his having overstepped the dead line which was traced on the floor of the prison, the sentry on guard having thought it his duty to fire at him for so doing. This, notwithstanding public opinion declared him innocent and adjudged his death as having been premeditated. The persecution did not end with these three brothers but was continued to their relatives and even to some persons to whom they were bound by ties of affection. Fortunately amnesty was promulgated and formed an impassible barrier between the present and the past against which prejudice and passion could do nothing.

During the first days of April Nicolas Godinez was apprehended in this city, in accordance with all due legal formalities by the senior inspector of constabulary, and taken to Dumanjug by sea in a steam launch where he was kept handcuffed during the entire trip. Upon his arrival at Dumanjug he was made to mount a horse without having had the handcuffs taken off, for the purpose of taking him to the pueblo of Moalboal. The motive of this capture was his having been suspected of hiding guns and cannons at the time of his surrender. It seems strange that having no proof of the crime imputed to him they should have proceeded against him with so much rigor and animosity, he being treated perhaps worse than a convicted criminal. In connection with this matter it is well to state that Mr. P. E. de Rosario, deputy of the provincial governor, was approached by the senior inspector of constabulary who desired that he testify against Godinez. This proposition was rejected by Rosario for the reason that he had no grounds for accusing him. The above is simply an instance which reveals the zeal of some persons in seeking the crime to fit the law instead of the law to apply to the crime.

On the night of February 27, 1902, during a performance at the Junquera Theater, a fight occurred between the municipal police and the Spanish consul, Señor Leyra, who for some time past had made himself very much disliked by the Filipino

element that used to frequent that place of amusement, owing to his brusque manners and pedantic arrogance to such an extent that whenever he found a group of persons in any of the aisles and passages of the theater while going out he would make his way through them by pushing people aside and crying out "Make way for the consul of Spain!" That night there was a dispute between Mr. Vicente Soto, a Filipino, and Señor Moas, a Spanish subject, which came to blows and in which the police intervened, striving to pacify the contendents and take them to the municipal building under arrest, when just at this moment there appeared Señor Leyra, the Spanish consul, accompanied by others of his nationality, and, according to the testimony given at the trial, the said consul interfered by assaulting the police in his attempt to prevent Señor Moas from being taken to jail.

The municipal president, Mr. Florentino Rallos, who was in the theater at that time, came out into the vestibule in order to find out the cause of the tumult, and on being appraised of what was going on ordered, shouting almost at the top of his voice, in view of the difficulty of making himself heard on account of the people who had been attracted to the scene, that the police should take Señor Moas to the municipal building as well as anybody else who attempted to interfere. The question then assumed a political aspect. The Spanish colony went over to the side of their consul and the Filipinos to that of the municipal president, at the same time that the crowd were flourishing sticks, cudgels, and some few revolvers. The conflict was on, some say that the said consul assaulted the police, while others are sure that the police were the first to act, but the result of it all was that the consul fell wounded by the onslaught of the latter. Some American soldiers and foreigners took up the defense of the consul, according to the account given by several persons who are sure that all hands were more or less under the influence of liquor that night.

During the mélée Governor Llorente appeared, notifying Mr. Rallos that he was suspended from office.

An institution as important from any point of view as is the insular police, either in a political or in a social sense, and whose mission places it in contact with the people and with the government, must in the nature of things greatly influence by its conduct in a direct manner the prestige of the latter. From this standpoint strict discipline in this institution, more than in any other, should be insisted upon. There should be strict penalties attached to all delinquencies on the part of any member of the constabulary and the personnel of this corps should be selected with extreme care. Such selection should be made solely upon the proven merits and personal qualifications of applicants, and all sorts of favoritism and partiality should be absolutely eliminated, for if it is introduced into this body it undoubtedly would be sufficient to corrupt its entire organization.

We started in by saying that pacification was complete, as it is our opinion that the existence of the few insignificant evil doers who are given to cattle stealing more than to any other crime should not be taken into account. These bands, who formerly were pursued by the revolutionists, were not exterminated because of the fact that soon after this work was started the revolutionary arms were surrendered. Even during the times of Spain, in periods of lethargic peace, when any man could safely travel through the most deserted and isolated spot without taking any precaution whatsoever, cattle thieves were not wanting; but they have never caused any disturbance of public order by their exploits, and their importance is no greater than it formerly was.

In the mountains of the central part of this island a small band of confirmed cattle thieves led by the Tabal brothers and composed of the dregs of the country folk are the constant nightmare of small farmers and stockmen. They have about five guns but, it is thought, no ammunition. The band has never been able to become regularly organized as each member lives separately and in the most inaccessible part of the forests, and only meet in small numbers when called upon by their leaders. Their operations are restricted to the central portion of the province as they are unacquainted with the lay of the ground to the north and south of them. This band has been actively pursued by Inspector Luga and the municipal police of the pueblos of Tuburan and Balambam on the west coast and those of Naga, Minglanilla, Pardo, Mandaue, Mabolo, and Consolación on the east coast.

In the mountains of the extreme north where are situated the pueblos of Tuburan, Asturias, Borbon, and Sogod, and as far south as Carmen and Danao the bands of the fanatics who are the deluded followers of a certain Roberto Caballero, known among the people as Mintong, have so far been taken in by this fellow who claims to be one sent by God and a supernatural being able to perform all sorts of miracles, that he does a good business with them in the sale of stamped images to which they attribute extraordinary virtues. The sale of these images has also been a source of profit to vagabonds and people of evil lives who peddle them from town to town, finding that it is amazingly easy to deceive the country folk and who are nearly

always able to escape prosecution in the municipalities which have lately initiated an active campaign against these impostors and peddlers. These stamps, when first placed on sale were much larger than the present ones, as may be seen from copies annexed to this report. The latter are of two kinds, printed in blue and black ink. The first are known by the name of "ituman," and the second by that of "pulahan," and this probably signifies that of the sect which it is the purpose of these people to establish. There will be two divisions or groups, to be known by the above names. The said Roberto Caballero, during the time of the revolution was hunted by the guerrilla forces for similar misdeeds in the exploitation of the country people and had to take refuge in the island of Negros, where he remained until shortly after pacification, when he returned to his old stamping ground to begin anew his work of fanaticising the people. This was about the middle of June of the year 1902, and during the same month he began the sale of his first stamped images, together with amulets against cholera and plague, taking advantage of the circumstances that the majority of the Pueblos were at that time suffering from an epidemic of Asiatic cholera.

In the mountains of Bogó and Tabogon some groups are to be found under the command of Pitong or Petronilo Esnarto, who acknowledges the leadership of Roberto Caballero. This individual formerly lived in tranquility and peace the life of a tiller of the soil and was compelled to take to the hills in order to escape from the active persecution of the enemies of Maxilom on account of his friendly relations with him, it being their purpose to implicate him in the crimes imputed to Maxilom. This persecution was not confined to one single individual but was made extensive to many other friends of the said Maxilom, the motive being the maintenance of caciquism in the pueblo of Tuburan by their persecutors, and for this reason, among others, many discontented have joined the bands of Roberto Caballero.

Extracts of communications from several municipalities relating to the misdeeds of these bands which may perhaps be termed a sect on account of their characteristics are given hereunder.

Mr. Bard, the division superintendent of schools, appeared before this Government on June 17, 1902, stating that four American teachers, named Clyde O. Tranes, Ernest Hager, Louis A. Thomas, and John Wells, had gone out on an expedition to the hills of Gaudalupe on the 10th of the month, and that nothing had been heard of them or their whereabouts, in spite of the fact that the senior inspector of constabulary had sent out search parties to the said hills. I immediately communicated the facts to the municipal president of this city, to the jurisdiction of which Gaudalupe belonged, and also sent telegraphic dispatches to all of the pueblos requesting that they take active measures to find out the whereabouts of the said teachers and to send out search parties to the hills in their respective jurisdiction. I further summoned the tenientes of the pueblos situated in the hills belonging to the pueblos of Talisay, Pardo and Mabolo, all of whom appeared before me accompanied by their respective municipal presidents, and stated upon being questioned that they knew nothing whatever relating to the teachers, nor had they any knowledge as to their whereabouts. In view of the fact that their respective barrios were near the place where the missing teachers had gone, I gave them instructions relative to measures which they should take in order to procure information regarding them and asking them at the same time that they communicate with me immediately any information which they might thus obtain. After a few days had passed without results, in spite of the efforts of the detectives and other police, I requested the senior inspector of constabulary to place Inspector Luga at my disposal, which was immediately done. When Luga appeared before me, which he did without delay, I came to an understanding with him relative to the manner in which he should carry out his explorations in the mountains, as it was suspected that the teachers might have fallen into the hands of the band under Damaso Tablada maraudering in the vicinity of this city. Inspector Luga immediately began operations, and one night surprised the said Tablada in a small house situated in the Guadalupe Mountains while he was taking supper with some companions. Being requested to surrender, he drew his revolver from its holster and fired one shot, which did no damage, while his companions got away through the window. His shot was immediately answered, and resulted in the almost instantaneous death of Tablada. A search being made of the house, several articles were found in it belonging to the missing teachers, which set at rest all doubts relative to their having fallen into the hands of the said Tablada. A few days afterwards the bodies of the teachers were found by spies near the house where Tablada had been surprised. The bodies were taken up and buried with due solemnity in the flat lands of Guadalupe. Some of the persons implicated in the crime were apprehended and turned over to the court for trial.

Damaso Tablada had figured in the revolutionary ranks as a lieutenant of guerillas under Luga. He surrendered and took the oath of allegiance along with the others and had resided since that time in the pueblo of Mandaue, but having gotten into an

altercation with one of his neighbors he assaulted him, and for that reason an order for his arrest was issued by the municipal president which was carried out and Tablada was imprisoned. He succeeded in escaping, however, and then took to the hills with a following that he armed with some guns which he had in hiding.

The senior inspector of constabulary, who apparently was not friendly disposed toward me on account of my action in bringing to the notice of the court the abuses committed by the constabulary, took advantage of this matter by placing me in a very bad light before the civil governor in his report.

The municipal president of Catmon, under date of May 16, 1902, sent me the following communication:

"CATMON, CEBÚ, *May 16, 1902.*

"The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CEBÚ.

"SIR: I have the honor to turn over to the Government under your worthy charge the individuals whose names appear in the annexed statement who were captured yesterday in this municipality as the result of a private complaint filed by Tomas Duop to the effect that these people had formed an association which was of a purely fraudulent character. When I examined the accused relative to the charges brought against them they all stated that their only aspiration was a desire to pray to God that they might not be contaminated by the cholera and that they had fallen victims to impostures practiced upon them by Mauro and Simeon, residents of Danao, who are still at large, who had given them several pieces of paper with the sign of the cross and asked them for alms to the extent of 1 real for each one of the said papers, assuring them that by keeping the said devices in their possession they would never be attacked by cholera.

"Being aware that in the pueblo of Danao the constabulary had made arrests in connection with similar instances and the persons thus arrested have already been sent to the provincial government, I have the honor to send you the said individuals and papers above mentioned for your action, begging that you will be good enough to acknowledge receipt thereof.

"Very respectfully,

"PANTALEON MONTECILLO, *President.*"

NOTE.—The persons sent, to which the above communication referred, were 19 in number. I attach hereto a copy of the stamped papers taken from them which were afterwards reduced in size as their sale increased and they came to be regarded as sort of personal registration certificates which identified the partisans of the "pulahan" society.

"ASTURIAS, *June 12, 1902.*

"The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CEBÚ.

"SIR: I regret to have to communicate to you that I have just received from the municipal president of Tuburan a communication stating that night before last the tulisanes under the captaincy of Roberto Caballero, alias Mintong, came into the barrio of La Colonia, and that the teniente of the said barrio, his son, and another resident were ignominously put to death by the said Tulisanes, and that several other people were wounded, and the perpetrators up to the present time have not been captured. As this place is quite near here, and the Tulisanes must have taken refuge in the mountains and will probably resort to rapine for their subsistence, as I understand the band is a very numerous one and easily able to swoop down on any of the settlements, hereabouts, in view of the fact that none of them are provided with arms with which to make a defense, I earnestly request that we be furnished arms in order that we may avoid a reoccurrence of the above-mentioned deplorable event. I would esteem it a favor if the municipal police of this pueblo were furnished with rifles or revolvers in order to be able to withstand their onslaught, and if they should ravage the district of this town that they might effect their capture. Not doubting that the men making up the police force of this pueblo will merit your entire confidence because of their irreproachable conduct in the past, I send them to you in order that you may know them and provide them with the above-mentioned arms.

"With all due regard and consideration, I place myself at your orders.

"Very respectfully,

"GLICERIO AGUANTA, *President.*"

"ASTURIAS, *September 7, 1902.*

"The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

"SIR: The municipal president of Asturias, who subscribes hereto, has the honor to inform you that a policeman named Andrés Masayon, belonging to Granada, in this jurisdiction, has appeared before me stating that late last night his house was

surrounded by a band of more than 50 armed men who were there for the purpose of kidnapping him. Said band was under the captaincy of a certain Efren. Witness said that he did not know the motive for their desire to kidnap him, and that he supposed that these men were henchmen of Roberto Caballero, alias Mintong, with his further statement that he had heard that the said band had the intention of making a descent upon the town. In view of all of the above the undersigned municipal president would beg and implore of you that you be kind enough to furnish this municipality with such guns as you may deem proper for its defense.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"GLICERIO AGUANTA, *President.*"

[Telegram.]

"TUBURAN, CEBÚ, *September 29, 1902.*

"GOVERNOR, *Cebú:*

"Information that at Capayas and Pandong mountains there are hostile people prepared to descend on pueblo under leaders [four names illegible]. Other information received states said bands are under leadership of Roberto Caballero, alias Mintong, and Leon Bató. This office has been requested by citizens to offer you organization local volunteers. Await your resolution.

"PRESIDENT."

(Copy of original text of telegram garbled in transmission.)

"TUBURAN, *October 2, 1902.*

"PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, *Cebú.*

"SIR: After long continued and judicious investigation for the purpose of discovering the secret and origin of certain disturbances that have altered the tranquility of the residents of this place, I have found, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, that disturbances noted are the result of the folly of certain people marauding in the hills, who go from place to place taking other people's money in exchange for the promise given to their dupes that they are never to be attacked by any sickness. This is simply a ruse on their part to cover their real intentions, which are to make of each of their dupes a sort of a partisan of one of their own number, who is given to them as their leader and whom they obey with the greatest respect and assiduity. It has also been discovered that several residents of the barrio of Carmelo and of the place called Antolayan of this municipality have been cajoled into paying a tax of 1 real apiece. This fact has been confessed by the dupes themselves who, no doubt, have done so through the pressure brought to bear upon them by the active investigation which has been held, and in order to avoid their being further taxed in the future.

"All of which I have the honor to communicate to you for your knowledge and other legal purposes.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"BONIFACIO ALBURO, *Municipal President.*"

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION.

On February 5, 1902, the date set by law, election for the office of governor of this province was held in this capitol by 394 electors. Three days after the result of the election was given out the undersigned found he had been elected by a majority of 249 against 122 in favor of Mr. Julio Llorente, my predecessor. On March 3 of the same year I was sworn in and took charge of the provincial government in the presence of a very large number of people and delivered the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN: I have this day taken possession of an office given to me by virtue of your suffrage, and I realize that I have merited it only through your benevolence, and have no other personal qualifications than those that your friendship for me has created. First of all, I wish to perform the pleasant duty of greeting you with all of the fervor of my heart.

"At this moment, more than at any other time during my life, I deplore my meagre ability, but I am consoled by the confidence that your acknowledged learning will know how to interpret the profuse gratitude which I feel for your most distinguished regard, and I would that I were able to express with the force and allurement of an eloquent speaker my feelings of gratitude, or that I could depict it with the vivid colors seen in the paintings of a skillful artist.

"There is little or nothing that I can point out to you with relation to our duties, individually and collectively, toward the people and toward the sovereign nation, growing out of our oath of allegiance and fidelity, as we have wise and just laws that regulate these duties, and we have also municipal governments made up of the most eminent men in the community who, on account of their knowledge, education, and learning, are in a better position to tell you of them than myself.

"We are celebrating, gentlemen, an act that not only solemnizes the inauguration of a government official, but we are also celebrating the consecration of the rights of a people made by the American nation as sovereign of the people, who for the first time are exercising one of their dearest rights—the right of free suffrage. Aside from the significance of this act, in which the law of the people is obeyed and respected, the intentions and desires of our present sovereign country are made patent; the desire to shortly lift us to the first stage to which we aspire—self-government in its true form—in order that afterwards it may take us still higher, until we shall have reached that point where all of our hopes are centered.

"We must therefore engrave in our hearts that confidence and faith in the promises of the American nation to lead us to the goal of our liberties, for they are sacred promises, formulated by the conscience of its own people and before all civilized nations. They are moreover promises that are intimately bound and firmly united with our oath of allegiance and fidelity, so that it will be impossible to break any of these promises without destroying the whole fabric. From this point of view our loyalty and fidelity are, then, not a matter of convenience, but rather one of conviction.

"In gratefully accepting the administrative powers which your confidence in me has placed in my hands, I am influenced by no other aim or ambition than to respect your will and to be able to comply satisfactorily with your just, worthy, and noble desires, as are all those which are directed to the regeneration and welfare of our people. The path which we must tread will not be free, however, from thorns and roughness to make the journey all the more trying, owing to the prevailing conditions that are to-day similar to those that have always been identified with the first period of regeneration. We find ourselves in a critical condition, because evolution is always laborious and difficult when it takes place under the fatal influence of illegitimate and inflamed passions of opposing and violent ideas. Lest the contemplation of these considerations should to any extent prove a source of preoccupation, we fortunately rely upon the hope that the spirit of the people of this long-suffering and, with very few exceptions, loyal province is still for solidarity, in spite of adversity and misfortune, and that the union and fraternity growing out of that solidarity will assuredly constitute a sure and safe support for the governor, into whose hands the community have confidently reposed their trust so that he might exercise his power by the people and for the people in accordance with the spirit of the broadest democracy, so as to lead them along the path of their aspirations, subject to the restrictions of the law.

"So that, if union and fraternity are necessary to the prosperity of all large undertakings, so also is the maintenance of peace, of a peace that does not offend our honor and our dignity, for without order and tranquility all of our efforts would come to naught.

"By keeping within the law, by its observance and disinterested application, it can be made a protection to the poor and helpless instead of subserving the ignoble ambitions of the powerful, thus doing away with favoritism and nepotism, and forever exterminating caciquism and all of the immoralities and vice reminiscent of the late sovereignty. Favored, as we are, by the protection extended by American institutions, we can be sure of prompt regeneration. Above all, it is our first duty to lift our province from the state of depression, in a material sense, into which it has fallen as a result of past events, and to stimulate its mental development in order that the foundation may be laid for our future social welfare and advancement.

"Public works, especially the building of roads assuring safe, easy, and cheap communication; all industries tending directly or indirectly to favor the development of agriculture that as the source of all wealth in our province demands our undivided attention; the introduction and adoption of modern agricultural machinery apparatus and tools; an adequate postal service in the interior which shall keep pace with the progress of the country, are things, in my opinion, to which we must devote our earnest attention, as they are the principal factors of our future progress. On the other hand we must pay equal attention to the establishment and maintenance of primary and secondary schools, as well as trade schools, where a practical rather than theoretical education may be acquired. The first named should be organized in all the barrios of each pueblo. These remarks can be applied with equal force to scientific and artistic academies and to the press that in their character of propagan-

dists are the most efficacious educational agents among that class of people who are unable to attend schools and centers of learning.

"To realize all that I have sketched out depends solely on the depth of our patriotism, on our steadfast will and the strength of our efforts in contributing to the noble and very excellent purposes of our sovereign country in its desire to grant us the same liberties and equal rights to those of its own citizens until we shall have been elevated to the plane of the most cultured and civilized nations.

"Before I finish, gentlemen, I wish to thank my honorable, worthy, sincere and affectionate friend Mr. Julio Llorente for his attentions and gentlemanly conduct during the elections which have culminated in this act, and of whom we ought to preserve greatful memories because of his having deserved the glory of inaugurating the civil régime in this province.

"The same thing should be said of Messrs. Holcomb and Young, provincial supervisor and treasurer (this latter who has just resigned) for the interest, zeal and solicitude displayed by them during the late elections contributing powerfully to their having been held strictly in accordance with the conditions required by law.

"I also particularly acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the municipality of this city whose ordinances and initiative have increased greatly the solemnity of this act.

"To the festival committee composed of a group of my most cordial friends I wish to express my most profound thanks. I am well aware of the value of its work and of the worth of its generous and enthusiastic attitude, and I find no words in which to express my gratitude to them.

"I also desire to thank all the official representatives who have honored this meeting with their presence.

"People of Cebu, your kindly feelings toward me have given me added courage; your adhesion will make me all the more solicitous of your welfare and advancement. Worthy people your enthusiasm has stimulated me, guided by the best desires I would have you progress onward; if in complying with my duty I succeed in satisfying you, may I count upon your support; but if, as an illustrious Filipino once said, your governor should fall into error, if he deviates from the right path, and does so knowingly, judge him without complaisance, exact strict responsibility of him, and demand that he be punished."

During the present year five municipal presidents were suspended from office for the following reasons:

Mr. Florentino Rallos, of Cebu, was suspended by Governor Llorente on account of certain charges brought against him in connection with the assault committed on the Spanish consul at the Junquera Theater by the municipal police. This suspension took effect February 27, 1902. In the investigation held by the provincial board none of the charges against the president were sustained, and therefore that body recommended to the civil governor that he be reinstated, which was done October 1, 1902. Mr. Rallos was so notified, and took possession of his office on the 9th of the said month.

Mr. Antonio Mangubat, president of Opon, was suspended May 2, 1902, for illegal conduct in the administration of his office. In view of the result of the investigation the provincial board recommended his dismissal, which recommendation was approved by the honorable the civil governor.

Mr. Gorgonio Sagarino, president of Santa Rosa, was suspended May 26, 1902, for a similar offense, and as a result of the investigation held the provincial board recommended his reinstatement to the honorable civil governor, but up to date no decision has been had.

Mr. Justo Lumbab, president of Borbon, was suspended May 26, 1902, for certain illegal acts committed in the discharge of his duties, upon the complaint of several councilors. Up to the present writing no final decision has been arrived at in this case on account of the nonappearance of the accused and his witnesses.

Mr. Onofre Noyano, president of Baljoom, was suspended September 17, 1902, charges having been brought against him by several residents of his town for illegal acts and abuses committed in the discharge of his office, all of them tending to favor the parish friar curate. No decision has been arrived at in this case, either, up to the present time.

In like manner the following municipal treasurers were suspended:

Mr. Montano Lumungsod, treasurer of Opon, was suspended May 2, 1902, at the same time as the president, for complicity in the irregularities causing the suspension of the latter.

Mr. Gregorio Sagarino, treasurer of Santa Rosa, was suspended May 26, 1902, together with the president of said municipality, for a like offense.

The municipal secretary of Opon, Mr. Pedro Putot, was also suspended, May 2, 1902, for having been implicated, with the president and treasurer of the said munic-

ipality, in the offense with which they had been charged. He was removed from office by the honorable the civil governor upon recommendation of the provincial board.

On September 19, 1902, as a result of certain private complaints of irregularities committed by the municipal government of this city with relation to the use and sale of opium, a case was started against President Florentino Rallos which has not been decided up to the present day owing to the fact that all of the evidence has not yet been taken.

In view of a suit brought in the court of first instance of this district by Mr. Escolastico Duterte against the said president of this city, claiming a certain amount of money which was his share as one of the partners of the defendant in the cockpit business in this city (the defendant's name did not figure as a partner he being represented by another person), and which business had prospered for the reason that no competition could be made to it owing to the influence of the president and his copartners in the municipality who were easily able to destroy all competition and did so without considering the harm occasioned to the municipal revenues; and in view also that the municipal treasurer, either to favor the partnership or because he had a share in it, did not close up its accounts within the period fixed by law and the partnership did not pay fees for license which it ought to have done to avoid payment of a surtax. Now, having become aware of all these facts privately, the idea suggested itself to me to recommend to the civil governor at the first opportunity which I might have for an interview, to amend subsection (*a*), section 28, of act 82, so that its language might be more clear and a greater restriction might be imposed upon those who attempt to make use of their offices for gain. The said amendment might be drawn up as follows:

"No municipal officer shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract work or business of the municipality, including cockpits and other permitted games or amusements, or in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the corporation."

During the period embraced by this report the following municipal officers have died: Cristino Morre, councillor of Compostela, on January 20; Filomeno Veloso, councillor of Cebú, August 15; Licerio Alcomosa, vice-president of Mabolo, August 15; Juan Paciencio, councillor of Tabogon, September 13; Bruno Villarino, vice-president of Aloguinsan, September 19; Feliciano Precillas, councillor of Sogod, December 24.

Two conventions of municipal presidents were held on January 20 and on April 21, 1902.

The following resolutions were adopted at the first convention:

(1) That copies of resolutions adopted at the convention held in October, 1901, be sent to the municipalities.

(2) That the municipal code be translated into the Visayan language.

(3) That the municipal presidents be appointed customs inspectors.

(4) That municipalities be authorized to set aside 2 per cent of their revenues to pay for the education of young men either in Manila, America, or Europe, and that each municipality be entitled to send one or two whose fitness shall be approved by a board after competitive examination.

(5) To reconcentrate all the lepers of the province.

(6) To make clear the powers of municipalities with relation to schools, in view of the fact that municipalities are obliged to maintain them, while on the other hand the division superintendent has all the power with regard to their management.

(7) The teaching of the official language as well as English in the public schools.

(8) The sending of rat poison to the pueblos for the purpose of exterminating rodents.

(9) That gambling and the use of opium be heavily taxed in view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of exercising due vigilance over both.

(10) That the petitions made at the former convention be taken into account.

(11) That authority be given for the imposition of the 50-cent tax payable by every individual obliged to secure a personal certificate of registration, under the provisions of General Order No. 40, and that the amount collected from this source be applied to the maintenance of roads outside of inhabited districts but in the pueblo where such tax is paid, and that the expenditure be made in accordance with the recommendations of the provincial supervisor.

(12) That the tax for the sealing of weights and measures be revived, and that the superior authorities be petitioned to suspend the land tax for some further time in view of the critical state of the province.

(13) That all of the pueblos be united by telephone, and that all operators be Filipinos, or, at least, skilled employees.

(14) That the provincial supervisor shall supply stationery and other necessary office supplies to the municipalities.

At the second convention the following recommendations were passed:

(1) For the establishment of an agricultural loan and mortgage bank.

(2) For the establishment of a high school to be maintained by the municipalities of the province if possible, and, if there are not sufficient funds, to negotiate a loan in order to carry out the plan.

(3) For the establishment of a university in Cebú.

(4) To allow the municipalities power to dispose of their funds as they see fit in times of public distress.

(5) To prohibit mother-of-pearl fishery at Bantayan by the use of the diving dress.

(6) For the repair and arrangement of roads in the northern part of the province.

(7) For the suspension for the present of the land tax, and if this is not possible, that only cultivated lands be taxed.

(8) To prevent the return of the friars to their former parishes.

None of these recommendations have been acted upon yet by the superior authorities, not even those recommended by the provincial board. It has been observed that the presidents are loath to attend these conventions, their disinclination to do so being augmented through the fact that they have experienced great delay in getting back their traveling expenses.

The introduction of the new system of municipal government in the pueblos has worked a radical change in their administration and it is for this reason that the municipalities have acted in the first few days of the régime in the hesitating and uncertain manner, as is the case with every novelty; they are not, even at the present writing, fully cognisant of the system as organized. It has been for this reason that many irregularities in administration have been noted. Many ordinances have been passed which were an encroachment upon the rights of the people, instead of a protection to them. They are deficient and at times contradictory to the existing laws. The people as well as the municipal government should be imbued with the spirit of the law regulating their rights and duties in order to avoid deplorable consequences. If the people are ignorant the municipality will be despotic and arbitrary, converted into an autocrat by the great autonomy which the law concedes to it, and vice versa. If the municipality does not know its rights and duties the people will be given free rein and sink into anarchy, and will be split up into as many factions as there are caciques to impose their will.

In this city, under the presidency of Mr. Florentino Rallos, we have seen a practical example of the first condition—that is, of the municipality made up of councilors who were bent to his will, some through complacency and for the sake of comradeship existing during the late sovereignty, and others through apathy and lack of strength of character. This state of affairs resulted in that all of the propositions extended by the president were always approved by the former and tacitly by these latter. Although it is true that the masses here are not ignorant—they are an excessively prudent people, of the prudence that borders on pusillanimity—they prefer to suffer abuses of power than to make themselves liable to become the victims of vengeance. In the first case it would be necessary to seek out measures which would restrict the actions of the municipality in order to protect the people; in the second, an equal measure that would back and direct the municipality in its government of the people. Bearing in mind these circumstances it would be advisable to pass a law compelling municipalities to submit ordinances or resolutions approved by them to the provincial board before being put in force, leaving the matter open to the civil governor in case of disapproval by the provincial board. It is true that this would be a measure restricting the autonomy enjoyed by the municipality, but it is necessary to defend the interests of the people when we find that they are the victims of their representatives.

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The depression of agriculture, which is the chief source of wealth in this province, has deeply affected its present economical condition. Its evil influence is to be seen in all of the pueblos, so that taxes, however light they may be, are an oppressive burden—a force that saps the little strength they have left after having passed through the terrible pangs of famine.

However, the people have paid their taxes, though it has been to them extortion and anguish equivalent to the taking of bread from the mouths of their children, who perhaps are lying in a critical condition with the mortal and icy breath of famine upon them. They pay their taxes on land that is both uncultivated and bad without a hope of having all the sacrifices which they may make recompensed by its product, and they are therefore obliged in order not to die of hunger to wander

about the forests and mountains in search of roots with which to feed their families. What other recourse is left to poor people in a locality where the landed proprietors can give them no work because of the lack of money and cattle? Nor can they emigrate to other points in search of work, as in order to do this it would be necessary for them to have a little money to leave with their families and for traveling expenses in case that they take them with them in their migration.

It has been for these reasons that collections have been delayed. and this has also been the motive of the government having adopted a good political measure and at the same time done an act of charity in having postponed the date when taxes are delinquent, as often it has been necessary in view of the fact that intransigency and rigor under such circumstances would be equivalent to driving the people to despair.

Municipal revenues and expenses during the year 1902 have been as follows:

	United States currency.	Local currency.
REVENUES.		
Local imposts	$27,954.71	$16,670.52
Land tax and cedulas, part corresponding	48,067.29	36,464.43
Total	76,022.00	53,134.95
EXPENSES.		
Salaries, including police		278,795.20
Schools, including construction and repair of buildings		7,218.00
Public works, including material		29,275.27
Total		315,288.47

Of this sum total but $29,275.27, local currency, have been used for public works, while the amount employed for the payment of salaries absorbed nearly the entire balance. We ought, therefore, not be surprised at the deplorable state of the roads in the pueblos, nor can we hope to secure an improvement of same with such small revenues.

By comparing the total of revenues with that for expenses a deficit will be noted which represents delay in the collection of taxes or delinquency on the part of taxpayers.

The provincial revenues and expenses during the same period are those following hereunder:

	United States currency.	Local currency.
REVENUES.		
For personal cedulas, part corresponding to province and land tax at ½ of 1 per cent	$27,836.74½	$238,666.64½
Industrial taxes	12,605.99	1,419.51
Total	40,442.73½	240,086.15½
EXPENSES.		
Salaries and supplies	40,136.57½	25,951.73
Public works	13,433.30	
Provincial jail	1,809.25½	1,373.44
Total	55,379.12½	27,325.17

Here, as in municipal expenses, the greater part of the revenues was absorbed by salaries, particularly by those connected with the provincial treasury which has 33 employees, with salaries ranging from $15 to $100 gold, while the office of the governor and of the secretary have only 4 clerks, with salaries ranging from $12.50 to $20 gold. These latter clerks work eight hours nearly every day on account of the many and divers duties to which they have to attend.

The system of bookkeeping and accounting used by the provincial treasurer has proved very deficient on account of its complexity, due to the excessive amount of red tape which an almost absolute centralization imposes. For this reason people are rather shy about entering into contracts or accepting any sort of work from the province, and if they do it is nearly always at an exorbitant price on account of the long time they have to wait for their money. Even the employees of the govern-

ment themselves have to wait three or four months before they are reimbursed for traveling expenses incurred when traveling on official business, and this constitutes a real hardship to those who receive only from $25 to $30 a month and who are compelled to invest the greater part of these small salaries in their trip, which the character of their duties makes them take very frequently; specially is this true of collectors and deputies of provincial treasurers, whose families are often left in want.

The method pursued in the collection of provincial and municipal taxes results in great detriment, as much to the municipality and the province as to the taxpayers' interests. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the provincial treasurer alone is empowered to collect taxes, a share of which goes to the provincial treasury, for example, as those for personal registration certificates, the land tax, etc., and to the further fact that this power can not be deputized to the municipal treasurers, but only to expressly appointed agents. The provincial treasurer appoints his own deputies, each one of whom has a certain number of pueblos and certain dates set for visiting in order that he may be able to visit all of those in his jurisdiction prior to the last day before taxes become delinquent. Suppose, that under these circumstances a deputy is obliged to remain four or five days, which is the maximum period that can be fixed for making collections, in a town of some importance, and that the pueblo covers a very large extent of territory, some of its barrios being one or two leagues distant from the municipality. This, taken in connection with the bad state of the roads, especially during the rainy season, generally results in that all of the inhabitants of that pueblo either are not notified or do not hear of the presence of the tax collector in the municipality until after he has gone to another pueblo, or until he is just about to leave. In this latter instance, if the residents of the outlying barrios go to the municipality with an earnest desire to pay their taxes, even if they have the good fortune to arrive there before the departure of the tax collector, they may find that there are such a lot of people waiting their turn to pay that in spite of all the collector can do to attend to all it very often happens that the date set for his departure arrives before he can do so, and then these people who have been waiting so long are obliged to return to their homes without having been able to pay their taxes and with the disagreeable prospect of having to make another trip to the municipality when the collectors come around again.

Practical results could not be any worse for the taxpayer, for after having traveled over one or two leagues of bad roads and of having to wait and pay out for his subsistence for the two or three days he remains in the town and of having to leave his interests he is, moreover, liable to have to pay a fine for delinquency in spite of the fact that it has been through no fault of his that he is delinquent. The system works an equal harm on the municipality and on the province by reducing their revenues, for if all of the taxpayers willing to pay their taxes had been able to do so at the time that they first presented themselves they may not, when the tax collector returns, having spent the money they had laid aside for the purpose for other necessities of an urgent character at a time like this, which is one of scarcity and of famine. The provincial treasury suffers the most because of the fact that the salaries of deputies and collectors and their traveling expenses amount to a large figure, and to increase them would be an impossibility, because an increase would mean that they would absorb most of the collection:

This system could be reformed and cured of all of its defects by appointing the municipal treasurers, the deputies of the provincial treasurer exacting a larger bond from them and giving them a percentage on collections. This plan would be very much more economical than to have to pay deputies and their traveling expenses, and it would have the added advantage that taxpayers could pay their taxes at any time. If this plan would be adopted, the provincial treasurer would simply have to pay for two deputies for purposes of inspection in a province of this size, the most populous in the Archipelago. These deputies could make more frequent trips to the municipalities for the purpose of turning over to them the part of the taxes corresponding to the municipalities under the law, in order that they might better be able to comply regularly with their obligations than as now happens, when two or more months often pass without the possibility of the municipalities meeting their obligations, specially those with relation to the payment of salaries, on account of having no money in the treasury through the delay experienced in the transfer of funds belonging to them from the provincial treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In none of the pueblos of this province have there been any considerable public works started, either in the erection of buildings or the opening of roads or repairing same. For this reason all of the roads are in a very bad state, and the same thing may be said with regard to schoolhouses in the municipalities.

The cause of all this is to be found in the meager revenues of the municipalities that are not permitted to include larger appropriations in their budgets.

The municipality of this provincial capital is almost the only one that has been able to invest a little money in the repair of streets, and yet there are many that are in a very deplorable state. The dust of many of the streets during the dry season is almost choking, and during the rainy spell the streets are flooded, owing to the fact that most of the sewers are choked up and that the sewerage system is very defective. There is an estuary which crosses this city and which is nearly filled up, and that it would be advisable to fill up altogether when a good sewerage system could be put in, as it is a danger to the public health.

The sum of $4,830.53 gold and $21,787.83 Mexican has been used from provincial funds in the repair of the wagon roads leading from this provincial capital to the pueblo of Carmen, on the north part of the east coast, and from there to Carcar, a distance of some 60 kilometers. The work has not been very satisfactory to the public, as there have been a great many complaints that wagons sink almost to the axle into the mud, which has been formed of the loose dirt which was used for the said road, which was not macadamized, and that therefore the road is converted during the rainy season into a spongy, loose, and glutinous mass.

Many pueblos in this province are not yet connected by wagon roads, there being simply bridle paths between them. Of the roads running across the island—that is to say, from coast to coast—there are but two which ought properly to be termed bridle paths. One of them connects Silbonga with Dumanjug and the other Carcar with Barili. The rest, of which no mention is made, are nothing more or less than trails.

The agricultural lands of the west coast are very much more fertile and extensive than those of the east, but only one-fourth of their area is cultivated owing to the bad roads. Once that good crossroads are established, we would say between Naga and Toledo and another from Sogod to Taburan, agriculture would prosper greatly in that region owing to the ease and cheapness of transporting the products of the soil to the markets of this provincial capital. An appropriation of $25,000 gold would be sufficient to open these roads.

With regard to the improvements, the only progress which has been noted in the municipalities is the establishment in the central part of this city of the electric light and the neatness in the construction of fences, which have greatly improved the appearance of the streets. In this city a considerable advance is to be noted in the construction of private buildings, their architecture being modeled upon the modern style. The increase in building is due to the high rents, which have been quadruplicated in the last few years. The appearance of the city would be greatly improved by finishing the construction of Lutaw street, and at the same time it would be a great benefit to commerce, as it is in the central part. But a great many difficulties have been found in carrying out this plan, which consists in the question as to whether the municipality has a right to dispose of property which it has reclaimed in exchange for that which it acquired by condemnation, resorted to in widening the street. On the 7th of December, 1902, there was a fire on Alcarazo street, which is parallel and contiguous to that of Lutaw or Escolta, which was a great loss to business men of this community for the reason that it was the business center of the town for the Chinese.

When the proposed works of the port shall have been completed and the two above-mentioned streets shall have been finished, this capital will indisputably be the second in the Archipelago in commercial importance.

HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of the majority of the towns is good, although there are some pueblos, especially those far removed from the seacoast, where intermittent fevers are prevalent. In spite of this fact, after the ravages caused by the rinderpest, malarial fevers appeared in nearly all of the pueblos, even in those where this disease had never been known, and in some localities caused as many deaths, if not more, during the year1902 than the cholera. At the provincial capital many cases of malaria were recorded in spite of the comparative dryness, but, on the other hand, there were but few cases of rinderpest, which up to that time had never been known in this province.

On July 9, 1902, cholera appeared in the city of Cebu and a few days after was prevalent in nearly all of the pueblos. At first the number of cases per day numbered between 10 and 15 up until August, when they increased, reaching a maximum of from 30 to 43, which lasted for one week. The mortality was from 40 to 50 per cent.

The measures adopted by the provincial board of health, and which were put in force without there having been others for putting same into practice determined

upon, with relation to the compulsory quarantine of houses and removal of cholera patients to the hospitals, provoked the animosity of the people against Mr. Mascuñana, at that time the president of the said board, because these rigorous means brought a great deal of suffering and hardship upon them, especially upon the working class. As an example, when a case of cholera occurred in any house the patient was carried to the hospital and the police kept a strict watch over his house with instructions to allow none of the inhabitants to pass out nor anyone to enter from outside for a period of five days. It is true that the municipality furnished rice and meat at 12½ cents Mexican for each person, but water, fuel, and other articles absolutely indispensable for the preparation of this food, and as they could not be secured, owing to the impossibility of any person leaving a quarantined dwelling, not even for the purchase of medicines, there was a great deal of suffering in such cases. Moreover, during the quarantine nobody paid any attention to the removal of garbage from infected houses, which made of them centers of infection for the other inhabitants. So severe were these measures thought to be that many people hid their sick and denied them professional attendance so as to avoid their being reported, or else, when they found that the patient was in a grave condition, abandoned their houses, and this explains why many dead bodies were found in vacant houses some two or three days after the death of the patient.

For hospital purposes a house was selected in a central part of the city in the district of San Nicolas, situated on a much-frequented street. This gave rise to an energetic protest on the part of the residents of San Nicolas to the board of health. The stretchers on which cholera patients were carried to the hospital had to be carried through the busiest part of the town; and the same thing may be said with respect to the removal, to the cemetery for burial, of the remains of those who died from the disease when in the hospital. As a consequence of this, as the stretchers referred to were never disinfected, they were the means of propagating the epidemic wherever they were carried, whether empty or not. What gave most horror to the people in connection with the obligatory removal of sick to the hospital was that most of the sick died before reaching it or arrived there in such a low state that they survived but a few minutes; especially was this true when carried a long distance. All of this was not to be wondered at in view of the fact that there were not sufficient means at hand to administer the first help to those attacked by the disease, and the large mortality of those removed from their houses may also be ascribed to the bad effect that forcible separation from their families had upon them and to the fear they felt of the hospital.

The board of health was unable to come to an understanding with the municipality for the reason that they ascribed to one another a defective administration of sanitary affairs. In consequence of this the people held mass meetings, one of which was gotten up by the initiative of the undersigned, for the purpose of bringing about a definite understanding between the board of health and the municipality, as the situation was daily growing worse and the people were becoming exasperated. A large meeting was held at the Junquera Theater by the people of this city, who adopted a resolution and marched to the town hall and to the government building, headed by a band of music, and made a peaceable and solemn demonstration for the purpose of bringing the attention of the authorities to the following resolutions:

"1. We demand that the forcible removal of the sick to the hospital shall cease. People having sufficient funds to pay for a physician's service and for medicines and who live in their own houses, though it be but a nipa one, if in good sanitary condition, are not to be removed to the hospital. Only those who are helpless and who live in unsanitary and ill-conditioned houses may be taken to the hospital, but even in the latter case one member of their family shall be permitted to accompany them.

"2. We request the free distribution of medicine to the poor for the purpose of combating the disease at its inception, and the free distribution of food to the poor, for famine and epidemics always go hand in hand.

"3. We request that quarantine be abolished, as we have observed that the measure compelling families of persons attacked by cholera to remain in their houses has resulted in the abandonment of the sick. On the other hand, we recommend the disinfection of the sick room and of all persons coming in contact with the person attacked by the disease."

The sanitary measures relative to the port were also not in accord with those adopted by the provincial board. Vessels coasting between this city and other ports in the province had to make a five days' quarantine, while no restriction whatever was placed on travel by land; for this reason a quarantining of ships was ridiculous, because what was to be avoided by sea was propagated by land, much to the harm of other pueblos; and, moreover, trade in the province suffered through this measure.

After the cholera had almost disappeared and but few cases were recorded, beriberi appeared in the province and caused a great many deaths. After it in turn had dis-

appeared, the grippe became prevalent, taking some 90 per cent of the inhabitants, but fortunately no deaths resulted. Though its effects were felt for from two to six weeks, the fever caused by the grippe only lasted from two to three days. The beriberi appeared only in this city, unlike the grippe, which, as we have stated, took 90 per cent of all the inhabitants. The localization of the beriberi was no doubt due to the fact that people of this city have rice as their principal item of food, while in all the other pueblos corn takes its place, and it is a well-known fact that beriberi generally attacks a rice-eating people.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Complaints from the public and from the press are very frequent with relation to the poor postal service and the delay in the transmission of the mails. Every effort has been made, however, to improve the service within the restrictions imposed by the insufficient funds possessed by the municipality. In spite of the fact that each municipality has been compelled to note on the mail schedules the day and hour of their receiving and dispatching the mails, for the purpose of ascertaining where the fault lies in cases of complaint, this plan has not been successful, as the deficiency is not in the system but in the way it is worked. Bearing in mind this condition, I recommended the following reform upon which no action has been taken that I have been apprised of to date:

"The mail is carried at present from one pueblo to another on foot. Each mail carrier is provided with the schedule of his route, in which are noted the hour of the arrival and the departure of the mail from each pueblo, and the number of pieces received and sent out, so as to account for any loss of mail matter should such loss occur.

"The defects of this system are the following:

"1. Insecurity and bad handling of the mail, which often reaches the hands of the person to whom it is addressed broken and generally in a bad condition, caused by constant handling from pueblo to pueblo in adjusting and classifying it, and also by the carelessness and inexperience on the part of the mail carriers selected by the municipalities, who are usually temporary men, owing to the inability of the towns to have a permanent carrier because of lack of funds.

"2. The delay which is caused in the transmission by carriers on foot and that incident to its notation in the several pueblos through which it passes. A great deal of time is also lost in having to search for a person to carry the mail each trip.

"The advantages to be derived from the reorganization recommended are as follows:

"1. The security and care in handling all mails, which are not to be subjected to continual handling in each of the pueblos through which they pass, as it is proposed to send the mail out from each station in packages to each one of the pueblos in lots where addressed. The mail carriers being salaried men and holding permanent positions will better comply with their duties and exercise greater care, and in time acquire the necessary experience.

"2. It is proposed to have the mails carried in light vehicles from the provincial capital to Carmen and Carcar, and to all of the other stations on horseback. This will be a saving of time and money, so that instead of it taking from eight to nine days to carry the mail from Cebu to Daan Bantayan by this system they can be carried there, during the rainy reason when the roads are in bad condition, in four days.

"3. The expense for supplies and maintenance, as shown by the annexed statement, will be insignificant when the benefits accruing to the public are considered. Expenses for maintenance will amount to $624, Mexican, and all other expenses, $2,560, Mexican.

"EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEME OF REORGANIZATION.

"A central station of the first class will be established at the provincial capital, with 1 postmaster, 12 horses, 4 vehicles, and 6 mail carriers. Second-class stations will have 1 postmaster, 3 saddle horses, and 3 mail carriers each. From the central station at Cebu there will be a daily service, starting at 6 o'clock in the morning, by vehicle to Carmen, in the northern part of the province, and to Carcar in the southern part, where they will arrive at from 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and where they will stay overnight to return the next morning early to the point of their departure. The service established between this city and Carmen on the uptrip will leave the mail at the following pueblos: Talamban, Mandaue, Consolación, Liloan, Compostela, and Danao, and will take up all of the mail from those points addressed to stations farther on, where they will be delivered, except those

that are to be delivered to the postmaster at Carmen. From this point on the down-trip they will collect all mail addressed to pueblos between Carmen and Cebu, and those addressed to the southern part of the province and to the eastern coast, as well as those to the western coast from Barili to Santander. The mail carrier on the Carcar route will follow a similar route, and will also take up all of the mail addressed to the northern part of the province, to the eastern coast, and to the western from San Remigio to Daan Bantayan, as well as that to the Camotes Islands and to Bantayan.

"From Carmen to Carcar the service can be made on horseback the same as that on all routes designated on the accompanying plan by broken lines. From Carmen to the north the route is to the station at Borbon, passing through Catmon and Sogod and thence to Bogo, passing through Tabogon. It shall be the duty of the station at Bogo daily to collect and forward all mail from San Remigio, Medellin, and Daan Bantayan, as well as that from Bantayan to any of the latter pueblos. From Carcar, on the southern route, there shall be two carriers, one to Barili across the island, and another to Sibonga, Argao, and Dalaguete, and from this latter point to Alcoy, Boljo-on, Nueva Cáceres to Oslob, which is the last point on the route.

"From the station at Barili there shall be two mail carriers, one to Aloguinsan, Pinamunjan to Toledo, and from there to Balamban, Asturias, and thence to the end of the route at Taburan, and the other for Dumanjug, Ronda, Alcantara, Moalboal, Ginatilan, Samboan, San Sebastian, to the end of the route at Santander.

"The three pueblos of the island of Bantayan shall keep up one station at Santa Fe to receive and dispatch mail to San Remigio or Daan Bantayan, by a boat to be furnished by the provincial government. The Camotes Islands shall also establish a station at Poro and a route from this point to Carmen, communication being had by means of a boat at the expense of the provincial government.

"The time taken for making the trip between any two stations will be, during the rainy season, from six to ten hours, the smallest distance being 16 kilometers, between Carcar and Barili, across the island, over a rough and tortuous road, which is in a bad state during the rainy season, and the greatest distance between any two stations is 47 kilometers, over a good road and level ground. The municipalities of Taburan and San Remigio in the north will see to it that there is a service established over the route, which is not designated on the annexed map, and to establish a mail service between their respective barrios, so as to place both of these pueblos in communication. The same course will be taken by the municipalities of Oslob and Santander to the south of the island.

"It is recommended that in view of the fact that the insular treasury bears the expense of distributing the mail to the provinces, it would be just and equitable that the distribution of mail in the pueblos of the interior of this island shall be done at the expense of the provincial treasury, as the municipalities are obliged to pay for the distribution of the mail in the barrios and places of their separate jurisdictions. Therefore the expenses connected with the proposed reorganization it is recommended be borne by the provincial treasury.

Station.	Class.	Personnel.	Monthly salary (Mexican).	Plant.	Cost (Mexican).	Maintenance.
Cebu	First class	1 postmaster	$30.00	2 vehicles.....	$200.00	$18.00
		6 carriers, at $15.....	90.00	6 horses, without saddle.	800.00	
Carmen .	Third class ...	1 postmaster	20.00	3 horses, with saddle, at $60.	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers, at $8.....	24.00			
Borbon ..	.....do	1 postmaster	20.00	....do	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers.....	24.00			
Bogó	.....do	1 postmaster	20.00	3 horses.....	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers.....	24.00	.....do		
Carcar...	Second class..	1 postmaster	25.00	6 horses.....	360.00	18.00
		6 carriers, at $10.....	60.00	.....do		
Delaguete	Third class ...	1 postmaster	20.00	3 horses.....	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers.....	24.00			
Barili....	Second class..	1 postmaster	25.00	6 horses.....	360.00	18.00
		6 carriers.....	60.00			
Toledo ..	Third class ...	1 postmaster	20.00	3 horses.....	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers.....	24.00			
Alegría..	.....do	1 postmaster	20.00	....do	180.00	6.00
		3 carriers.....	24.00			
				2 boats.....	60.00	.....
Total.	.....	.....	554.00	.....	2,300.00	90.00

AGRICULTURE.

This province is exclusively agricultural and its vitality depends upon it. Its principal products are the following, placed in the order of their importance:

Sugar, cultivated principally in the following pueblos: El Pardo, Talisay, Minglanilla, Naga, Carcar, Sibonga, Danao, Bogó, Medellin, Daan Bantayan, Tuburan, Asturias, Toledo, and Balamban. In nearly all of the rest of the pueblos sugar is cultivated but on a small scale. The pueblos on the western coast export this article to Iloilo, where they get a better price than at Cebu, the cost of transportation being the same on account of the distance, which is also almost the same. Before the year 1898 there were 14 steam mills in the province and 3 moved by hydraulic power, aside from a great many smaller ones moved by animal power. We have yet to make mention of the fact that in many very small plantations the old traditional wooden mill still exists. The total amount of the production of this article throughout the island prior to the year above mentioned fluctuated between 400,000 and 500,000 piculs.

Corn, which is the principal article of food in all of the pueblos of this province, particularly for the laboring class that prefer it to rice even when the price is equal, as it is considered by them to be more nutritious. It is produced in all of the pueblos, but more especially in Carcar, Barili, Dumanjug, Aloguinsan, Toledo, Balamban, Asturias, Tuburan, and Bogó, which are wont to export their surplus in important quantities to the neighboring islands. There has never been an estimate of the total production of this article. Its price prior to 1898 fluctuated between 1 and 2 pesos the cavan.

Tobacco is grown in nearly all of the pueblos, but principally on account of the nature of the soil in those of Barili, Dumanjug, Pinamungajan, Toledo, Balamban, Asturias, Tuburan, and San Remigio. La Compañía General de Tabacos has almost a monopoly on this island, having 10 agencies established throughout the pueblos. The production of this article during the year 1902 is calculated at 30,000 quintals, which is approximately the same as in former years.

Hemp, copra, cocoa, and potatoes are produced in some of the pueblos, but in such small quantities that they are not more than sufficient for home consumption, with the exception of copra and hemp, that are exported in small quantities.

All of the products above enumerated, except tobacco and copra, have suffered greatly in consequence of the revolution and of the rinderpest that has destroyed the work animals in the province. The production of sugar prior to the revolution reached a figure of from 400,000 to 500,000 piculs, as has been stated, while in the year 1902 it scarcely amounted to 100,000 piculs.

There is a great future in this province for cotton, as there is a great deal of land suitable for its cultivation, but in order to find favor with the farmers they must have some market where they could sell at a good price. The establishment of cotton mills would be very beneficial to the farmer as well as to industry.

The extreme depression of agriculture can not be overcome by the efforts of the people unless they have the support and assistance of the government that could come to their aid in establishing agricultural loan banks to lend money to the farmers at a small rate of interest, and by taking off import duties on agricultural machinery and implements. Such banks should have branches in all of the provinces. The establishment of experimental farms and agricultural colleges in several important provinces, where the theory and practice of the science could be acquired, would be very beneficial, as it would teach modern methods of cultivation to replace the rudimentary system now in vogue.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing is carried on in this province at the present time mostly in small household industries, with the exception of a few establishments in this city. It has been observed that the production of manufactured articles has increased during the past years, no doubt owing to the depression in agriculture.

Abacá textiles of different kinds, from the finest to the coarsest, for lining and other uses, are manufactured in all of the pueblos of this province. The price has risen during the last few years, approximately, 40 per cent.

The pueblos of Argao, Sibonga, Dalaguete, and Boljo-on supply the neighboring provinces as well as the Manila market with fine textiles made of the fiber of certain species of plantain, of which the textiles known as "tinampipi," "saba," and "sinamay" are made. Their production, as well as the price, have increased during the year 1902.

The fine, delicate, gauzy textiles of piña, with their fancy and beautiful combinations of colors, combined with silk and cotton threads, are made in the pueblos of

Bantayan and Santa Fe, where they form the principal industry. These towns also find a source of wealth in their fisheries, as they can not farm their barren lands. The prices of these textiles have risen about 40 per cent, and production has greatly increased in these last few years.

In the pueblos of Argao, Sibonga, Boljo-on, and Oslob cotton textiles are made for this market, their best manufactures being those of tablecloths, napkins, coverlets, and towels, which are sold to the people of small means, being rather cheap and coarse. Hammocks of cotton are also manufactured in the pueblos of Malabuyoc, Samboan, and Ginatilan.

This branch of industry has a good future before it, as the raw material can be easily procured in the necessary quantities in the place of manufacture. There are large tracts of land which are as yet uncultivated which could yield all of the raw material necessary to constitute an increasing market.

In order to avoid entering into too detailed a description of the manufactures of this province, we shall only state those that are of some importance at the present time and the production of which has increased up to 1902.

Hardware: Edge tools, machetes, bolos, gunas, and others. The guna is an instrument which looks like the bolo, but with a broad, sharp point; it is used mostly for weeding and grubbing, being an indispensable tool to the farm laborer. Some tin articles are also made.

Carpentering and cabinetmaking: Beds, tables, canes, and other furniture are made, as well as string instruments, such as guitars, violins, bass viols, etc.

Chairs of bamboo and cane as well as cane hammocks.

Gunny sacks for packing sugar, textiles of buri, which are reputed to be better quality and stronger than those manufactured in Capiz and other provinces.

Mats of buri and of ticog.

Baskets of cane and bamboo.

Pillows and bedquilts of cotton.

Saguranes, that is, textiles made of the leaves of the buri palm, which are used for packing purposes.

Rope of hemp and other fibers.

Shell work made up into frames and other knickknacks, the most artistic being those made in the pueblos of Argao and Dalaguete.

Shoemaking by hand.

Tailoring.

Embroidery and lace making.

Toy making.

Artificial cloth flowers.

Hats made of buri and of straw.

Native hats, called salocot and sarok.

Fine cheeses produced in the pueblos of Danao and Liloan.

Pastry, in which great strides have been made.

Brickmaking and earthenware for domestic utensils.

During the year 1902 industrial licenses have been issued as follows:

Lime factories	2	Soda-water fountains	2
Candle factories	7	Gilders establishment	1
Shoemaking establishments	12	Brickyard	1
Furniture factories	6	Dyers	2
Bakeries	9	Pastry shop	1
Lumber yards	21	Saddle makers	3
Carriage-making establishments	2	Pickle factories	2
Tailor shops	14	Foundry and machine shop	1
Soap factories	2	Hemp presses	5
Barber shops	4	Ice factories	2
Tinsmith shops	3	Distilleries	2

COMMERCE.

During these latter years commerce has made great strides. Prior to the revolution there were only three foreign commercial houses that deal in the various products of this country for export and import foreign merchandise.

The commercial importance of this province is principally due to its geographical situation. Products from other provinces flow into this market, and for that reason the port of Cebu is always animated by the coming and going of coasting and deep-sea ships. When the new works for the port have been completed and agriculture shall have been lifted from its present state of depression the city of Cebu will be second to Manila in commercial importance, and will fear the competition of no other ports

in the Visayan Provinces. At the present day it is in the number of inhabitants and in the character of the buildings of greater importance than Iloilo.

The products exported through this province to foreign countries are as follows, given in the order of their importance: Hemp, which shows an increase over former years; sugar, which has diminished; copra, which is increasing; coffee, which has diminished; mother-of-pearl, which has diminished; hides, which have increased; balate, which has diminished.

Of imported articles, those which have shown the greatest increase have been rice, textiles, petroleum, mineral water, and beer.

The value of imports was much greater than that of exports for the year 1902, but if we were to eliminate the largest factor—rice—the exports would be very much greater than the imports, and this will be the case when agriculture is again normal and this province can produce sufficient rice for home consumption.

There are at present in this province 1 bank, 8 commercial houses, and 166 shops, stores, and bazaars.

JUAN CLIMACO, *Governor of Cebu.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE,
Laoag, April 2, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the conditions in this province of Ilocos Norte, as set forth under the respective heads, during the period covered by last year, 1902.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

In the measure that peace and tranquillity became general in the provinces of this Philippine Archipelago, the civil government was extended to them, the honorable Commission proceeding for that purpose to the capitals of the provinces. That government with its civil régime was organized in this province upon September 1, 1901, the officials being installed the next day.

The new government so fervently desired by the residents of the province, already wearied with the military control to which they were not accustomed, was received with enthusiasm and with delight; and that peace and tranquillity which already reigned in the province, became more and more consolidated, for the character of the very people themselves is pacific and tranquil. In the year covered by this report the peace and tranquillity of this province could not be improved upon, despite the occurrence of a few acts, which, while their character may seem to have been alarming, were truly isolated cases, repudiated and despised by the people who themselves went about providing a remedy for their suppression.

One of the deeds referred to was that of the bandit called Basilio Esperanza, formerly a member of the revolutionary troops. He betook himself to the pueblo of Piddig and was forced to flee from the persecution of justice on account of his disorderly conduct in that pueblo. At that time he desired to capture or kidnap by force certain persons and went about robbing the people in the barrios, naturally raising a great alarm. But this did not keep up long for the very people whom he had captured made the attempt, and with success, to kill him with his own weapon, of which they slyly took possession at an opportune moment.

The other misdeed mentioned is that which relates to a disquieting movement of the constabulary who captured and imprisoned the residents of the pueblos without previously presenting proofs of their delinquency. However, this was corrected through the recommendations of the assemblies of municipal presidentes and steps taken also by the provincial government before the civil governor of the islands.

With the exception of these two isolated cases the province preserves complete tranquillity and peace, and this could be established in a most secure manner if the people should arrive at a proper understanding of the advantages of their present new organization, and that this becomes perfect with the exercise of its two great fundamental principles of liberty and equality, and which are but the right of each and every one to do good.

Undoubtedly the progress of the Philippines encounters a great obstacle in that the Filipinos being accustomed to the teaching that a life of despotism is their heritage, the practice of those two great virtues of the municipal organization is not easy. A

remedy for this evil will have to be found if the early progress of the country is desired, and this remedy can be no other than intrusting as far as possible and practicable the representation of the pueblos and provinces to those persons who, to the satisfaction of the people and of the government also, are able and willing to appreciate the true advantages of the municipal organization, and to practice and enforce the practice of the great and leading attributes of the same.

It is not my purpose to state here that the popular election of municipal and provincial representatives is unfavorable in its results, for it is not. Popular election is a consequence of the municipal organization. But such election if effected without the intervention of the government can not be taken as sufficiently trustworthy.

So it is that at least for such reasonable time as may be necessary for the mass of the electors to be able to understand, at any rate to a reasonable degree, the municipal organization which they desire to enjoy in order to profit by its advantages, it becomes necessary that popular elections be held under the supervision of persons authorized by law, for their approval or modification, not only with reference to whether or not the proceedings were carried out in a proper manner and in accordance with the requirements of law, but also as to the determination of the necessary greater or less merit and legal capacity of the persons elected.

I shall conclude this subject by saying that the announcement shortly before the end of the year of taking the census of the Philippines, and that all of the provincial governors were expected to proceed to Manila, was taken in this province as a sanction of the fact of the existence in truth of peace and tranquillity in the country, and the withdrawal of the garrisons of troops from this province to the port of Salomague should be taken as another.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In what pertains to public health, this province has in this year, suffered more than ever before from dire calamities. It was invaded by the Asiatic cholera, which appeared first upon the steamer *Salvadora*, anchored at the port of Laoag; a member of its crew having been attacked succumbed upon March 24. It then appeared in the pueblo of Bacarra on July 25, and later successively, with more or less virulence, in the other pueblos of the province, with the exception of Nagpartian, where not a case of cholera appeared either during this epidemic or during the former; this heaven-sent immunity being attributed to the topographic situation and the altitude of the pueblo, as well as the healthfulness of its water.

The havoc created by the cholera was so great that there were in all 5,412 stricken of which 3,844 died. The pueblos which suffered the greatest number of victims were Laoag, Batac, San Miguel, Dingras, Bacarra, and that of Bangui which was the last pueblo stricken.

The cholera was not only remarkable and fearful on account of the great number of its victims, but because among these there were included some of the most important citizens of the pueblos; the provincial governor, Señor Elias de Villanueva; the first governor of this province, Señor Agbayani; the provincial supervisor, Mr. Danzil Taylor, and various other leading citizens of the pueblos and many young people of both sexes. The epidemic lasted until December, though in the pueblo of Bangui alone, for in the other pueblos of the province they had been for some time declared clean.

The efforts of science have been able to accomplish very little or nothing, against the inroads of the cholera.

Smallpox also visited this province and seemingly desires to establish an intimacy herein; for since it first began to appear in the pueblos of Batac and Paoay in the month of March, with slow step and but few victims, it is making its way through the pueblos of the south and east of the province. The smallpox is considered here almost as a household complaint and it is not feared like the cholera.

Another disease even more common but very much milder than the two former was prevalent in the year covered by this report in all the pueblos of this province. It is a malady heretofore unknown, and consequently it has no name nor has it been possible to give it an appropriate one. It consists in that a person, however well he may be, feels pains in his joints, especially those of the foot; these suddenly extend all over his body, and finally with intense suffering they leave him without power to move. So strange and peculiar did that disease prove that not only could no remedy be found for it, but when the victim of it was attended and remedies applied, the cure became more delayed and difficult. But when the malady was left to itself it abandoned the patient of itself upon the third day, leaving him as well as though he had not been sick and with no period of convalescence at all. Not only all the people, but it may be even the animals, have suffered from the disease; but it is not known that any animal or person died of it.

Fevers have also been common, but since they are well known to be but the effect of a change of weather or season, they deserve no mention because they are considered ordinary.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the calamities which it has been said were suffered precisely during a large part of the season of cultivating the land, and to the scarcity of work animals on account of the rinderpest during former years, agriculture would not have amounted to anything if the people of this province were not so fond of farming that they can not abandon the fields, so long as their health permits them to work, despising bravely the dangers to which they are exposed. So it is that while for the reasons expressed the crop of rice during the year under discussion has fallen considerably short, and moreover also on account of the locusts which have so invaded the fields of the pueblos to the north of the province, yet only those pueblos such as Pasuquin, Nagpartian, and Bangui have suffered from the scarcity of rice because of the shortness of the crop. For if there was also felt a want of grain in the other pueblos, without any doubt whatever, it was the result of imprudence and lack of foresight or of the charity of the people who were led to sell their rice to the people of Ilocos Sur, who nearly throughout the whole year, with the exception of the time during which communication was interrupted by the quarantine, came and went in this province for the purpose of buying rice. The horses and mules of the American troops stationed during the year in this province have consumed no less.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Since the military government was established in this province and the officers manifested interest in the education of Filipino youths, especially in the learning of English, such an interest for study has been aroused among the young that it has become necessary to construct more schools in the pueblos, because those that existed already, only to the number of two, were not enough. This fondness for study continued to increase to such an extent that during the year of which this report treats numerous youths of both sexes were far advanced and able already to read, write, and carry on conversation in the English tongue.

So great is the interest of the government in perfecting this branch of instruction—an interest which is matched by the application of the young—that American male and female teachers have come from America. And in the year of which we speak the normal school was held in the capital of this province for the instruction of Filipino teachers of both sexes at determined times, which were one month in each six months. The provincial high school for secondary instruction was also started. But even thus the desires of many families are not satisfied, for they desire to send their sons to America to be educated, and have not the means for their support during the time they are studying in that great nation. It is necessary, then, for the heads of families to find some remedy, and that soon, because should they not, while they are seeking and perhaps without success, time passes and their good intentions are frustrated.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Since it is certain that the peculiar conditions of each pueblo are what determine its resources or means for obtaining the funds necessary for its support, it results that since the conditions are not the same throughout all the municipalities of the province their resources can not be the same. And since this is true, the municipalities which are lacking in those resources, or certain of them, are not in a position to support themselves. But at the same time, by granting them the permission to utilize those resources which they have at their disposal their support, while perhaps not entirely assured, is nevertheless not impossible.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In the year which we are reporting public improvements have been of no value whatever.

The majority of the roads have nearly always been impassable, even during the life and after the death of the provincial supervisor above referred to. The said supervisor opened up a wagon road between Laoag and Bacarra which turned out to be useless and impassable; the same being the case with two enormous wooden ferries across the rivers Laoag and Dingras, which were absolutely useless, the money therefore being wasted which was expended for labor and wooden and iron materials for these ferries.

And while stating that the public works of this province do not require any special skill nor a scientific knowledge of engineering, and that said improvements and roads were formerly preserved and attended to under the supervision of persons of ordinary intelligence, but experienced and practical; it is now opportune to claim that these works may also be entrusted to such persons (for there are some in this province) in order to secure greater economy of expenditure, and consequently advantage to the treasury. But it should not be understood from what is said that the special knowledge of more skillful persons may not be required when there are such works as demanded.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The people of this province are industrious and commercial; but since there is no great amount of capital to encourage this spirit nor facility of communication for the transportation of their effects, they are, to put it so, merely circulating in a quiet way within the province, and the movement is barely felt outside the same. A secure and good harbor is desired in this province, and then Ilocos Norte will surely display its industrial and commercial importance in competition with others of its class in the Archipelago.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

In consideration of the foregoing it would be desirable, and the undersigned provincial governor can do no less than recommend:

1. That section 14 of Act No. 82, the Municipal Code, be so amended as to increase the required qualifications of the municipal presidente, vice-presidente, and councillors by requiring them to possess ordinary intelligence and capacity for understanding and teaching the present organization of the municipalities and the provisions of the Municipal Code.
2. That paragraph (*b*) of section 13 of said Act No. 82 be amended to provide that the provincial board be also empowered to make their investigations and reports concerning the capacity or lack of it, in their opinion, and based upon pertinent and just information, of those who may be elected by popular suffrage to the offices of municipal presidente, vice-presidente, and councillors.
3. That section 42 of the said law be amended to add the words "in so far as may be possible" after the word "uniform" in the second line thereof.
4. That in section 43 of the said law the word "only," in the second line thereof, be omitted.
5. That section 44 of the said law be amended to begin as follows: "The municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board, shall have the power to impose other taxes, in addition to those described in the preceding section, whenever it shall deem such action wise."
6. That section 10 of Act No. 83 be amended by adding after the words "and the barrios thereof," in the fourth line, the following: "and the provincial board is hereby empowered to entrust the said supervision to such persons as it may deem capable of performing the duties connected therewith when the provincial supervisor shall be absent or otherwise incapacitated, or whenever the position shall be vacant."

Respectfully,

JULIO AGCAOLI,
Provincial Governor.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE,
Laoag, April 2, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular of November 20 last I have the honor to inclose with the present annual report a number of photographs, among which is one of the undersigned with the municipal presidentes of the province of Ilocos Norte, and the others are representative of certain typical scenes and views of domestic and rural occupations, and also of certain of the more important buildings, and of a cotton mill in the pueblo of Piddig.

I have the honor ever to remain your most humble and attentive servant, who desires for you the most perfect health, and who, awaiting your further orders, salutes you

Most sincerely,

JULIO AGCAOLI,
Provincial Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR,
Vigan, April 6, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: Complying with the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 83 I have the honor to present to you the following report concerning the situation and general condition of this province during the year 1902:

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Since the surrender of the insurgent forces which were operating in this province in the month of April, 1901, and up to the present date, the public order of this province has not been disturbed in the least particular, if the false alarm raised by certain members of the constabulary be excepted. During that period in all of the pueblos complete tranquillity and personal security have been enjoyed.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

	U. S. currency.
Collections from all sources for the province during the year 1902.....	$48,788.42
Expenditures made by the provincial treasury during the year 1902.....	41,030.95
Balance in treasury January 1, 1903	7,757.47

As is seen from the above statement the finances of the province in its first normal year have but just balanced; that is to say, the ordinary revenues scarcely sufficed to cover the expenditures during the year 1902. For while it seems that there exists a surplus of $7,757.47, this amount should be considered as a revenue of the present year of 1903, because of the fact that the value of the property assessed in the pueblos of Candon and Santa Catalina was mistaken, the figures expressed in Mexican currency being taken as gold, which caused the amount collected in those pueblos to be double what it should be. As these pueblos entered their protest the provincial board decided that the amount paid above the correct amount (which was a little more than the balance stated above) should remain on deposit in the provincial treasury as a guarantee of the payment of taxes for the present year, 1903. For this reason the provincial treasury is at present far from being in a position to undertake public improvements of any considerable importance for the betterment of the general conditions of the province, and all that has been done up to the present time are ordinary works, rather for the sole purpose of preserving those already built.

MUNICIPAL.

	U. S. currency.
Collections from all sources for the 24 municipalities of this province ...	$49,682.53
Total transferred to municipalities.....	49,540.71
Balance in favor of municipalities on January 1, 1903.....	141.82

Although the land tax has slightly increased the ordinary revenues of the municipalities, it turns out, however, that the financial condition of the majority of them is quite similar to that described in my last year's report. That was, that with the exception of Vigan and Candon, the others live merely from day to day, as is commonly said, and they are in no condition to better the present situation of their people, especially the needs of the young.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. Amount appropriated by the provincial board during 1902, for the repair of roads and bridges, $18,311.22 Mexican.

2. Amount appropriated for the repair of the provincial buildings and offices of the government during the same year, $4,318.12 Mexican.

The work done by the provincial supervisor up to June of last year, in the repair of roads and bridges, succeeded in putting them in fair condition, so that it was possible to travel, without great difficulty, the whole length of the public wagon road of the province, from north to south. But the rainy season came and destroyed a large portion of the work done upon the roads, and as for the bridges, a few of them were also destroyed.

The construction of roads in such a strong and lasting manner as to resist the destructive action of the rains is an unsolved problem as yet in the Philippines. Even during the time of the Spanish domination, when the provincial governments had at their disposal the personal labor of the residents, this matter was one that was closely studied, but a satisfactory solution was never reached. At that time all the pueblos worked their roads by means of the so-called personal labor each year without any expenditure upon the part of the provincial treasuries, because the action of the water and the wheels of the carts destroyed the best of roads.

The Spanish system if followed at present would result to be very expensive, for the expense annually of $18,000 to $20,000 for repairs of roads which last usually a year, or more accurately, from one rainy season to the next, I take it that such a system would be of no practical benefit. In order to remedy this evil I shall suggest to the supervisor that he investigate and experiment with a view to determining some method that he shall decide to be efficient and serviceable in this climate for making the roads and bridges permanent. And when he shall have found this method he will arrange some method of dividing the work into sections, to be completed in four or five years, if the province is to depend upon its own regular revenues, or by means of a loan if it is preferred to do all the work at one time.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In this province there are 81 public schoolhouses, 5 female and 28 male American teachers, and 157 Filipino teachers, male and female. In each of the pueblos there are at least 2 schools, one for boys and one for girls, and in the more important there are more, as many as 10. The number of children who attended the schools during the last scholastic year was between 16,000 and 17,000, twice as many as attended during the preceding year, 1901–2. According to verbal information which I have received from the division superintendent of this province, G. R. O'Reilly, and from certain teachers, the public instruction in this province is carried to quite an advanced grade. In all the pueblos where American teachers were stationed for some time there is already a number of boys and girls who can understand and speak English more or less correctly, and in the high school and normal school, which are in operation in this province, we have had a daily attendance of more than 200 pupils, many of whom are able to converse in English. Such a flattering condition is due without any doubt to the indefatigable labors and the truly paternal zeal of the American and Filipino teachers.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

This province, like many others of the archipelago, was visited during the past year, from July until October, inclusive, by the Asiatic cholera. According to data taken from the register of the office of the provincial board of health, the number of cases was 12,388, and the deaths 7,689.

The total number of deaths from all diseases during the year 1902 reached the figure of 12,497. Taking from this number 7,689 who died from cholera, it seems that 4,808 died from other diseases.

The maladies which were most prevalent in this province in the year 1902 were chronic intestinal catarrh, whooping cough, summer complaints, dysentery, bronchitis, intermittent fevers, meningitis, and malaria.

As for the terrible smallpox, fortunately the province has been free from it, for while in the pueblo of Santo Domingo there were found two cases of this dread disease, brought in from the province of Ilocos Norte, where it was prevalent during last year, it was unable to spread here, thanks to the energetic measures adopted opportunely by the president of the provincial board of health.

As a preventive measure against the said disease, 12,199 persons were vaccinated with variolous lymph, sent out by the bureau of government laboratories. The vaccination was effectual upon only 5,148 persons, not having taken on the other 7,051.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is beginning to look up from its past condition of prostration, caused by war and rinderpest. The number of work animals is gradually increasing, and in the majority of the pueblos there are at least enough for farming purposes.

The principal products of this region are rice, sugar, maguey, and indigo.

The crop of rice in 1902 was in general only fair. According to estimates, 30 to 40 per cent was lost. This was due to many causes; for example, unfavorable climatic conditions, the cholera which raged in the province in the very months when the

tasks of the fields are undertaken for the cultivation of rice, and in some places the lack of work animals.

The sugar crop was quite good, if the area under cultivation is considered, for in the whole province it is calculated that there was a return of 80,000 to 100,000 piculs.

The maguey crop has been of greater consequence, not only on account of the increase of the crop, which was much greater than in previous years, but also the favorable prices which this commodity reached on the foreign markets to which it is exported. It is calculated that the five or six pueblos which have cultivated and treated this plant rather more extensively have produced in the year from 30,000 to 35,000 piculs.

Undoubtedly upon this product the future of this province depends, not only for the high prices which it has brought upon the Manila market during these three or four last years, but also on account of the ease with which it is raised and treated, and also the exceptional advantage that no special quality of land is needed for this plant, for it appears to grow to best advantage in ground entirely fruitless for the cultivation of other plants.

For this reason those who engage in the treating of this plant are very desirous that competent persons, employees of the bureau of agriculture, shall study and experiment with a new method more effective and rapid for the better treatment of the textile.

The production of indigo decreases each year because of the small sale which it finds upon the Manila market. For this reason its cultivation is being abandoned, though the product was of great importance to the province in former years.

Finally, as an important fact concerning this branch, I shall add that this is the smallest province, with regard to its area, of its class. For according to official data which I have at hand, it comprises only 491 square miles, while its estimated population reached some 170,000 inhabitants. Because of this disproportion between the number of inhabitants and the superficial area of its territory, it comes to pass, even in the years when the crops of rice and corn are very good, there is scarcely enough for half a year. The province of Pangasinan provides us with rice each year.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Industry and commerce have also made some progress during the year 1902. The largest manufactories representing the industry of this province are La Union Ilocana, a stock company engaged in making cigars and cigarettes by machinery, the purchase and sale of leaf tobacco, and other business; four alcohol factories, one in Santa and three in Candon; the other branches of industry being of small importance.

Commerce is represented by retailers of the native products exported to Manila, and by those who import into the province foreign goods consisting in cloths of all kinds, hardware, peddlers' articles, utensils, etc. The Chinos have acquired a large part of this business of exporting and importing, and certain foreign houses of Manila have representatives here for collecting the products of the locality.

FORESTS AND MINES.

The forests in this province are found in the range along the coast of the same. Naturally they are already well cut out, for they are the ones which first provided for the necessities of the inhabitants of the plains, and their replanting never having even been thought of, it is but natural that they are now in their present condition. Therefore these products are of small importance either in quantity or quality, and this province is lacking in interest so far as the forestry branch is concerned.

A similar condition exists in the matter of mining, for while I asked in 1902 for information from all the municipalities relative to this resource, the only result obtained was that in four of the pueblos there seem to be beds of clay, and it is also claimed that in four other pueblos there are indications of the existence of gold mines, and, finally, one shows indications of sulphur.

It is reasonable to suppose, however, that if expert prospectors should make minute investigations deposits of other minerals might be found, although should this be the case they would be of no importance.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Due to the rather weak development of industry in this province the support of the inhabitants depends principally upon agricultural pursuits, commerce, and retail traffic, to which the more opulent of the citizens dedicate their efforts.

The average daily wages of the common laborer—that is, those who have no special trade—fluctuate, according to the time of the year and the prosperity of the pueblos, between 20 and 40 cents, local currency; while the wages of those who have a trade range between 50 cents and $1, local currency.

As is seen, the ordinary wages of this province are very small; nevertheless, thanks to the pacific and docile character of the Ilocano people and to their admitted industry, we have not been called upon to suffer any of those crises which have produced and still produce disturbances and other calamities to which the other provinces are subject, though the great majority of the people are still far from enjoying real prosperity.

In conclusion, and as an item of social statistics, I add here the following statement of births and marriages for the year 1902: Births, 8,011; marriages, 1,718.

I have no legislative measures to propose in this report.

Within a few days I hall have the honor to send you a number of photographs, as called for in your letter of November 20, 1902.

Respectfully,

M. CRÍSOLOGO,
Provincial Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ILOILO,
Iloilo, January 15, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 7, Act No. 83, I have the honor to transmit the present report covering the general conditions of the province of Iloilo during the past year of 1902, as well as the noteworthy events which took place during that period.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The economic conditions of the province of Iloilo, like those of all the provinces of the Archipelago, are most dejected and critical. Rinderpest and malaria, which appeared here in 1901, and continued during 1902, and which still exist, have had the natural and unavoidable results. Unprovided with work animals, and with the majority of the working men sick, I may state as a certainty, without fear of being termed a pessimist, that seven-tenths of the land has been left unplanted during the year just past, and consequently the crops are very much less than those of 1901. It is also necessary to remark that while this planting was small in the extent of land planted, the crops were also poor because of the lack of water, and as a general rule, for one reason or another, they have been late.

What produce has been harvested will hardly last for the consumption of two months, and it is not therefore unreasonable to assume that a rather difficult and critical situation will follow during these months that intervene between one crop and another; at least it will prove so to the country people and those of the lower classes, to whom the scarcity of rice, their article of greatest necessity, will be productive of grave results. Therefore, the action of the Commision, in securing this commodity abroad to furnish it at a reasonable price to the provinces which need it, is worthy of every encomium, and it is the only means for liberating the poor from the avarice of the merchants.

The present condition of the province has necessarily had its effect upon the economic situation of the municipalities, whose sources of revenue, such as markets, slaughterhouses, cockpits, and others, have necessarily fallen off, some of them disappearing altogether. This state is due to the lack of work animals and the critical condition of affairs in general. Wherefore, in order to provide for this condition as long as it shall last, the provincial board made the suggestion to the honorable Commission on May 21 of last year that a reorganization of the municipalities of this province be made, so that the 51 of the present time shall be reduced to 16, and in this manner it is expected that the item of salaries alone will be reduced in the amount of 42,000 pesos, without counting the economy which would result in the saving of materials, all of which sums could be expended in improvements in the pueblos themselves.

This fusion of municipalities, I believe, would secure important and palpable results for the good of these municipalities at the present time, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the chief executive, seconding thus the recommendation of the

provincial board. This reform and the granting of a loan to the provinces which in reality need it, the purchase of rice in the exterior to be sold at reasonable prices, and the introduction of cattle for the same double purpose, we consider to be measures which satisfy the natural as well as reasonable necessities of the moment, making the situation more tolerable.

In its political aspect the condition of the province can not be improved upon. In our report corresponding to the year 1901, we said that the pueblos, thoroughly convinced of the advantages of the new régime, scarcely retained even a memory of the past, but attended only to their intellectual, material, and political progress under the direction of the great North American Republic. That political situation not only has not varied in the least particular, but it has become more and more firmly established, owing to the measures adopted by the American Government. The Philippine bill enacted by Congress, which provides for the taking of the census, is a patent proof that the promise of a full self-government will soon be consummated. That bill is an irrefutable proof of the good intention of the American Government to grant at the proper time and opportunity all the prerogatives and inherent rights of a free people. That bill, then, and the truly democratic and liberal policy adopted by the insular government and the Commission, constitute a certain guaranty of this position.

Moreover, as the pueblos become imbued with a knowledge of the municipal code, they appreciate the advantages of the municipal autonomy therein established. I trust that the municipal elections, which were postponed until next May on account of the census, will be a fair indication of the progress of the people in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

PUBLIC ORDER.

As far as the tranquillity of the province is concerned, there is still left much to be desired. Due to various causes well known to every one, and among which figures in first place the misery which followed the war, as well as to the calamities of which this province has been the victim, outlawry, though not in alarming proportions, is still working its pernicious effects upon the unarmed residents in all the barrios. The avarice shown by a few unscrupulous merchants, contributes not a little to the increase of outlawry, for the outlaws are sure of finding buyers for the products of their rapine.

With this fact in view, the local presidentes, in their assemblies, have given their attention principally to discussing and suggesting measures which will tend to the restraining in so far as possible the conveyance of animals of doubtful origin, and exacting the most minute details for the purpose of substantiating the legitimacy of their title. The constabulary, it must be stated, has manifested an activity worthy of all praise, not only in the persecution of the outlaws, but in discovering their accomplices and those who buy and authorize the sale of animals with doubtful or no titles. The cases now being prosecuted in the court of first instance here against persons accused of selling stolen animals or those of doubtful origin prove the activity which has been displayed. This campaign has been vigorously undertaken and prudently carried out by the municipalities and the constabulary, so that I have no doubt that the results will be beneficial to the tranquillity of the province. This office is resolved also, on the other hand, to cause the weight of the law to be felt by every municipal official who shall be guilty of favoring such transactions or of being negligent in the compliance with their duties merely, as has already been done upon more than one occasion.

One of the difficulties met with in stopping these transactions in ill-gotten animals is the difficulty found in watching the coast for their embarkation to other provinces, particularly to the island of Negros, and also to the ease of conveying animals stolen in Iloilo to Capiz and Antique, transferring them from there to Negros. For this reason it is recommended to all the municipalities to observe strict vigilance in order to prevent the embarkation, within their jurisdiction, of animals whose origin is not properly substantiated.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the persecution of ladrones in this province is that since those who are true ladrones are so few in number, they separate into bands of 15, 20, or 30 men, at most, and these are continually on the move, going from north to south in the province, and when they find themselves hard pressed they scatter, usually without offering any resistance, and with no other tactics than attacking the barrios and pueblos which have no detachment of constabulary or whose police are not efficient. For this reason I have always been of the opinion that the municipal police should be given good arms in order that they may serve as a nucleus for the operations of the constabulary and be able to defend their pueblo in case of an attack when the constabulary is away.

It is true that the municipal police in some of the municipalities have lately been provided with shotguns and revolvers; but it must be remembered that the ladrones

are armed with some arms of precision, and though they have very few (in all, they scarcely have 20 guns), the situation of the municipal police may be imagined in case of an encounter, when they find themselves confronted by an enemy having not 15, but even 3, guns of greater range and precision than their own shotguns. And if to this be added the fact that to each of these shotguns there is assigned but five cartridges, the true situation of the municipal police, in cases of such encounters, is understood.

I take it then that the important thing in combating outlawry and providing protection for agriculture is either to furnish the municipalities with good arms, and in sufficient number according to their location and upon their own responsibility, or to augment the number of constabulary, so that they may have detachments in each of the 51 pueblos which make up this province.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding the truly calamitous conditions to which this province has been subjected, public instruction has not retarded in the least, as would have been expected to be the case. According to information received in this office from the division superintendent of schools, there are in attendance upon the schools of this province 5,000 boys and 3,000 girls. The progress in learning English in those pueblos which have American teachers of either sex is notable.

As another result of the work of instruction in this province during the last year, 1902, there was founded in this city of Iloilo a teachers' normal school, conducted by American teachers, in which are taught the proper courses for teachers, and recently classes of stenography and telegraphy have been added in that school.

In spite of the short time that the school mentioned has been running, there is a daily attendance of 225 male students and 75 female students of this province and other nearby provinces. We would call attention to the fact that the school is now conducted in a house rented by the provincial government at $150 United States currency, and the building will be insufficient to hold the number of youths who will attend this school in search of education.

But while the establishment of the normal school supplied one necessity, it would be advisable also for the government to establish a school of arts and trades, which is a necessity no less felt by reason of its importance to the province, and this school might also be attended by the youths of other provinces. The aptitude of the Filipino in these branches of learning is well known, and it is to be regretted that there is no educational institution in which they may improve their talents.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

During the first months of the year 1902, the provincial board, utilizing the loan of $50,000, which was granted by the honorable Commission, undertook with great activity the construction and repair of the principal roads of the province, with the double purpose of providing good roads and of furnishing work to the common people, under the immediate supervision of the provincial supervisor. However, these works were stopped in the month of August owing to the appearance of cholera, because the government was in need of funds for combatting this new and urgent evil. So that only the road from Jaro to Santa Barbara has been completed, and the others were left incompleted, though well under way in their construction. There has been expended approximately 75,000 pesos in these works.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The epidemic of cholera, so justly feared, appeared in this province in August, 1902, the first case registered being that which took place in a small boat anchored in the river of this city. After the official declaration of the presence of cholera by the board of health, every sanitary precaution known to science and to hygiene was taken, as well as every means considered by the board of health to be conducent to the prevention of its propagation in the city and in the neighboring towns. Nevertheless, all was in vain. The disease was propagated in Iloilo, neighboring towns, and in the interior, claiming numerous victims, more especially among the lower classes.

From the very beginning of the epidemic, the provincial board of health is worthy only of our commendation for its efforts in combating the evil with the very limited resources at its command, and equal commendation is due Doctor Winslow, sent by the commissioner of health for the purpose of assisting the board. The actions of the board of health were hampered by their inability to count upon physicians, nor did they have at their disposal even "practicantes" (students) to execute their

orders by attending the hospitals and administering the remedies in the pueblos. In the pueblos of Iloilo, Jaro, and Molo cholera hospitals were established under the supervision of the municipal physicians, and also in La Paz, and Oton, under the direct orders and supervision of the president of the provincial board of health, Señor Araneta. To the other pueblos, where for lack of physicians it has been impossible to establish hospitals, there were sent "practicantes" for distributing and administering the remedies previously prepared by the president of the board of health.

The cholera which began in August did not disappear completely until the closing days of December, 1902, causing, according to data on file in the office of the board of health, 30,998 cases, and 19,813 deaths, in all the province.

Some days after the appearance of cholera, there was current through the pueblos of Iloilo, Jaro, and Molo the report that certain men were engaged in the poisoning of the wells. At first no importance was given such reports nor any attention paid to them. The rumor, however, gained strength; actual cases of poisoning were reported; apprehensions of alleged poisoners were made; and the public took as a reality those poisonings and attributed them to elements at variance with public order.

In the face of such excitement of the public mind, which might produce fatal results, the government could no longer remain indifferent. So it was, that while counseling prudence and moderation, through the provincial fiscal minute investigations were made in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report. The provincial fiscal, Señor Ruperto Montinola, displayed an activity and zeal in the matter worthy of all commendation, and also a prudence which proved his appreciation of the delicacy of his mission. He asked for the arrest of certain individuals upon whom fell suspicions of being poisoners of wells and in whose possession were found substances apparently poisonous, for when given to dogs death ensued. Owing to the lack of some place for analyzing these substances there was no way to determine the matter scientifically, and therefore the provincial fiscal sent the alleged poisonous substances, secured from various prisoners, to the attorney-general for analysis.

Since this question is still sub judice it would be unwise to state a formal affirmation as to the truth of these poisonings, and also as to who were the true instigators of such an attack upon the public health, and while the Spaniard, Eduardo Olivares, has been indicted, accused with furnishing the poison, the case is still before the courts and no sentence has been passed. There is no other evidence at present concerning such important matters except that collected by the fiscal representing the government, and which seems to indicate that such poisonings did actually take place, or at any rate that it was desired to use this as a means of causing ill feeling between the Filipino and the American. Father Juan Fernandez, priest of Iloilo, is at present charged with sedition for having told certain persons that the Americans were poisoning the Filipinos.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

The religious schism which has arisen in the folds of the Apostolic Roman Catholic communion in these islands and which has recently been attracting public attention, has also been felt in this province, owing chiefly to the feeling of hatred and aversion which is felt for the friar; and while this movement is not as strong here as in other places, especially in Manila, it has still shown its existence here in the formation of committees in the city of Iloilo and a few other pueblos But if this dissenting communion known as the Independent Filipino Church shall gather force in this province, our attitude and conduct are already decided upon. Upon the fundamental principle of the absolute separation of church and state, this provincial government will not favor, directly or indirectly, either one or the other of these religious communions; it will abstain absolutely from intervening in their controversies, so long as order and tranquillity of the public do not demand such intervention.

PROVINCIAL JAIL.

One of the principal needs of this province is a provincial jail, with the proper hygienic conditions and capacious enough to hold the necessary number of prisoners. There are at present in the jail 175 prisoners, accused of various crimes, and these it has been necessary to distribute around in three different buildings, because the provincial jail is not large enough to contain them. This jail is in the lower floor of the municipal building of Jaro, and is certainly lacking in hygienic conditions, epecially for holding men. Since, moreover, the state of the finances of the province prevents it from erecting a provincial jail at the present time, it is thought that for some years this province will lack for a penal establishment, which is so necessary an institution

in all governments. To care for this necessity, and due to the lack of means upon the part of the provincial board, I take upon myself the liberty of suggesting that the Commission grant the province a loan for the construction of a jail, capable of holding from 150 to 200 persons, this loan to be payable yearly, or in the manner to be determined.

Respectfully,

MARTIN DELGADO,
Provincial Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ISABELA.
Ilagan, April 8, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: Complying with the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 83, which says, "between the 1st and 15th of January of each year he shall make a report of the conditions of the province for the year ending on the previous 31st of December to the chief executive of the insular government, recommending therein such measures, executive or legislative, as may seem to him best for the betterment of the conditions in the province," the undersigned has the honor to make the report which follows:

I. I congratulate myself upon being able to state and to set forth in this report that the civil government has been in operation with complete regularity since March 3, when I took possession of the provincial government, and until the end of the past year of 1902.

II. The municipalities advance with at least ordinary progress, with promise of steps of triumphal advancement in the future, as they increase in the true and faithful comprehension of the provisions of the municipal code.

III. Means of communication, both by land and water, are quite difficult. Land travel is at this time passable, while in the rainy season it is almost impassable. The present condition of the provincial treasury does not make it possible to remedy the notable defects of land communication, and as for the rivers there are no means for improving them, and they are navigable only in the rainy season.

IV. The civil and military authorities in this province maintain the best of relationship, leaving nothing to be desired in any respect by anyone.

V. There is no outlawry in the province, and there are now in the provincial jail but two prisoners, and they are sentenced for ordinary offenses. The stealing of cattle, particularly of work animals, places certain of the municipal presidentes somewhat mysteriously under suspicion, and for this reason I am attempting to obtain information of a truthful character with which to incriminate them. Should this result I shall immediately place them in the hands of the proper authorities, and the continuous disappearance of animals will cease, and the tranquillity of the owners, recently so outraged and disturbed, will revive.

VI. This province being anxious for the culture and civilization of the children between 8 and 12 years of age, by attendance upon the municipal schools of the pueblos, which are the agencies of the development, advancement, and progress of the country, for without these agencies the longed for progress will ever be a myth; and having observed, moreover, that in the pueblos where there are American teachers, the children, which in small numbers attend the schools, are advanced in English; therefore, the honorable commission should enact a law granting to each pueblo of the province an American teacher, and establishing in the capital of the province a normal school, such as that in Tuguegarao, in order to satisfy the pitiful desires of the children who are so ambitious to reach that degree of American civilization which is the theme and longing of our tender youth to-day. This law should compel all children of school age to attend the municipal schools daily, for if this should not be done, it would be of no advantage nor benefit to have a teacher in each pueblo, because they would never voluntarily go to school, on account of the accustomed observance by the majority of the people of the monkish practices of the former domination, when a knowledge from memory of the Christian doctrine in the Ibang, or local dialect, sufficed. Furthermore, during those times some parents paid certain sums to the authorities of the pueblo so that their children should not be obliged to attend school, and certain vestiges still remain of this practice of the people.

VII. For the right and prompt administration of justice in this Cagayan Valley there should be appointed for the provinces which lie in the said valley a judge of first instance, residing in (Ilagan, Isabela) the center of the three, for nearly all cases, criminal and civil, in the municipal courts are at a standstill. In this manner would be suppressed the abuses and negligence of municipal officials, as well as those of

private individuals, in those cases which do not lie within the jurisdiction of the provincial board.

VIII. Since the month of April last there have appeared in certain pueblos and barrios of this province a certain considerable number of grasshoppers or locusts, both creeping and flying, which destroyed nearly all the crops of corn and rice. The people mourned the appearance of this plague, because by it they were deprived of needful support. Therefore the Commission is requested to enact a law ordering the inhabitants of the locality where these destructive insects appear to dedicate themselves exclusively, at that time, to catching and killing them without any remuneration whatever, since it is a service for the common welfare. The respective municipal authorities should be charged with enforcing this law and should take charge of the excavation where the said insects are buried, prohibiting absolutely the eating of them by the people.

IX. Since it is of the utmost importance and propriety to the province to continue the existence of community fences in all the pueblos of the province, because they are life itself to all the crops, and it is of prime necessity to pass a law to be applied to the municipalities of this province, instructing the municipal presidentes to give strict orders to the councilors of the respective municipalities to build a solid fence along the line formerly drawn for the community fence of the pueblo, or to build up those which are torn down leaving open spaces, in order that the animals which are loose within the fence can not go through or enter the fields and injure them; and if by reason of the negligence of any of the said municipal authorities any part of their duties as prescribed by the said law shall not be complied with by them, it shall be sufficient cause for removal. This legislation is necessary because in the pueblos where the community fences were neglected in the year 1902 the people were threatened with a famine. This unhappy catastrophe, however, was averted by those pueblos which succeeded in gathering good crops because of always keeping their community fences solidly built, and they succored the threatened pueblos with food. Toward the middle of last January, my worthy predecessor, Mr. William H. Johnston, called the attention of the municipal presidente of this provincial capital to this matter and explained to him the advantage which accrues to owners of cultivated lands for the pueblo to have community fences, because should they fail to have them, as was the case in the three former years, all of the planting would come to naught as before, when the crops were destroyed by the loose animals, and during which time want was felt in the province. For the owner of a field instead of fencing his land, which for example consists of 200 meters square or a total of 800 meters around, would have to build as his share in the community fence only three or four yards, with a little cane or bamboo at a small cost of money and labor; whereas should it not be done in this way, the owner would have to employ much money and labor. To this the said presidente replied that there existed no necessity for following the methods and procedure of former times and that each owner should look out for his own field.

X. On account of the repeated murders committed annually to the number of 15 or 20 by the non-Christian Gaddanes in different pueblos of this province of Isabela, merely to satiate their savage instincts, a law should be enacted providing that the whole constabulary force of this valley should make an active expedition to punish the Galingas of the Gaddang tribe, because every one of them, without an exception, is a criminal, and they should be made to live or remain among the pacific inhabitants of the municipality nearest to their settlement, and those who should thereafter be arrested for such a crime, once their criminality is established, should be made to suffer capital punishment without any display of mercy, and should be executed in the public view of their tribe in order that it might serve as a general example to them.

XI. The municipal funds collected by the pueblo of Cordon being insufficient for the expenditures originated by reason of its municipal government, owing to the small number of inhabitants—790 in all—this pueblo should be annexed to Carig, the adjoining pueblo, and be consolidated as one of its important barrios. Because should it be continued as at present as one of the pueblos of this province while being unable to defray the expenses of its own municipal government, it would prove injurious to the people on account of the high rate of taxation which would be imposed upon them by the municipality for its support.

XII. The revenues of the treasury of this province for the year of January 1 to December 31, 1902, amount to the sum of $39,021.87½, and the expenditures for the same period amount to $49,263.72; the difference of $10,241.84½ being covered by a sum received from the insular treasury.

The reason why this annual report was not submitted at the proper time, is, that having been in Manila on official matters, I returned to this capital of my province

on the night of January 14 with the papers and affairs of the census, and the next day I began to give the instructions that had been intrusted to me by the director to the municipal presidentes and members assembled together for that purpose. Moreover, the delay had been augmented by the manifold duties which devolve upon the undersigned by reason of the affairs of his office, as well as by the exposition matters, the papers concerning them having been brought from Manila also; and now by the assessment in addition, for as president of the revising board I have to attend to it, while the law designates a very limited period for its completion. Furthermore, the municipal presidentes have not submitted their annual reports to this office, as prescribed by section 18, paragraph (*n*) of the municipal code, despite the fact that during my recent visit through the province, supervising the work of the census and the organization of the exposition committees, I verbally notified the said presidentes to present to this office, as soon as it was possible, their respective reports, in order that with them before me I might prepare my own, as I have this day the honor to do.

I beg, therefore, in view of the reasons just set forth, that you will pardon the delay.

Respectfully,

FRANCISCO DICHOSO,
Provincial Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LA LAGUNA.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA,
Santa Cruz, January 15, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THESE ISLANDS, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with section 7 of the Act No. 83, entitled "A general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands," I respectfully submit the following report, embracing the period from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1902:

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

Upon the implantation of civil government in this province the conditions had undergone a change, and the inhabitants greeted the new government with joy, as, in view of its democratic and liberal spirit, it stands for equal rights for everybody, and the laws emanating from it have left the field open to reason and to the defense of the personal rights, to attain which so much blood has been spilled in this world. Since the memorable 1st of July, 1902, the entire province has worked and is still working for its aggrandizement under the protection of the civil government, stimulated by the good policy of the United States Government to protect industry, commerce, and civil and religious liberty, and guide the Filipino people on the road to peace, prosperity, and self-government. The people are satisfied and grateful, and loyally recognize the sovereignty of the United States, which has fortunately been implanted in these islands, liberating the same from slavery and giving them the benefit of a liberty the like of which they had never before enjoyed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES AND OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The first work which I undertook was to organize municipal governments in several pueblos of this province under the provisions of the municipal code, the others having been organized previously, in harmony with the laws passed by the honorable Civil Commission. When I left these pueblos, I was agreeably impressed, as I had seen that the inhabitants of this section understand popular suffrage as granted them by the laws, and had voted for persons who were worthy of being their representatives with the public powers.

The next was the organization of the municipal police, which perfectly answers the purpose; but I am of the opinion that the arms with which they are supplied are inefficient for serious disturbances, which might occur in any municipality.

On my last tour of inspection through the several municipalities I found that they fully understand the ample form of self-government which they enjoy, all the ordinances, executive orders, and resolutions adopted by the municipal councils being within the powers granted them by the municipal code.

Of the 30 municipalities of the province of Laguna, many, as Rizal, Santa Maria, San Antonio, Longos, and Alaminos, are not self-supporting, for which reason it is necessary that they be annexed to other municipalities with greater revenues.

PROVINCIAL BOARD AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The provincial board, wisely created by an act providing for the organization of provincial governments, is performing its functions, and greatly facilitates the working of the administrative machinery of the provincial government. It holds ordinary sessions weekly and extraordinary sessions whenever the needs of the provincial government require it.

The provincial officers and employees are loyal and addicted to the government, and their conduct leaves nothing to be desired. Each of them is performing the duties imposed upon him by his official position.

By virtue of recent legislation the provincial secretary acts as secretary of the provincial board of health and of the board of assessment revision, and as registrar of mining claims, without an additional compensation, his present salary being $1,400 gold per annum.

The work with which the offices of the provincial government of Laguna are burdened is so enormous that the scant personnel over which it disposes has to make superhuman efforts in order to overcome it, and has to work outside of office hours and on legal holidays.

This personnel is composed of the governor's clerk, who has passed the civil-service examination, and is the one who works most, as all papers are first acted upon in the office of the governor, whence they are indorsed to other offices or ordered filed in the office of the secretary; of a clerk in the office of the provincial secretary, who is also kept very busy by the large amount of work performed in that office, and a clerk for the office of the president of the provincial board of health, who sometimes helps out in the office of the governor or the secretary, and who has also passed the civil-service examination. These clerks receive each a salary of $300 gold per annum. The excessive amount of work which these clerks have to perform is not in proportion with the scant compensation paid to them, and I therefore deem it just that the salaries assigned to them be increased, especially as far as the governor's clerk is concerned. There is also an interpreter who receives a salary of $600 gold per annum.

The Constabulary stationed in this province is conducting itself well and renders good services, especially the commanding officer, who is very brave and takes special care that his subordinates do not commit abuses. He has also shown much tact in eliminating disagreements between the municipal police and the Constabulary, and has severely punished all abuses committed by his subordinates.

Amongst the work of urgent necessity there is the reconstruction of the provincial jail, in which there are on an average 35 prisoners confined for various crimes. The majority of these prisoners are accused of robbery and "fraud," these crimes being most frequently committed here.

ROADS.

The roads from Santa Cruz to Pagsanjan have been repaired, but the others, as for instance those from the last-named pueblo to Luisiana, are in such a bad condition that it is of urgent necessity that they be repaired, in view of the considerable traffic between the several pueblos. As good roads are a factor for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, and industry it is necessary that additional wagon roads be constructed between certain pueblos of Laguna Province. This would also give employment to the laborers and ward off the famine which is liable to befall the province on account of the scarcity of work cattle and of different plagues, as for instance the locust plague.

SCHOOLS.

I take great pleasure in describing in this report the great progress which education has made in Laguna in such a short time. I have noticed that the pupils of the schools, of the superior as well as of the municipal, speak English and are very anxious to perfect themselves in that language. In their discourses and in their social gatherings they prefer the use of that language to the use of Spanish and of the native dialect.

The superior school which has been established in the provincial capital is under the direction of the superintendent of the division and of several professors. It is frequented by about 200 scholars from the several pueblos of the province, the pueblo of Pagsanjan furnishing the largest number of pupils. In view of the methods used in this school, the same will not only make the English language more popular, but will make useful and practical knowledge common property of the inhabitants of the pueblos and promote their progress and advancement. It pleases one exceedingly to hear the beautiful English language spoken in the remotest corner of this fertile

region, and causes one to be confident that at a time not so far distant the intelligence between the Philippines and their sovereign country will be perfect, as a common language is one of the strongest bonds.

The building occupied by the aforesaid school is the property of a private citizen, and I am of the opinion that the provincial board should construct an adequate building for this important establishment.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Notwithstanding the disastrous consequences of the late war, of which the province has not yet fully recovered, harmony, peace, and order prevail throughout the same, and the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits, which have prospered as never before. However, the rinderpest, which raged among the work cattle during the last six months of the past year, has been a great obstacle to their progress.

The harvest of rice, which cereal constitutes the customary food of the inhabitants of this province, has been almost nil during the last three years. The same has been the case with the sugar cane. Coffee, cocoa, hemp, and bananas are also raised in Laguna Province, but not on a large scale. The principal and most important product is the cocoanut, from which the famous Laguna oil is extracted; the copra having been exported to several places in Europe for some time past. The cocoanut tree is extensively cultivated throughout this province, and forms its principal source of revenue. In view of the favorable provisions of the bill passed by Congress on the 1st of July, 1902, the inhabitants of Laguna have hastened to break extensive tracts of uncultivated land in the hills, the property of the government, in order to plant cocoanut trees thereon.

The industry of the pueblos of Laguna consists in the manufacture of hats of buri, buntal, pandan, and matting, woven by hand.

In closing this report, I have the satisfaction of being able to state that although Laguna Province is, in view of its situation, between two fires, as one might say, for the reason that it borders on Rizal, Cavite and Batangas, where brigandage is rampant, the peace becomes more of a fact here every day.

I inclose 16 photographs, illustrating the agricultural and industrial resources of the province. Among these there is one which illustrates the manner in which the cocoanuts are gathered. This operation is performed by a skilled man with a long and thin piece of bamboo, to the end of which a hook of sharpened iron is attached. This hook is applied to the stem of the bunch of cocoanuts, and a slight vertical pressure is sufficient to cause the latter to fall. This is the method generally used, and a person can gather a daily average of 3,000 cocoanuts. The pay for this work is one Mexican dollar per thousand. Among these photographs there is another of Mr. Rose's cabinet-making shop and spring factory in the pueblo of Paete, which is provided with modern instruments, imported from America, and with a machine for sawing and drying wood, the motive power of which is steam.

Very respectfully,

JUAN CAILLÉS,
Provincial Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF UNION.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF UNION,
San Fernando, January 10, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with the duty imposed upon me by section 7, Act No. 83, passed by the legislative commission of the United States in the Philippines, I have the honor to submit to you the present report of the province of Union, corresponding to the year 1902.

In my report for 1901, covering the first year of the civil régime in this province, I made a general report covering these pueblos, with data relative to their topographical and geographical situation. In the present report, therefore, I shall confine myself to a discussion of the conditions reigning in this province during the year ended December 31, 1902.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The present conditions of the province relative to its political condition could not be improved upon. Peace and tranquillity reign in all their splendor. Nor has the

slightest rumor or indication been noted that would tend to impeach the pure loyalty of the inhabitants of Union to the sovereignty of the United States and the constituted government.

On December 31, 1902, there were, in the the provincial jail, 18 prisoners, 7 of whom were of the military authorities, and had been turned over to the civil authorities, as they were not included under the terms of the amnesty proclamation. So that there were only 11 prisoners from the whole province, since upon that date not a single person was under arrest in the municipal jails. The population is calculated at 131,000 inhabitants, and as the prisoners number 11, the average is one prisoner for every 11,910 persons. These figures reveal clearly the present condition of the province, due, without doubt, to the harmony of relations and the unity of purpose existing between the civil and military elements, and between the civil authorities of the insular, the provincial, and the municipal governments, and the harmony among the people themselves and between the authorities and the people. This condition constitutes in truth the special predominating characteristic of the province of Union, whose inhabitants are known for their honesty, their industry, and their gratitude, for they have responded with enthusiasm to the suggestions, the efforts, and the wise counsels of their authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural production has suffered enormous loss. This is especially true with reference to the rice crop. The average loss is calculated at 60 per cent of the ordinary crop, and is a result of three principal causes, to wit: (*a*) The cholera epidemic: The transplanting of rice comes in July and August in these pueblos. Precisely at that time the cholera epidemic started, and the people through fear of the disease, or, rather, the sanitary measures, almost completely abandoned the fields and all farming. (*b*) The drought: From the month of September until the present date (January 10, 1903), it has not rained in this region. By reason of this terrible drought, the few fields of rice that were planted have withered. The rice gathered was not cut in season, for the ripening of the grain has been hurried and artificial, due solely to the effect of the sun. (*c*) The scarcity of work animals: Before the recovery of the province from the privations of war, rinderpest made horrible inroads upon the work animals, in 1900. Then before there was time to recover from this loss, the disease appeared again, 1901. In the following year, 1902, the disease developed in alarming proportions in some of the pueblos of this province. It seems, however, to have completely disappeared at the present time.

Tobacco.—The crop of this valuable plant in 1902 has been comparatively large and of good quality. It is calculated that the province has produced 80,000 hundredweight, or 320,000 "arrobas" (25 pounds). On the other hand, the coming crop of 1903 will be exceedingly small, because, due to the scarcity of rain, it has been impossible to prepare properly at the right time (the month of November) the lands hardened by the drought. Few, very few, plantings of tobacco have been made, and only upon irrigable lands in proximity to the rivers.

The crops of other minor products have been of average quality.

Means taken to provide for the scarcity of food.—By the circular order of the honorable civil governor to the municipal presidentes an effectual impulse was given to the planting of corn and potatoes and other alimentary tubers. Assemblies have been held by all the pueblos, which were attended by all the leading residents and a majority of the farmers. Various resolutions of importance in the matter were proposed and acted upon. Certain owners of irrigated lands have ceded them to others for cultivation; some furnished work animals, and others who had no animals furnished their own personal services both in the work of planting and of fencing the cultivated lands, agreeing to share the proceeds proportionally among each other. Others, owners of carabaos, after cultivating their own lands, have let those who have no work animals have their's for a share in the crops. Finally, certain owners have ceded their lands without any remuneration whatever, and some have ceded their lands already prepared, to needy persons, also gratuitously.

DEPARTMENTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Provincial board.—This board has held regular and special sessions throughout the year, many and important actions having been taken. Three municipal presidentes were suspended from office, as follows: Teodórico Asprer of Tubao, was sentenced last March by the court of first instance to six months' imprisonment for "estafa" (swindling). The preliminary investigation was made by the provincial board. and when the offense was found indictable, the fiscal presented the proper complaint before the court. Bartolomé Ostrea, of Balaoan, was tried by the court and sentenced

to four years' imprisonment; this case being now pending before the supreme court on appeal. Against the third, Vicente Dumpit, of Bauan, charges were preferred by the deputy of the provincial treasury, charging him with the misappropriation of 1,000 pesos which were taken from the municipal treasury during the time of the military government, this sum having been set apart for the reconstruction of the municipal building. In addition to these, 2 cases of "estafa" and illegal extortion resulted from the investigations practiced by the provincial fiscal. These cases will be tried at the next session of the court of first instance. The 1,000 pesos were repaid into the municipal treasury by the said Presidente Dumpit.

Provincial governor.—According to the records of this office, 1,594 matters have been received and disposed of during the year in this office. One of the most important actions has been the reorganization of the municipal police of the whole province, through a board of police commission, similar to those which exist in some of the principal cities in the United States. The said board drew up the organic regulations of the municipal police force, and these were submitted to the approval of the provincial governor. The said regulations contain 22 sections, and the text is based upon the recommendations or suggestions of the provincial governor. Further, the governor, as sheriff, has performed all his duties as such official relating to the courts of first instance.

Provincial treasury.—Collections have been made with all proper regularity. It is a fact worthy of note that only six complaints against the assessment have been registered from the whole province. Of these, two asking for exemption and two for a reduction of taxes were considered favorably, and two others requesting exemption were disallowed. In statement A will be found the report of revenues and disbursements during the year 1902. The estimated expenditures and the disbursements balanced, and therefore the extraordinary expenditures to which the provincial treasury was subjected, and those which were occasioned to the municipalities during the cholera epidemic, have produced a deficit. For work and repairs on the provincial building, roads, and bridges there has been expended the sum of $7,927.04 U. S. currency.

Provincial fiscal.—This office has disposed of the following business: Complaints, 122; sentences in criminal cases, 377; sentences in civil cases, 18; miscellaneous cases, 21.

Provincial supervisor.—The work accomplished by this office during the year 1902 was the following:

Roads: (*a*) The road from Bauan to Naguilian along the side of the mountain has been rebuilt. Subsequent to 1899 this road has been impassable. It has now been widened greatly, and in some localities the side of the mountain has been cut down as much as 2 to 50 meters. (*b*) The road from San Fernando to Bauan has been repaired. The rainy season interrupted this work, but it has been taken up anew. (*c*) In general, repairs have been made upon nearly all of the principal wagon roads of the province.

Bridges: (*a*) In April the "Ortega" bridge was finished. This is the bridge over the river Baroro, 1½ kilometers south of the pueblo of Banoctan. It is 643.3 feet long and 21.8 feet wide. (*b*) In May "Worcester" bridge over the river Pagdalagan, 4 kilometers south of San Fernando, was completed. Its dimensions are 166 feet in length and 22.6 feet in width. (*c*) In July the bridge "Paraoir" was finished over the river of the same name, which is 8 kilometers south of the pueblo of Namaopacan. It is 83.4 feet long and 20.4 feet wide. (*d*) In December the bridge "Adalin" was completed over the river Payocpoc, 5 kilometers south of the pueblo of Bauan. It is 126.8 feet long and 20.6 feet wide.

Repairs: In December the repairs upon the provincial building were entirely completed.

Boards of health.— In the month of February, 1902, the provincial board of health was organized in San Fernando in accordance with an Act of the United States Philippine Commission. The following month the local boards of health were established in the pueblos of San Fernando, Bauan, Naguilian, Aringay, Agoo, San Juan, Banoctan, Namacpacan, and Santo Tomas. In the pueblos of Bangar, Cava, Balaon, and Rosario, being municipalities all of slender resources, their respective local presidentes assumed the office of the president of health without remuneration. The work accomplished by these boards is worthy of special mention, especially that done during the cholera epidemic in this province. For assistance to the board of health in their work during that season, there were employed 10 Americans at $50 per month and 25 Filipinos at $12.50 per month. A cholera hospital was built in San Fernando. There were employed in the said hospital 1 "practicante" (student) in charge at $17.50, 2 assistant "practicantes" at $7.50, and 8 nurses at $7.50, all of which salaries were paid monthly. There were 78 patients treated, of which 39

tasks of the fields are undertaken for the cultivation of rice, and in some places the lack of work animals.

The sugar crop was quite good, if the area under cultivation is considered, for in the whole province it is calculated that there was a return of 80,000 to 100,000 piculs.

The maguey crop has been of greater consequence, not only on account of the increase of the crop, which was much greater than in previous years, but also the favorable prices which this commodity reached on the foreign markets to which it is exported. It is calculated that the five or six pueblos which have cultivated and treated this plant rather more extensively have produced in the year from 30,000 to 35,000 piculs.

Undoubtedly upon this product the future of this province depends, not only for the high prices which it has brought upon the Manila market during these three or four last years, but also on account of the ease with which it is raised and treated, and also the exceptional advantage that no special quality of land is needed for this plant, for it appears to grow to best advantage in ground entirely fruitless for the cultivation of other plants.

For this reason those who engage in the treating of this plant are very desirous that competent persons, employees of the bureau of agriculture, shall study and experiment with a new method more effective and rapid for the better treatment of the textile.

The production of indigo decreases each year because of the small sale which it finds upon the Manila market. For this reason its cultivation is being abandoned, though the product was of great importance to the province in former years.

Finally, as an important fact concerning this branch, I shall add that this is the smallest province, with regard to its area, of its class. For according to official data which I have at hand, it comprises only 491 square miles, while its estimated population reached some 170,000 inhabitants. Because of this disproportion between the number of inhabitants and the superficial area of its territory, it comes to pass, even in the years when the crops of rice and corn are very good, there is scarcely enough for half a year. The province of Pangasinan provides us with rice each year.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Industry and commerce have also made some progress during the year 1902. The largest manufactories representing the industry of this province are La Union Ilocana, a stock company engaged in making cigars and cigarettes by machinery, the purchase and sale of leaf tobacco, and other business; four alcohol factories, one in Santa and three in Candon; the other branches of industry being of small importance.

Commerce is represented by retailers of the native products exported to Manila, and by those who import into the province foreign goods consisting in cloths of all kinds, hardware, peddlers' articles, utensils, etc. The Chinos have acquired a large part of this business of exporting and importing, and certain foreign houses of Manila have representatives here for collecting the products of the locality.

FORESTS AND MINES.

The forests in this province are found in the range along the coast of the same. Naturally they are already well cut out, for they are the ones which first provided for the necessities of the inhabitants of the plains, and their replanting never having even been thought of, it is but natural that they are now in their present condition. Therefore these products are of small importance either in quantity or quality, and this province is lacking in interest so far as the forestry branch is concerned.

A similar condition exists in the matter of mining, for while I asked in 1902 for information from all the municipalities relative to this resource, the only result obtained was that in four of the pueblos there seem to be beds of clay, and it is also claimed that in four other pueblos there are indications of the existence of gold mines, and, finally, one shows indications of sulphur.

It is reasonable to suppose, however, that if expert prospectors should make minute investigations deposits of other minerals might be found, although should this be the case they would be of no importance.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Due to the rather weak development of industry in this province the support of the inhabitants depends principally upon agricultural pursuits, commerce, and retail traffic, to which the more opulent of the citizens dedicate their efforts.

The average daily wages of the common laborer—that is, those who have no special trade—fluctuate, according to the time of the year and the prosperity of the pueblos, between 20 and 40 cents, local currency; while the wages of those who have a trade range between 50 cents and $1, local currency.

As is seen, the ordinary wages of this province are very small; nevertheless, thanks to the pacific and docile character of the Ilocano people and to their admitted industry, we have not been called upon to suffer any of those crises which have produced and still produce disturbances and other calamities to which the other provinces are subject, though the great majority of the people are still far from enjoying real prosperity.

In conclusion, and as an item of social statistics, I add here the following statement of births and marriages for the year 1902: Births, 8,011; marriages, 1,718.

I have no legislative measures to propose in this report.

Within a few days I hall have the honor to send you a number of photographs, as called for in your letter of November 20, 1902.

Respectfully,

M. CRÍSOLOGO,
Provincial Governor.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ILOILO,
Iloilo, January 15, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 7, Act No. 83, I have the honor to transmit the present report covering the general conditions of the province of Iloilo during the past year of 1902, as well as the noteworthy events which took place during that period.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The economic conditions of the province of Iloilo, like those of all the provinces of the Archipelago, are most dejected and critical. Rinderpest and malaria, which appeared here in 1901, and continued during 1902, and which still exist, have had the natural and unavoidable results. Unprovided with work animals, and with the majority of the working men sick, I may state as a certainty, without fear of being termed a pessimist, that seven-tenths of the land has been left unplanted during the year just past, and consequently the crops are very much less than those of 1901. It is also necessary to remark that while this planting was small in the extent of land planted, the crops were also poor because of the lack of water, and as a general rule, for one reason or another, they have been late.

What produce has been harvested will hardly last for the consumption of two months, and it is not therefore unreasonable to assume that a rather difficult and critical situation will follow during these months that intervene between one crop and another; at least it will prove so to the country people and those of the lower classes, to whom the scarcity of rice, their article of greatest necessity, will be productive of grave results. Therefore, the action of the Commision, in securing this commodity abroad to furnish it at a reasonable price to the provinces which need it, is worthy of every encomium, and it is the only means for liberating the poor from the avarice of the merchants.

The present condition of the province has necessarily had its effect upon the economic situation of the municipalities, whose sources of revenue, such as markets, slaughterhouses, cockpits, and others, have necessarily fallen off, some of them disappearing altogether. This state is due to the lack of work animals and the critical condition of affairs in general. Wherefore, in order to provide for this condition as long as it shall last, the provincial board made the suggestion to the honorable Commission on May 21 of last year that a reorganization of the municipalities of this province be made, so that the 51 of the present time shall be reduced to 16, and in this manner it is expected that the item of salaries alone will be reduced in the amount of 42,000 pesos, without counting the economy which would result in the saving of materials, all of which sums could be expended in improvements in the pueblos themselves.

This fusion of municipalities, I believe, would secure important and palpable results for the good of these municipalities at the present time, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the chief executive, seconding thus the recommendation of the

provincial board. This reform and the granting of a loan to the provinces which in reality need it, the purchase of rice in the exterior to be sold at reasonable prices, and the introduction of cattle for the same double purpose, we consider to be measures which satisfy the natural as well as reasonable necessities of the moment, making the situation more tolerable.

In its political aspect the condition of the province can not be improved upon. In our report corresponding to the year 1901, we said that the pueblos, thoroughly convinced of the advantages of the new régime, scarcely retained even a memory of the past, but attended only to their intellectual, material, and political progress under the direction of the great North American Republic. That political situation not only has not varied in the least particular, but it has become more and more firmly established, owing to the measures adopted by the American Government. The Philippine bill enacted by Congress, which provides for the taking of the census, is a patent proof that the promise of a full self-government will soon be consummated. That bill is an irrefutable proof of the good intention of the American Government to grant at the proper time and opportunity all the prerogatives and inherent rights of a free people. That bill, then, and the truly democratic and liberal policy adopted by the insular government and the Commission, constitute a certain guaranty of this position.

Moreover, as the pueblos become imbued with a knowledge of the municipal code, they appreciate the advantages of the municipal autonomy therein established. I trust that the municipal elections, which were postponed until next May on account of the census, will be a fair indication of the progress of the people in the exercise of the right of suffrage.

PUBLIC ORDER.

As far as the tranquillity of the province is concerned, there is still left much to be desired. Due to various causes well known to every one, and among which figures in first place the misery which followed the war, as well as to the calamities of which this province has been the victim, outlawry, though not in alarming proportions, is still working its pernicious effects upon the unarmed residents in all the barrios. The avarice shown by a few unscrupulous merchants, contributes not a little to the increase of outlawry, for the outlaws are sure of finding buyers for the products of their rapine.

With this fact in view, the local presidentes, in their assemblies, have given their attention principally to discussing and suggesting measures which will tend to the restraining in so far as possible the conveyance of animals of doubtful origin, and exacting the most minute details for the purpose of substantiating the legitimacy of their title. The constabulary, it must be stated, has manifested an activity worthy of all praise, not only in the persecution of the outlaws, but in discovering their accomplices and those who buy and authorize the sale of animals with doubtful or no titles. The cases now being prosecuted in the court of first instance here against persons accused of selling stolen animals or those of doubtful origin prove the activity which has been displayed. This campaign has been vigorously undertaken and prudently carried out by the municipalities and the constabulary, so that I have no doubt that the results will be beneficial to the tranquillity of the province. This office is resolved also, on the other hand, to cause the weight of the law to be felt by every municipal official who shall be guilty of favoring such transactions or of being negligent in the compliance with their duties merely, as has already been done upon more than one occasion.

One of the difficulties met with in stopping these transactions in ill-gotten animals is the difficulty found in watching the coast for their embarkation to other provinces, particularly to the island of Negros, and also to the ease of conveying animals stolen in Iloilo to Capiz and Antique, transferring them from there to Negros. For this reason it is recommended to all the municipalities to observe strict vigilance in order to prevent the embarkation, within their jurisdiction, of animals whose origin is not properly substantiated.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the persecution of ladrones in this province is that since those who are true ladrones are so few in number, they separate into bands of 15, 20, or 30 men, at most, and these are continually on the move, going from north to south in the province, and when they find themselves hard pressed they scatter, usually without offering any resistance, and with no other tactics than attacking the barrios and pueblos which have no detachment of constabulary or whose police are not efficient. For this reason I have always been of the opinion that the municipal police should be given good arms in order that they may serve as a nucleus for the operations of the constabulary and be able to defend their pueblo in case of an attack when the constabulary is away.

It is true that the municipal police in some of the municipalities have lately been provided with shotguns and revolvers; but it must be remembered that the ladrones

are armed with some arms of precision, and though they have very few (in all, they scarcely have 20 guns), the situation of the municipal police may be imagined in case of an encounter, when they find themselves confronted by an enemy having not 15, but even 3, guns of greater range and precision than their own shotguns. And if to this be added the fact that to each of these shotguns there is assigned but five cartridges, the true situation of the municipal police, in cases of such encounters, is understood.

I take it then that the important thing in combating outlawry and providing protection for agriculture is either to furnish the municipalities with good arms, and in sufficient number according to their location and upon their own responsibility, or to augment the number of constabulary, so that they may have detachments in each of the 51 pueblos which make up this province.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding the truly calamitous conditions to which this province has been subjected, public instruction has not retarded in the least, as would have been expected to be the case. According to information received in this office from the division superintendent of schools, there are in attendance upon the schools of this province 5,000 boys and 3,000 girls. The progress in learning English in those pueblos which have American teachers of either sex is notable.

As another result of the work of instruction in this province during the last year, 1902, there was founded in this city of Iloilo a teachers' normal school, conducted by American teachers, in which are taught the proper courses for teachers, and recently classes of stenography and telegraphy have been added in that school.

In spite of the short time that the school mentioned has been running, there is a daily attendance of 225 male students and 75 female students of this province and other nearby provinces. We would call attention to the fact that the school is now conducted in a house rented by the provincial government at $150 United States currency, and the building will be insufficient to hold the number of youths who will attend this school in search of education.

But while the establishment of the normal school supplied one necessity, it would be advisable also for the government to establish a school of arts and trades, which is a necessity no less felt by reason of its importance to the province, and this school might also be attended by the youths of other provinces. The aptitude of the Filipino in these branches of learning is well known, and it is to be regretted that there is no educational institution in which they may improve their talents.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

During the first months of the year 1902, the provincial board, utilizing the loan of $50,000, which was granted by the honorable Commission, undertook with great activity the construction and repair of the principal roads of the province, with the double purpose of providing good roads and of furnishing work to the common people, under the immediate supervision of the provincial supervisor. However, these works were stopped in the month of August owing to the appearance of cholera, because the government was in need of funds for combatting this new and urgent evil. So that only the road from Jaro to Santa Barbara has been completed, and the others were left incompleted, though well under way in their construction. There has been expended approximately 75,000 pesos in these works.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The epidemic of cholera, so justly feared, appeared in this province in August, 1902, the first case registered being that which took place in a small boat anchored in the river of this city. After the official declaration of the presence of cholera by the board of health, every sanitary precaution known to science and to hygiene was taken, as well as every means considered by the board of health to be conducent to the prevention of its propagation in the city and in the neighboring towns. Nevertheless, all was in vain. The disease was propagated in Iloilo, neighboring towns, and in the interior, claiming numerous victims, more especially among the lower classes.

From the very beginning of the epidemic, the provincial board of health is worthy only of our commendation for its efforts in combating the evil with the very limited resources at its command, and equal commendation is due Doctor Winslow, sent by the commissioner of health for the purpose of assisting the board. The actions of the board of health were hampered by their inability to count upon physicians, nor did they have at their disposal even "practicantes" (students) to execute their

The Concepcion presidente is the only Igorrote whom I have so far met who seems to have executive ability, though a vice-presidente of Sabangen was bright of face and energetic in manner. They all have very primitive ideas of equality and justice. The presidente of Concepcion, for example, wanted the Ilocanos to furnish their quota of cargadores when supplies were brought from the coast, and could not see at all that a pack pony furnished was the same thing as actually carrying a load on the shoulders with a pole. Again, the vice-presidente of Sabangen urged me to send over to Talubin, in Bontoc, and kill off the people because they were "bad." It appears that the Talubin people are preventing them from growing crops and harassing them by planting bamboo spikes and making pitfalls in the grass and paths. This matter has been taken up with the constabulary, and it is trusted that they may soon be made good friends again.

CONCLUSION.

Next week I begin a systematic tour of the province, first visiting Mancayan and meeting Governor Pack on the Benguet line at his request, and then helping out for a day Collector and Mineralogist Wright by making photographs of the topography and mines of this region for the St. Louis Exposition. On the completion of this trip I hope to be able to make a fairly comprehensive and classified report.

I shall esteem it a great favor if some action can soon be taken on the question of taxation herein presented.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. DINWIDDIE,
Governor of Province Lepanto-Bontoc.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,
Tacloban, December 31, 1902.

Mr. BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report to you on the general conditions in the Province of Leyte. My last report was dated December 19, 1901.

The abandonment by the military of some 12 or 15 towns in Leyte during the months of December and January of 1901 and 1902, respectively, combined with energetic military campaigns in the islands of Samar, Cebu, and Bohol (at that time under military control), caused large numbers of insurgents to seek safety in Leyte, where all military operations had ceased, and resulted in a renewed activity among the Leyte insurgents not experienced since the organization of civil government in the province. The general commanding the military forces in Leyte at that time did not consult me as to the advisability of withdrawing troops from the province, nor did he notify me of his intention of doing so; and several towns were actually abandoned and telegraphic and telephonic communications between such towns and the capital of the province were removed before I knew of such withdrawals. This action on the part of the military commander resulted in the following correspondence:

PROVINCE OF LEYTE, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Tacloban, December 12, 1901.

Gen. J. H. SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Separate Brigade, Tacloban.

SIR: I have the honor to inquire whether or not the troops have been withdrawn from the town of Burauen? If not, I respectfully request that I be given a few days' notice before they are withdrawn.

I regret exceedingly that this courtesy was not shown me before the troops were ordered out of the other towns, in order that I might have made some provision for their protection.

Experience out here has taught us that whenever our soldiers have once occupied a town and are then withdrawn it always invites an attack from those who are opposed to them, and it is also an injustice to those who are friendly and loyal to our cause.

I also regret the withdrawal of these troops from the island of Leyte just at this time, and especially at Malitbog, where, as I understood, we were to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the insurgents occupying that part of the island, where the only armed resistence to constituted authority in this province really exists. Only two or three weeks prior, in consequence of this understanding, I dispatched all of my available constabulary force to Bato and Sogod, and only a week prior you had

promised me to send a gunboat to Malitbog Bay, and had sent a detachment of native troops to Liloan, to cooperate with troops stationed at Malitbog and the constabulary at the other points named.

Under existing conditions, I have been compelled to break up my detachment of constabulary and occupy the towns that have been left absolutely defenseless and unprotected; while Capili and his followers are left just as strong and just as aggressive as they were the first of November. I had also succeeded in arousing the active cooperation of the municipal authorities in all the towns on the western and southern coasts, with the understanding that a vigorous campaign was going to be instituted, which I understood from your further statement to me that you were going to put another battalion in this province.

I feel sure that you have some good reason for the withdrawal of these men, but I fear that their withdrawal, and especially the manner in which it was done, will be productive of bad results, while the breaking up of Capili's band of robbers will be postponed until I can secure a large constabulary force.

Within the last few days one of your officers remarked to me that, if his town were to be evacuated the friendly natives would have their throats cut within forty-eight hours; so you can understand my anxiety about these towns until I have sufficient arms to supply the municipal police and until my constabulary force is organized.

Of all the towns in the province Malitbog, Cabilian, and Hinunangan should have remained garrisoned.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GRANT, *Governor.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., December 13, 1901.

Hon. J. H. GRANT, *Tacloban, Leyte.*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Replying to your inquiry of yesterday I have the honor to inform you that no orders for the withdrawal of any of my troops from Burauen have yet been given. And I am surprised at the tone of your letter hinting of lack of courtesy and breaking of faith on my part.

Please remember that the island of Leyte is supposed to possess a self-sustaining civil government, with all the powers and all the responsibilities which this implies.

Please remember also that I am sent here to prosecute a war in the neighboring island of Samar, and that orders or news received may compel me in a moment to change every plan formerly made.

Very respectfully,

J. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PROVINCE OF LEYTE, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Tacloban, December 14, 1901.

Gen. J. H. SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Separate Brigade, Tacloban.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Replying to your favor of even date, I have the honor to assure you that there was no intention in my communication of yesterday to charge you with a breach of faith in the withdrawal of troops from certain towns in this province. I simply expressed my regret that you found it necessary to change what I conceived to be your plans for instituting a vigorous campaign in the southern part of this province, with a view of putting an end to the operations of Capili and his band of robbers.

I desire to say, however, that the withdrawal of troops from any towns in this province and the severance of telegraphic and telephonic communications between such towns and the capital of the province, without previous notice to the provincial governor, can not be viewed by him in any other light than as a lack of courtesy toward himself on the part of the military commander, and especially in view of the exceedingly pleasant relations which have heretofore existed between the civil and military authorities in this province; and I assure you that the withdrawal of troops from these towns and the removal of telegraphic connections between the same has surprised me more than my hinting at a lack of courtesy on the part of the military commander could possibly have surprised him.

The provincial governor feels that just as soon as the municipal and insular police are properly armed and equipped the island of Leyte will possess a self-sustaining civil government, ready to exercise the powers and to incur the responsibilities which devolve upon it as such.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GRANT, *Governor.*

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Tacloban, December 14, 1901.

My DEAR GOVERNOR: Replying to your two letters of yesterday, I desire to assure you of my regret that you have taken my actions as a discourtesy to you. Such they were not intended to be, and such I can not now consider them. During a lifetime spent in the Army I have never known notification of proposed military movements to be made to civil authorities. Neither in orders, regulations, nor customs of the service do I know of anything calling for such a course on my part.

I assure you Governor, I shall do nothing to break the harmonious relations which have thus far existed between the civil and military in Leyte. But as a matter of duty I am unable to subscribe to your position that courtesy to you requires me to inform you what I am doing with the force and materials under my command, any more than such courtesy requires you to make to me like report of your plans and purposes within your own sphere of action.

Very respectfully,

J. H. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,
Tacloban, December 18, 1901.

Gen. J. H. SMITH,
Commanding Sixth Separate Brigade, Tacloban.

My DEAR GENERAL: Replying to your communication of the 14th instant, which reached me yesterday, I note with much pleasure that your action in the withdrawal of troops from certain towns in Leyte, was not intended as an act of discourtesy toward the provincial governor, and he has the honor to assure you that it will no longer be considered as such.

I dare say, however, that during a lifetime of service, General, which has been alike honorable to yourself and to your country, you have never had the conditions presented to you that confront us out here; that you have never exercised, under any form of civil government, the powers you have exercised in this province. So the regulation customs and courtesies, ordinarily exchanged between the respective branches of our government at home, can not be laid down as a precedent for our actions in the pacification and establishment of civil government in these islands.

The occupation of these towns and the protection of their inhabitants is our imperative duty, and when that branch of government which first occupied them and which has been affording them this protection, finds it necessary to withdraw its protection, our common interests, it seems to me, would dictate the necessity of giving timely notice to some other branch of the government charged with the duty of furnishing further protection.

The disarming of the citizens and the withdrawal of all kinds of armed protection from many of our frontier towns in the United States even to-day, would be a dangerous proceeding; therefore, it must appear to you that the withdrawal of the only armed protection in towns as newly occupied as these in this province, and in a newly occupied country like this, is fraught with much more danger.

If you do not think that courtesy demands that you give me a few days' notice before removing troops from the towns of this province, why, I'm certainly not going to take issue with you on that point; but I respectfully request that, if it is practicable, you furnish me with this information, and oblige.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. GRANT, *Governor.*

As a matter of fact, a number of these abandoned towns were entered by the insurgents, several people killed, while others were brutally beaten and robbed, and in some instances their homes destroyed by fire. As a result of this the people lost confidence in the ability of the civil government to afford them protection; and, believing that all the military forces were to be withdrawn from the island, they sought the friendship of the insurgents, and Capili proceeded to organize municipal governments in several of these towns, from which he afterwards drew recruits and supplies.

About this time, also, the military authorities further aroused the resentment and indignation of the people by the arrest and sending to Samar, without warrant or other process, quite a number of Leyte municipal officials and other prominent citizens, charged with aiding and abetting the Samar insurgents. This action was preceded by the wholesale arrest, in the same manner, of about 150 residents of Tacloban, during the month of October, 1901, who were subsequently released on the protest of the provincial governor. Through the action of the acting civil governor those who were sent to Samar were also released and returned to Leyte. After their

return to Leyte the provincial governor requested that the military commander furnish him with copies of the charges and the evidence upon which these people had been arrested, that he might have complaints filed against them in the civil courts, but he was informed that the character of the evidence was such that it was not considered sufficient upon which to base prosecutions.

These and other minor abuses and indiscretions on the part of the military authorities aided largely in producing a state of demoralization and unrest among the people of the province which afterwards necessitated a large force of constabulary to restore peace and order.

On January 1, 1902, there had been enlisted in the province less than 100 men for the constabulary, and these were distributed among the towns that had been abandoned by the military and were not strong enough to take the field against the insurgents; consequently during the months of January and February, with but one or two exceptions, the insurgents were not disturbed in any of their operations and they were in undisputed possession of all the southeastern part of the province from a few miles south of Abuyog, including all the rich territory around Malitbog Bay (except the town of Malitbog), to and including the entire island of Panaon.

During the months of March, April, and May constabulary forces from Manila and other provinces were sent to Leyte under the command of Assistant Chief Taylor, who instituted and prosecuted a vigorous campaign against the insurgents, which resulted in the surrender of all armed forces in the island, with the exception possibly of some 8 or 10 guns. These surrenders took place during the latter part of June. Prior to this time many captures of both men and arms had been made by the constabulary, who were so active and aggressive in their operations that the insurgents were kept on the move constantly and only surrendered to keep from being killed or captured.

I desire to commend in the highest possible terms the work of Chief Taylor and his energetic and able subordinate officers.

Their campaign was remarkable for the high plane upon which it was pitched and the clean manner in which it was prosecuted. I visited every coast town in the province during the latter part of June and July, immediately after the surrenders, and in every town I made it a point to invite criticisms and complaints (if any existed) against the constabulary, and was very much gratified to find that there had been no abuses committed and that there were no grounds for complaints.

During the year 1902 the constabulary have captured and had surrendered to them 144 rifles, 75 revolvers, 4 shotguns, 1 cannon, and 134 spears, bolos, and other weapons, and have killed 447 ladrones and captured 412.

I desire to especially commend Senior Inspector Peter Borseth for the faithful and efficient work done on the island of Biliran, where he had almost exclusive direction of the campaign, and where the conditions and obstacles to overcome were peculiarly difficult. In addition to the insurrecto element he had to encounter, he had to combat some three or four hundred of the malcontents and desperate ladrones and religious fanatics, called "Dios-Dios," of Samar, who had refused to surrender with Guevara and had sought safety in the island of Biliran. This latter class, when fired by fanaticism, are the most desperate, bloodthirsty, cruel, and barbarous fighters encountered in the southern islands, sparing neither women nor children in their mad frenzy. All who refuse to embrace their doctrines are regarded as enemies, and are, therefore, their legitimate prey; their property is confiscated, such of it as can not be appropriated being destroyed, and their lives forfeited. Their leader claims to make spiritual visits to Rome, nightly, to confer with the Virgin Mary and receive his daily orders. Each convert is required to purchase an "anting-anting," which is supposed to render him invisible to his enemies and invulnerable alike to bullets and bolo thrusts. An "anting-anting" may be a small piece of wood, carabao horn, piece of paper with some curious characters inscribed on it, or, in fact, anything which the leader may sanctify and give to them. The price of one of these valuable charms depends upon the ability of the purchaser to pay.

An "anting-anting" is supposed to retain its efficacy for about one month, but if you are supplied with a certain liquid, which may be bought of the leader, you can renew it yourself by applying this "holy ointment" to the charm, but if you haven't it then you must seek the leader to have it renewed.

It was this class of people who attacked and killed on the northern coast of Biliran the gallant and heroic Joseph R. Neddo, third-class inspector of Constabulary, than whom no braver soldier ever drew blade or shouldered musket in defense of his flag. Though mortally wounded from the rear, he rallied his men and drove his assailants from the field. Thirty-five silent forms scattered around through the grass bore testimony of Neddo's valor. The fight over, he embarked his little band of brave men in small boats and started for Carigara, and for twenty-four hours, without medical

aid, his wounds undressed, tossed hither and to by the angry waves, he fought his last battle—for life—but alas! when the boat grated on the beach at Carigara the spirit of the brave Neddo had taken its flight.

Although Biliran had suffered more severely, from the effects of fanaticism and ladronism, than any other part of the province, the end of June saw the island completely pacified; Inspector Borseth having captured and killed or driven back to Samar the entire band that had sought safety in the rugged mountains of Biliran.

Thus the beginning of July saw the end of all armed resistance to constituted authority in the province, which was the first time it had been pacified since the American occupation, and for more than three months we enjoyed perfect quiet, there being absolutely no disturbance of any kind throughout the province.

In the early part of October, however, ten large bancas carrying from 10 to 15 men each, crossed over from Samar and landed more than 100 Dios-Dios on the island of Biliran. The people fled, panic-stricken, from their homes, some seeking safety in the towns where there were small detachments of constabulary, while others fled to Leyte towns. The invaders burned, pillaged, robbed, and killed to their heart's content, and then made a determined attack on the small detachment of constabulary stationed at the town of Naval, hoping to capture their arms, but they were repulsed with considerable loss. The attacks were kept up for several nights in succession; and although the constabulary had lost several men, in killed and wounded, they held the band off until Mr. Borseth arrived on the scene with reenforcements. A vigorous campaign was again instituted, in which the towns cooperated heartily, and after about six weeks' work the island was again cleared of these religious fanatics. This time, however, those that were not killed or captured, instead of returning to Samar, made their way across to the island of Leyte, and working along down the coast arrived in the vicinity of Ormoc, where on the 18th of November they attacked the inhabitants of a barrio of that town. There were no constabulary in Ormoc at that time and the municipal police had only four or five shotguns, without ammunition, except two or three rounds, but they went out in search of the band and in an encounter which followed four policemen were killed. I was then notified and made a strong effort to obtain arms for the municipal police, or to have constabulary sent there; but, unfortunately, no constabulary arrived there until the night of the 28th. By that time the leader of the band had, by intimidation and force, attached to himself a considerable following, which he constantly increased by issuing manifestoes and proclamations to the effect that he could cure cholera, and by prophesying the total destruction of the town of Ormoc by a great tidal wave. Cholera was raging in the town at that time and the municipal authorities had established a cordon around the town and would not permit the people in the town to go out into the barrios nor allow the people outside to enter the town, which measure had tended to embitter the people in the rural districts, and possibly helped the Dios-Dios leader to recruit his forces.

For more than a month fanaticism and superstition held high carnival in the rural districts of the town, and the inhabitants murdered, burned, and pillaged each other's homes through a spirit of mere wantonness, inspired by fanaticism. This disturbance on the island of Leyte has been confined to Ormoc exclusively except on two or three occasions when they have raided other towns, and in such raids they have not received sympathy or support from the adjoining towns.

All the rest of the province is absolutely quiet, there having been no disturbances of any kind since the general surrenders in June. All the southern part of the island, where Capili held sway when civil government was established, and where he continued to exercise control of several of the towns and all the interior part of the island, is now peaceful and undisturbed by ladrones or fanatics.

Future disturbances of any magnitude in Leyte need not be apprehended, as the more intelligent class of people will readily lend their influence and assistance against any attempts at violence, while the great mass of the people are contented and satisfied. There are, however, those who have been living for the past three or four years by robbery, who will seize every opportunity to band themselves together for that purpose, and unless the municipal police of every town are armed, that such bands may be dealt with summarily, the rural districts and the smaller towns will suffer greatly from the depredations of this class of people. To this end I recommend that every town in the province be given arms, first requiring a bond of 200 pesos per arm to insure the employment of reliable and trustworthy policemen.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

With the exception of a few towns on the west coast of Leyte, and Alang-Alang and San Miguel in the interior, where corn, sugar, and rice are cultivated, there are practically no food products produced in the province, the agricultural class devoting their

time almost exclusively to the cultivation of hemp, which requires less labor and brings quicker and better returns. The advanced price of hemp since the American occupation, and the death of more than 75 per cent of the carabaos, have of course helped to bring about these changed conditions, and as long as hemp continues to bring present prices and rice can be purchased for from 5 to 8 pesos a picul, I can not hope to see agricultural conditions improve. What effect the introduction of improved machinery and American methods of farming would have remains to be seen; but at present those who are able to experiment along these lines are exceedingly wary on account of the great risk they run of losing all the money they invest in live stock.

However, so long as hemp brings good prices and food stuffs do not become too dear, Leyte people will not suffer, and they realize this and are not much concerned over a threatened famine. To arouse them from this indifference, is almost, if not quite, impossible.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges of the province are in a deplorable condition, and with the exception of the road from Tacloban to Palo and Tanauan, a distance of about 12 miles, the repair of about 4 miles of which cost the province more than 20,000 pesos, the remainder of those on the east coast are practically impassable, except on horseback during dry weather. This is practically true of all the other roads in the province; hence, communication with the towns is exceedingly difficult, and can only be accomplished by means of boats during the greater part of the year. There are no roads crossing the island connecting the two coasts. The municipalities have expended but very little money in the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and what has been expended has been within the limits of the towns proper, while those in the barrios have been allowed to go from bad to worse, the towns depending on the province to make these much-needed repairs. This is not the result altogether, however, of a lack of interest or willingness on the part of the municipal authorities to make these improvements, but is principally the result of a lack of means with which to make them. Various causes may be assigned for this, such as the necessity of building tribunals, school buildings, the maintenance of large police forces, etc., all of which most of the towns have had to do. Another reason is that the municipal council in almost every town in the province has voted to the officials the maximum salaries prescribed in the municipal code. The only remedy which suggests itself to my mind is the reduction of the number of municipalities and the enactment of a law prescribing a special road tax, of so many days' labor per year, or its equivalent in money; this labor to be utilized under the general supervision of the supervisor, in order to get the best possible results.

I recommend also the construction by the insular government of one good road across the province, connecting the eastern and western coast, preferably from Abuyog to Baybay, as this is nearer the center of the province. The detailed report of the supervisor is hereto attached, marked "A."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Forty-seven out of the 51 towns in the province have been organized and in operation, in accordance with the provisions of the municipal code, for more than a year, and have as a whole been administered very satisfactorily. Prior to June 30, it had been impossible to organize the others on account of the disturbed condition of affairs in their vicinity. During the first part of July the provincial board visited these towns, and in consequence of the then approaching general elections in December, it was deemed best not to hold special elections as provided by Chapter VIII of the municipal code, and temporary appointments were made, which have proven very satisfactory.

In view of the reasons set forth under the head of Roads and Bridges, I deem it absolutely necessary to consolidate some of the smaller towns as they are not strong enough to support municipal governments. The provincial board will make recommendations along this line as soon as the census work is completed.

The end of the year found most of the towns with deficits, some of the causes for this have already been mentioned, others that might be mentioned are the delay in the collection of the land and other taxes, and the failure of some of the towns to collect all the taxes they are entitled to collect under the provisions of the municipal code.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

I have not yet received the report of the president of the provincial board of health, the delay having been caused by the former president of the board, Doctor

Santos, having kept no records from which the necessary data could be obtained. This report will be forwarded as soon as received.

I might say generally that we still have a little cholera in Ormoc and Baybay, but in no other towns. During the summer it was quite prevalent throughout the province, but the death rate was not so great here as it was in some of the other provinces. This I believe to be due, in a great measure, to the energetic and vigorous manner in which the municipal authorities adopted and enforced the preventative measures recommended by the health boards. The province is deeply indebted to the military authorities, especially the medical department, for their hearty and active support in the suppression of the disease. The officers detailed for this work were active, energetic, faithful, and untiring in their efforts to save human lives.

The sanitary condition of most of the towns is very good. I have made it a special point to call the attention of the municipal authorities to the great importance of this work, and have been much gratified at the very marked improvements that have been made.

A few towns have suffered quite severely from smallpox, but as a whole, the province has been spared the ravages of this disease, which is more or less prevalent in the island every year.

PROVINCIAL JAILS.

The province owns no buildings either in Tacloban or Maasin that are suitable for jails, and has therefore been compelled to rent buildings in both places. The municipal jails in each place seemed to be the only available buildings that were at all adaptable, and were therefore secured from the municipalities. In Tacloban we secured three rooms, underneath the tribunal, in which board floors were placed and everything possible done to put the building in a sanitary condition. Owing to the crowded conditions, however, which have prevailed all the year, the mortality among the prisoners from Beri-Beri and other diseases has been very great. The president of the provincial board of health advised that they be given exercise and sunshine, and they are now given from one to two hours exercise each day.

The necessity of a provincial jail building is very urgent, and I called the attention of the provincial board to the matter in the early part of the year; and in the month of July the board passed a resolution instructing the supervisor to prepare plans and let the necessary contracts, immediately, for the construction of a jail. Subsequently, however, the treasurer reported that the province did not have sufficient funds with which to do this work. I hope that we will be able to construct this building during the early part of the coming year. As the military authorities occupied the tribunal in Maasin, the prisoners were placed in the jail adjoining military prison, but as there were certain abuses being committed, I deemed it best to remove them, and they were confined underneath the rented building occupied as a tribunal. On the night of November 11, two of the municipal police, who were on duty as guards, assisted 16 of them to escape and fled to the mountains with them. As soon as the tribunal was vacated by the military the prisoners were transferred to the prison underneath it, which is a very strong building.

Inasmuch as the Constabulary have trained and disciplined men, in whom more confidence can be reposed than can be in the average men that can be secured as provincial guards, I have the honor to recommend that the jails and the custody of the prisoners be turned over to the senior inspector of the province.

FINANCE.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report of the provincial treasurer, marked "B," which shows the total collections and total expenditures during the current year, as well as the balance on hand January 1, 1903.

The collection of taxes in the province has been very much delayed during the current year, on account of the disturbed conditions during the first half of the year, and the lack of transportation with which to reach the south and west coast towns. This can be better appreciated when you take into consideration the fact that all the trade of north and east Leyte is with Manila, and that of south and west Leyte with Cebu, so that there are very few opportunities of reaching west Leyte on commercial boats.

While the provincial treasurer has worked hard and faithfully, I do not believe that he has systematized his work as he might; nor, do I believe that he has required as strict compliance with existing laws, with reference to the collection of taxes on the part of the municipal treasurer, as he ought. Many of them have sent out delegates into the barrios to collect taxes giving provisional receipts, which has opened up all kinds of opportunities for the practice of fraud. These things are now being

corrected, but they should never have been permitted. I do not think, either that he has kept in as close touch with the financial conditions of the towns as he might, if he had required the municipal treasurers to have remitted their monthly reports regularly.

In this connection, I desire to invite your attention to the attached copy of a letter addressed to him October 3, 1902, to which I have as yet received no reply. Letter is marked "C."

I respectfully recommend that, until the roads of the province are repaired and communication with the south and west coasts of the island is made possible by land, the province be furnished with a boat with which to make at least quarterly trips around the island.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. GRANT, *Provincial Governor.*

EXHIBIT A.

TACLOBAN, *January 15, 1903.*

The Honorable PROVINCIAL BOARD,
Province of Leyte, Tacloban, P. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this department for the year ending December 31, 1902.

HISTORICAL.

Engineering work under Spanish and military rule.—The engineering work carried on in Leyte under Spanish régime must have been considerable judging from the ruins remaining. On the coast road leading from Tacloban south there are traces of permanent construction in the shape of small stone sluices and small bridge abutments, all with elaborate approaches. The most extensive work of this nature is located at Palo, on the main road leading into the town, and consists of two stone abutments with central piers, all faced with cut coral blocks. The foundations rest upon a ledge underlying the river and directly over a cascade of some 8 feet fall. The bridge is of the stringer type, corbelled at the ends by timbers extending over the tops of the piers and abutments. Owing to the age and neglect the superstructure is now in very bad shape and needs immediate renewal.

On the north coast also traces of Spanish work are to be found on the roads leading from Carigara to Jaro direct, and also from Carigara to Jaro via Barugo, in the shape of stone arches of small span and bridge piers and abutments, but the bridge superstructures have long since fallen into decay.

On the west coast road there are several examples of stone arches up to 15-foot spans, notably near Ormoc and Maasin and near-by towns. All are doing service, but some are in poor repairs.

On the more important roads much has been done in the way of grading and refilling, but it seems in most cases to have been done without intelligent direction.

The natives have some examples of engineering work mainly in the shape of bridges. All of these have been built by the cut and dry method and are of sultry design. However, they have served and show considerable ingenuity in their execution.

Under military régime about $35,000 United States currency, were expended upon the roads of the province, mostly in the northeastern portion of the island. The work, however, was of a temporary nature, consisting of cocoanut bridges, etc., which have either rotted out or been carried off by floods. In the town of Tanauan the main street was hardened with broken stone and is still in good condition. In Tacloban many streets were hardened with coral, and at Dulag a short piece of road was constructed leading toward Burauen, and in many towns much was done toward cleaning up the streets and placing them in good condition.

Through age and neglect the road work of former times has fallen into such a state of ruin as to be of little value at the present time. The roads graded were never hardened and the soil is of such nature that unless they are thoroughly drained and the roadway surfaced with good suitable material a rainy season renders them impassable and the cocoanut bridges have been destroyed, rendering all wagon traffic impossible.

PRESENT CONDITION OF ROADS.

Road from Tacloban to Palo.—This road has been entirely reconstructed during the past year and hardened with coral and bridges rebuilt, and it is passable at all times for carriages and other traffic.

Road from Palo to Tanauan.—The roadbed is in fair condition, but the bridges are poor. There are two ferries, one at the San Joaquin River near Palo and one at the Binahaan River near Tanauan, both constructed of barotas covered with a bamboo flooring. The road is passable for all ordinary traffic.

Road from Tanauan to Tolosa.—The roadbed is in fair condition, but most of the bridges are washed away. The rivers can be forded at low tide along the beach; passable for teams with difficulty.

Road from Tolosa to Dulag.—The roadbed is in fair condition, but all bridges washed away; passable for horses only by fording along the beach.

Road from Dulyag to Abuyog.—From Dulag to the barrio of Mayorga the roadbed is very bad, consisting of a succession of carabao wallows, but from this point to Abuyog is in fair condition. There are no bridges upon this road and the several large rivers must be crossed in barotas and horses swum over. Passable by horses only.

Road from Palo to Alang-Alang.—This road is under construction at the present time, and from Palo to the barrio of Marirong some 2½ miles has been regraded where necessary and bridges replaced. From Malirong the road becomes constantly worse and consists for the most part of a series of carabao wallows. It leads through a flat country very difficult of drainage and will be expensive to rebuild. There are many streams difficult of crossing and the bridges have mostly been washed away or rendered unsafe. It is passable in the dry season for pack animals.

Road from Alang-Alang to Jaro.—The road is fair most of the distance, having been surfaced with gravel from the river beds. The bridges are unsafe or destroyed and the road is passable only for carabao carts with great difficulty.

Road from Jaro to Barugo.—This road shows many traces of former work, but nearly all the bridges are in such condition that it is impassable except for horses and pack trains.

Road from Barugo to Carigara.—This road leads along the coast and is in poor condition and the bridges are unsafe. It is passable for horses only with difficulty.

Road from Jaro to Carigara direct.—The road is very poor, having been filled for the greater part of the distance with large cobbles thrown into the roadway helter-skelter. The bridges are mostly destroyed and the route is passable for pack animals only.

Road from Tanauan to Dagami.—At the present time this road is being reconstructed and the roadbed as far as the barrio of Kiling has been regraded. The bridges are of cocoanut and poor and will be replaced as soon as funds for the work are available. It is passable for wagons with light loads.

Road from Dagami to Burauen.—There are many deep ruts and wallows in this road in those places where it leads through low land, and after rains they are very difficult to either get through or around. The bridges are of cocoanut and poor. The road lies in the hemp country and is much used by the carabao drivers, for whom it is passable with difficulty.

Road from Burauen to Dulag.—This road is very bad and practically impassable except for pack trains.

Road from Dagami to Tabon-Tabon.—The roadway leads through much low land and the bridges can not be crossed except on foot. Passable only on foot and for carabao.

Road from Dagami to Pastrana.—This road lacks bridges and is passable for horses and carabao only.

Road from Ormoc to Macrohon, west coast.—This road leads through a country where gravel is easily obtained and was well constructed formerly. Now it is much overgrown, but besides clearing needs few repairs. The bridges, however, are practically all destroyed and the numerous streams are hard to ford. Some short sections near the larger towns are passable for wagons, but on the whole it is passable for horses only with difficulty.

Summary.—In the Province of Leyte it is estimated that there are 400 bridges of an average span of 30 feet needing immediate renewal, at least half of which are impassable at the present time. Besides there are some 200 miles of roadway which must be regraded and surfaced before they can be used for wagon traffic. The estimated cost of this work is $800,000 United States currency.

The problem of road improvement in the province is not one of repair, but of reconstruction. The question has rather been, upon what road the limited funds available could be spent with the most advantage. A division of the money, with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars at locations scattered over the province, while perhaps affording some temporary relief, would have been to waste the whole amount in the end. The plan followed has been to concentrate the work and to have such roads as were improved from a continuous whole leading from Tacloban to the more important towns. It has been the aim also to improve first those roads leading into the interior, in order to afford at the earliest possible time an outlet for

the hemp and other products. For the purpose of construction it has also been necessary to work from the coast inland, because supplies can only be purchased at Tacloban and transported overland. Various attempts have been made to secure timber, etc., nearer the site of the work, but without avail.

Plan of work.—The first road selected for improvement was the one leading from Tacloban to Palo, thence inland to Alang-Alang, Jaro to Carigara on the north coast. This road leads into an important commercial district, and when improved will throw open the whole northeastern portion of the island.

CONSTRUCTION.

Palo road.—This road extends from the barrio of Sagcajan, at the southern edge of the población of Tacloban, to the barrio of Sambualuan at the northern edge of the población of Palo, a distance of about 4 miles. The work of reconstruction was started early in February, 1902, and completed early in December, 1902.

At the beginning of the year the road was practically impassable for wagons, there being many sloughs and the bridges dangerous. The work of reconstruction has included the entire regrading of the road, hardening the surface with coral to a width of 16 feet, and rebuilding the bridges.

The amounts expended are in detail as follows:

Regrading: Labor, teams, and materials, $3,485.40 local currency; total distance, 19,950 feet (3.8 miles); cost per mile, $917.31 local currency.

Surfacing: Materials and cartage, $155,442.61 local currency; total distance, 18,410 feet (3.5 miles); cost per mile, $4,440.64 local currency.

Bridges.

	Local currency.
Bridge No. 4, 16 feet 4 inches over all, standard stringer	$246.00
Bridge No. 5, 10 feet 4 inches over all, standard stringer	170.50
Bridge No. 6, 6 feet over all, standard stringer	112.75
Bridge No. 7, 20 feet over all, standard stringer	404.70
Bridge No. 9, 37 feet over all, standard stringer	769.07
Bridge No. 10, 27 feet over all, standard stringer	578.31
Bridge No. 11, 6 feet over all, standard stringer	112.75
Total for bridges	2,394.08

The prices paid for labor per day, etc., for the above work, are as follows:

	Local currency.
Laborers	$0.50
Natives:	
Foreman	1.00
Carpenters	1.00
Carpenters, foreman	1.50
Teams, including cart and driver	2.50

Timber, from $0.50 to $0.70 United States currency per cubic foot, cut to size.

Throughout the year the transportation of materials has been difficult. For a short time the army quartermaster was able to furnish a team for hauling timber. This aided greatly in starting the work. When this aid could no longer be furnished a truck was constructed from two carabao carts and utilized. At the present time the supervisor has, on memorandum from the quartermaster, four wagon trucks which have been fitted with shafts for carabao, and these are being used in hauling timber inland.

For the regrading and hauling coral for surfacing the native carts and carabao were used. The province has had wagons and horses ordered for a long time, but has so far been able to secure nothing more promising than some harness and a bin of oats. The work carried on, except as noted above, has been entirely dependent upon such native transportation as could be secured. On account of the scarcity of carabao and the natural aversion of the average native to work, the teams needed have been difficult to obtain and have been secured at all only at an excessive cost in time, energy, and money.

Alang-Alang road.—This road extends inland from the población of Palo through the barrios of Malirong and Santa Fe to the town of Alang-Alang.

Work was started on the Palo end of this road on September 1, 1902, and is being continued at the present time. It has consisted mainly in replacing the bridges and in regrading at such places as were necessary to render the road passable for wagons.

The amounts spent in detail are as follows:

Regrading: Laborers, etc., $635.60 local currency. Total length graded, 1,400 feet; cost per foot, $0.454, local currency.

Bridges.—

	Local currency.
Bridge No. 1, 43 feet 4 inches over all, Howe truss	$2,617.61
Bridge No. 2, 33 feet 4 inches over all, "A" truss	2,064.75
Bridge No. 3, 70 feet 4 inches over all, Howe truss	4,029.66

NOTE.—Bridge No. 3 is incomplete, erection having been delayed on account of high water.

These bridges are about 10 miles from Tacloban, and it has been necessary to haul all materials for their construction over this distance with carabao, it having been found impossible to purchase timber, etc., nearer to the work.

Dagami road.—This road extends inland from Tanauan to Dagami, a distance of some 10 miles. The work was started September 1, 1902, and is at present being carried forward. It has consisted of regrading over about half the distance and in keeping the existing bridges, which are of cocoanut, and poor, passable. The work of renewing these bridges will be taken up as soon as funds are available.

The amounts already spent are in detail as follows:

Regrading: Labor, teams, etc., $1,776.60 local currency.

Bridges: Materials, labor, etc., $318.30 local currency.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL.

At the outbreak of cholera at this port the board of health selected an island about 1 mile up the harbor as a site for the cholera hospital and detention camp, there being no suitable buildings in the town or its outskirts which could be utilized for this purpose. All patients and suspects were at once dispatched to the island, although at the time it was covered with brush and there was no shelter of any kind. The work of constructing suitable buildings was turned over to this department. Building supplies were purchased at once, men secured, and during the first day a small clearing was made at the southern end of the island and a temporary shelter erected for those patients already at the island. In the three succeeding days the upper half of the island was cleared of all undergrowth and a hospital about 40 by 20 feet, a detention building about 70 by 30 feet, a house about 12 by 12 feet for the guards, outbuildings, etc., were constructed, all of bamboo and nipa, with board floors well up from the ground. During the remainder of the epidemic all cases and suspects were taken at once to this hospital, where they could be cared for and completely isolated from the town.

PROVINCIAL RESERVATION.

Under Act No. 244 of the United States Philippine Commission the province of Leyte has purchased a tract of land, known as the Provincial Reservation, for the sum of $5,515 United States currency. Owing to the increased land values in this section, this property is now worth from two to three times the purchase price.

PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

The provincial buildings stand upon the above tract, and consist of two frame buildings with galvanized-iron roofs, occupied as office and as a residence for the provincial governor, and two small buildings, constructed mainly of nipa.

LABOR PROBLEM.

On the Palo road labor has been secured without much trouble, but on the Alang-Alang and Dagami roads it has been very hard to secure. In Tacloban the price of day labor has risen within the past year from $0.50 local currency per day to $1 and $1.50 local currency, and in the hemp fields the return for work is such that about two days' work a week suffices to keep a family. The remaining days of the week the men use for resting, and can not be induced to work by any known system of moral suasion. It seems to be not entirely a question of pay, but rather of indisposition.

Since doing away with compulsory labor the towns have done very little work upon their portions of the roads, and the province has no means of securing labor other than "persuasion," money being not a sufficient inducement to work.

It would relieve the situation very much, I think, if law were enacted by which every able-bodied man should be liable for work upon the provincial roads for a period of fifteen days per year at a rate of pay to be determined by the provincial board. I would suggest that a money equivalent for this labor should not be accepted, for the reason that the money so collected would not materially assist in the problem of securing men. A man who did not care to perform this work himself would then be under obligations to furnish his own substitute.

WORK FOR 1903.

The province has now on hand shovels, picks, etc., for regrading, and also bridge timber, etc., to the amount of $4,000 United States currency. The provincial treasurer estimates that from the land tax and general funds $25,000 United States currency will be available for road work during the coming year. The work will be carried forward on the Palo Alang-Alang road, the Tanauan-Dagami road, the Dagami-Burauen road, and the coast road from Palo south mainly in the shape of bridge renewals and such grading as is necessary to render the roads passable at all times for wagons.

PROPOSED ROADS.

Excepting only the towns of Palo, Tanauan, and Dagami, which can be reached by wagons, and Tolosa, Burauen, Tabontabon, Pastrana, Alang-Alang, and Jaro, which can be reached by pack animals, the only means of communication between Tacloban and the remaining towns of the province is by boat.

The coastwise trade on the east coast of the province is with Tacloban, but the entire west and south coasts trade only with Cebu. There are no commercial boats plying between Tacloban and the west coast, and the only means the provincial officials have of reaching those towns is by a trip to Manila and return via Cebu or by a coast-guard boat sent especially for the purpose.

Between Abuyog on the east coast and Baybay on the west coast the island of Leyte is quite narrow, and there is a trail leading between the towns. The province will in a few years be able to complete the coast road to Abuyog from the ordinary revenues, but on account of other pressing work it would be unable for a long time to undertake a road across the island. Baybay lies about the center of the west coast, and from that town a road leads north to Ormoc and south to Macrohon. A road from the east coast entering Baybay would place the whole east and west coasts in communication, and would be of great assistance and benefit to the government. The provincial board has already taken the matter under consideration and framed a resolution asking for an appropriation of $30,000 United States currency for the construction of the above road, and I believe the money could be used for no better purpose.

Following is a statement showing the amounts available and their sources, and the amount expended for road and bridge work during the year ending December 31, 1902:

Amount expended from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, province of Leyte, P. I., roads and bridges.

Month.	Appropriation.		Total.[a]	Expended for labor.[a]	Loss on local currency.	Materials purchased.	Total expended.
	General funds.	Land tax.					
1902.							
January	$5,000.00				$238.10		$238.10
February			$4,769.90			$598.15	598.15
March			5,168.75	$456.79		1,158.89	1,615.38
April			2,553.37	519.82	191.22	1,041.89	1,753.08
May		$135.46				534.75	534.75
June	5,000.00	351.49	5,752.50	857.30		377.69	1,234.99
July		23.54	4,541.09		154.48	1,371.54	1,526.02
August	10,000.00	.20	13,016.27	2,932.34		2,806.29	5,738.63
September		195.26	7,471.90	1,465.28	123.85	754.69	2,343.82
October		150.52	5,278.60	1,345.05	30.13	201.32	1,576.50
		[b]23.71	2,687.02	2,163.05		53.95	2,217.00
November		[a]20.36	2,639.82			29.08	29.08
		[b]111.92	3,824.52	2,100.50		21.50	2,122.00
December		[a]139.78	1,550.52				

[a] United States currency. [b] Local currency.

Materials purchased from general funds chargeable to roads and bridges	$134.19
Total	17,317.64
Loss on local currency	737.78
Total United States currency expended	16,579.86
Total local currency expended	4,339.00

Respectfully submitted.

S. B. PATTERSON.

Bridge schedule, province of Leyte, P. I., December 31, 1902.

[Class A, bridge in good condition; Class B, bridge in poor condition, should be renewed at once; Class C, bridge dangerous, should be renewed immediately; Class D, bridge destroyed.]

ROAD FROM TACLOBAN TO ABUYOG.

Town.	Bridge No.	Span. Over all.	Span. Clear.	Width clear.	Materials. Superstructure.	Materials. Abutments.	Class.	Over.
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.				
Tacloban	a 1							Tide inlet.
	a 2							Do.
	a 3							Do.
	b 4	14 0	12 0	10 0	Cocoanut	Coral	C	Do.
	b 5	8 6	6 0	10 0	do	None	C	Runway.
	b 6	3 6	2 0	10 0	do	do	C	Do.
	7	23 6	15 0	20 0	Timber	do	A	Creek.
	b 8	18 0	16 0	10 0	do	Coral	C	Runway.
	b 9	29 0	25 0	10 0	do	None	C	Creek.
	b 10	16 0	12 0	10 0	Cocoanut	do	C	Do.
	b 11	New bridge required.						
	12		52 0	19 0		Stone; 2 piers.	C	Palo River.
			51 6	19 0	Timber			
			44 9	19 0				
Palo	1	5 0	3 0	16 0	Stone arch	Stone	A	Runway.
	c 2	200 0				None	C	San Joaquin River.
	3	8 0		10 0	Timber	do	C	Runway.
	4	14 0		10 0	Cocoanut	Stone	C	Do.
	5	12 0		10 0	do	None	C	Do.
	d 6							Do.
	7	27 0		10 0	Cocoanut	Stone	C	Do.
	c 8	150 0				None	C	Binahaan River.
	9	48 0		15 0	Cocoanut and timber.	Stone	C	Tide inlet.
Tanauan*								
Tolosa*								
Dulag*								
Abuyog*								

ROAD FROM TANAUAN TO DULAG, INLAND.

Tanauan	1	9 0	7 0	11 0	Plank floor, iron stringers.	None	C	Runway.
	2	9 0	7 0	11 0	Cocoanut	do	C	Do.
	3	82 0	76 0	10 0	do	do	C	Malaguiky.
	4	51 0	48 0	12 0	Cocoanut floor, iron stringers.	do	C	Balisung.
	5	24 0	20 0	12 0	Cocoanut	do	C	Creek.
	6	44 0	40 0	15 0	do	do	C	Gingauan.
	7	12 0	9 0	15 0	Timber	do	B	Runway.
	8	45 0	42 0	13 0	do	do	C	Digahongan.
	9	31 0	29 0	14 6	do	do	B	Alinauan.
	10	33 0	30 0	16 0	do	do	B	Runway.
Burauen*								
Dulag*								

ROAD FROM DAGAMI TO TABON-TABON.

Dagami	1	20 0	16 0	8 0	Cocoanut	None	D	Gingauan.
	2	12 0	10 0	8 0		do	D	Ragondongdn.
	3	12 0				do	D	Runway.
	4	20 0	16 0	8 0		do	D	Bilisung.
	5	8 0	6 0	8 0		do	D	Runway.
	6	8 0	6 0	8 0		do	D	Do.
	7	8 0	6 0	8 0		do	D	Do.
	8	8 0	6 0	8 0		do	D	Do.
	9	8 0	6 0	8 0		do	D	Do.
Tabon-Tabon*								
Dagami*	1	152 0	150 0	14 0	Hewed timber	None	A	Branch of Binahaan.
	2	28 0	28 0	10 0	Cocoanut	do	C	
	3	4 0	3 0	4 0		do	D	Runway.
	4	c 150 0						
Pastrana*								

a Municipal bridges.
b Renewed, 1902.
c Ferry.
d New sluiceway required.
e Estimated length (ford).
* Schedule incomplete.

Bridge schedule, province of Leyte, P. I., December 31, 1902—Continued.

ROAD FROM PALO TO ALANG-ALANG AND JARO.

Town.	Bridge No.	Span. Over all.	Span. Clear.	Width clear.	Materials. Superstructure.	Materials. Abutments.	Class.	Over.
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
Palo	1	40 0			Cocoanut	None	C	Creek.
	2	30 0			do	do	C	Do.
	3	65 0				do	D	Malirong.
	4		6 0			do	D	Runway.
	5		6 0			do	D	Do.
	6	48 0				do	D	Tibuk.
	7		6 0		Cocoanut	do	C	Runway.
	8		6 0			do	D	Do.
	9		12 0		Cocoanut	do	C	Do.
	10		6 0		do	do	C	Do.
	11		80 0		do	do	C	Creek.
Santa Fe barrio	12		6 0		do	do	C	Runway.
	13		6 0		do	do	C	Do.
	14		20 0		do	do	C	Creek.
	15		20 0		do	do	C	Paho River.
	16		22 0		do	do	C	Amansubing.
	17		32 0		do	do	C	Linghayan.
	18		20 0		do	do	C	
	19		70 0		do	do	C	Dop-dop.
	20		18 0		do	do	C	Creek.
	21		20 0		do	do	C	Do.
	22		20 0		do	do	C	Do.
	23		20 0		do	do	C	Runway.
	24		28 0		do	do	C	Malauihan
	25		20 0		do	do	C	Creek.
	26		23 0		do	do	C	Do.
Alang-Alang	1		25 0		do	do		
	2		18 0		do	do	C	Do
	3		22 0		do	do	C	Do
	4		14 0		do	do	C	Do
	5		12 0		do	do	C	Do
	6		6 0		do	do	C	Do.
	7		25 0		do	do	C	Manaba.
	[a] 8		100 0					Abungangan.
	9		18 0		Cocoanut	None	C	Creek.
	[a] 10		15 0					Do.
	11		8 0		Cocoanut	None	C	Do.
	12		18 0		do	do	C	Do.
	13		8 0		do	do	C	Do.
Jaro [b]								

ROAD FROM JARO TO CARIGARA, DIRECT.

Jaro [a]	17	25 0			Cocoanut	None	C	Balirung.
	18	12 0			do	do	C	Creek.
	19	10 0			Archstone	Stone	A	Do.
	20	10 0			Cocoanut	None	C	Do.
	21	4 0			Archstone	Stone	A	Do.
	22	28 0			Cocoanut	None	C	Abango.
	23	35 0			do	Stone	C	Tagug.
	24	10 0			Archstone	do	A	Parina.
	25	95 0			Cocoanut	None	C	Baruguhay.
Carigara*								

ROAD FROM JARO TO CARIGARA, VIA BARUGOC.

Jaro	1	15 0			Cocoanut		C	Runway.
	2	6 0			do		C	Creek.
	3	6 0			do		C	Do.
	4	6 0			do		C	Do.
	5	55 0			do		C	Ibocauan.
	6	28 0			do		C	Creek.
	7	105 0			do		C	Yosang.
	8	6 0			do		C	Runway.
	9	6 0			do		C	Creek.
	10	38 0			do		C	Cabongangan.
	11	6 0			do		D	Creek.
	12	6 0			do		C	Do.
	13	6 0			do		C	Do.

[a] Ford. [b] Renewed 1902. * Schedule incomplete.

Bridge schedule, province of Leyte, P. I., December 31, 1902—Continued.

ROAD FROM JARO TO CARIGARA, VIA BARUGOC—Continued.

Town.	Bridge No.	Span. Over all.	Span. Clear.	Width clear.	Materials. Superstructure.	Materials. Abutments.	Class.	Over.
		Ft. in.	Ft. in.	Ft. in.				
Jaro	a 14	20 0						Unga.
	a 15	30 0						Cabjuangan.
	a 16	30 0						Tunga.
	17	10 0			Cocoanut		C	Runway.
	18	18 0			Plank		C	Creek.
	19	142 0			do		C	Ngasingan.
Barugo	1	21 0			Cocoanut		C	Creek.
	2	40 0			Plank		C	Omanglis.
	3	35 0			do		C	Onuyo.
	4	105 0			do		C	Umantua.
	5	60 0			do		C	Calinantog.
	6	68 0			do		C	Baruguhay.
	7	28 0			Cocoanut		C	San Mateo.
Carigara *								
Ormoc	1	20 0					D	
	2	20 0					D	
	3	6 0					D	Runway.
	4	6 0					D	Do.
	5	6 0					D	Do.
	6	6 0					D	Do.
	7	6 0					D	Do.
	8	6 0					D	Do.
	9	6 0					D	Do.
	10	6 0						
	b 11	60 0						
	b 12	30 0						
	13	6 0					D	Do.
	14	6 0					D	Do.
	15	6 0					D	Do.
	b 16	30 0						
	b 17	18 0						
	b 18	18 0						
	b 19	60 0						
	b 20	30 0					D	Creek.
	b 21	100 0						
	b 22	50 0						
	23	15 0					D	Runway.
	24	18 0						Do.
	25	200 0					D	Creek.
	26	20 0					D	Runway.
	27	10 0					D	Do.
	28	15 0					D	Do.
	29	10 0					D	Do.
	30	60 0					D	River.
	31	60 0					D	Do.
	32	60 0					D	Do.
	33	100 0					D	Do.
	34	10 0					D	Runway.
	35	15 0					D	Do.
	36	6 0					D	Do.
	37	10 0					D	Do.
	38	100 0					D	River.
	39	10 0					D	Runway.
	40	100 0					D	River.
	41	12 0					D	Runway.
Albuera	42	30 0					D	River.
	43	30 0					D	Do.
	44	4 0					D	Runway.
	45	12 0					D	Do.
	46	6 0					D	Do.
	47	6 0					D	Do.
	48	15 0					D	Do.
	49	100 0					D	River.
	50	10 0					D	Runway.
	51	15 0					D	Do.
	52	15 0					D	Do.
	53	15 0					D	Do.
	54	18 0					D	Creek.
	55	10 0					D	Runway.
	56	6 0					D	Do.
	57	300 0					D	River.
	58	6 0					D	Runway.
	59	10 0					D	Do.
	60	6 0					D	Do.
	61	10 0					D	Do.

a Water (ford). b Ford. * Schedule incomplete.

Bridge schedule, province of Leyte, P. I., December 31, 1902—Continued.

ROAD FROM JARO TO CARIGARA, VIA BARUGOC—Continued.

Town.	Bridge No.	Span.		Width clear.	Materials.		Class.	Over.
		Over all.	Clear.		Superstructure.	Abutments.		
		Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*				
Albuera	62	30 0					D	Creek.
	63	100 0					D	River.
	64	15 0					D	Creek.
	65	15 0					D	Do.
	66	15 0					D	Do.
	67	10 0					D	Do.
	68	18 0					D	Do.
	69	30 0					D	Do.
	70	30 0					D	Do.
	71	15 0					D	Do.
	72	30 0					D	Do.
	73	60 0					D	River.
	74	6 0					D	Runway.
	75	10 0					D	Do.
	76	10 0					D	Do.
	77	20 0					D	Creek.
	78	10 0					D	Do.
	79	10 0					D	Do.
Caridad (barrio).*								
Baybay*								
Inopacan*								
Hindang*								
Hilongos*								
Bato*								
Matolom*								
Cahagnaan*								
Maasim*								
Mac-Crohom*								

*Schedule incomplete.

EXHIBIT B.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,
Tacloban, October 3, 1902.

Mr. W. S. CONROW,
Provincial Treasurer, Tacloban, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this office is in receipt of complaints from a great number of municipal employees of the various towns in the province, to the effect that their salaries are due and unpaid for periods ranging from one to six months. When the municipal officials are asked why these salaries are not paid promptly they invariably reply that there are no funds available with which to meet said liabilities. The object of this communication is to ascertain, if possible, why such conditions exist. That they do exist is conclusive evidence, to my mind, that there is something radically wrong, the immediate correction of which is imperative if we would make municipal governments a success in this Province, for the very life of a municipality depends upon its resting on a sound financial basis.

Section 47, Municipal Code, reads as follows:

"(*a*) During the month of January of each year the council shall prepare in duplicate a report giving—

"(*b*) An inventory of all buildings, lands, and other property, real and personal, belonging to the municipality.

"(*c*) An itemized estimate of the revenues of the municipality from all sources during the current year, with a statement opposite each item of the amount realized from that source during the preceding year.

"(*d*) An itemized estimate of the ordinary expenses of the municipality for the current year, with a statement opposite each item of the corresponding expenses for the last preceding year. The estimated ordinary expenses shall not exceed the estimated resources. This estimate shall include a statement of outstanding indebtedness, if such exists.

"(*e*) An estimate of such extraordinary expenditures, if any, as may be required through unusual necessity or to make permanent improvements. Such estimate shall state the approximate total expenditures by reason of such necessity or improvement, the amount which it is expected to expend during the current year, and the

source or sources from which it is proposed to secure the necessary funds; also an itemized statement of extraordinary expenditures for the last preceding year. The report hereinbefore provided for shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the provincial treasurer.

"(*f*) Such report, when approved, shall be attested by the president and municipal secretary and shall be forwarded in duplicate to the provincial treasurer for his action. If the provincial treasurer shall, upon consideration, find that the taxes levied will produce the estimated revenue and that the actual expenditures will not exceed in the aggregate the estimate thereof, then he shall approve the same and shall forward one of the copies of the report, with his approval indorsed thereon, to the president, to serve as a guide to the municipality in the administration of its finances. If, after the provincial treasurer shall have begun the collection of taxes, he finds that the amount to be actually collected will fall short of the estimate, he shall certify this fact to the council, with a statement of the probable shortage, and it shall be the duty of the council to reduce its subsequent expenditures so as to bring their aggregate within the available income as reported by him.

"(*g*) Expenses not provided for in the annual estimate can only be incurred and paid upon the authorization by the provincial treasurer at the request of the municipal council."

Information is requested as to whether or not you have prescribed a form upon which these estimates are made? If so, please furnish me with a copy of same. If not, have any of the towns in their estimates, either by items or in the aggregate, showed what their revenues were for the last preceding year (or fractional part of the year they were organized), and what their expenses were for the same period? If they have not, in what way do you determine whether or not the municipality, whose estimate you are considering, will realize the amount estimated? Since beginning the collection of taxes for the current year, have you found that the actual collections of any town would fall short of the estimate furnished you for that town? If so, have you certified that fact to the municipality? To what towns, if any, have you given authorization to incur expenses not provided for in their annual estimate, and what was the nature of said expenses? If all the municipalities have furnished these estimates and you have approved them, how do you account for the lack of funds, in the majority of the towns, with which to meet their ordinary expenses?

Section 21 (*c*) reads as follows:

"He shall (the municipal treasurer), on or before the third day of each month, make out in triplicate a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding month, together with a statement of the cash actually on hand in the municipal treasury. He shall deliver two copies to the president, who shall verify them and certify upon the face of each to the correctness thereof, and shall then immediately cause one copy to be posted at the main entrance to the municipal building and send the other copy to the provincial treasurer."

Do these reports reach you regularly? If not, what measures have you adopted to insure a compliance upon the part of municipal officials with this requirement of law? If these reports reach you regularly, you ought to be able to tell whether or not the municipal employees are receiving their salaries promptly, and how their monthly expenditures correspond with their respective estimates. These reports should also show whether or not the municipal treasurer is complying with subsection (*d*) of the last-quoted section, which provides that warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation, which, I am informed, is not done, but that the municipal officials are paid from month to month as long as there are any funds available, and that the warrants in favor of the employees are allowed to accumulate. Have you any information in regard to such discriminations in the towns?

I desire to call your attention to the report required under section 46 of the municipal code, and to inquire whether said reports have been rendered by all the municipalities? I desire especially to invite your attention to the latter clause in said section, which makes it your duty to institute proceedings against the municipal treasurer, or the council, or any member thereof, for unlawful expenditures of municipal funds. I take it that expenditures unauthorized by you are all unlawful, and may or may not be recovered by you for the benefit of the municipality, according to your discretion.

Section 67, municipal code, reads as follows:

"Within ten days after the passage of the ordinance by the council for the payment of licenses or privilege taxes, the president and municipal treasurer shall prepare a list of the names of the persons whose business, if continued, would render them liable to the licenses or tax, and they shall transmit such list at once to the provincial treasurer to enable him more readily to detect persons failing to pay the licenses and privilege taxes for which they shall have become liable."

Section 71 (*b*), municipal code, reads as follows:

"At the termination of the period of collection as fixed by this act, the provincial treasurer shall return to the municipal council an account of those taxes that could not be collected, and such treasurer will not be held liable for the uncollected portion unless because of negligence or bad faith on his part or on the part of his deputy or deputies."

Have all the municipalities furnished you with these lists? If not, what percentage of them have, and what steps have you taken against those that are delinquent? How will you know when you will have completed the collection of taxes in the several municipalities if no such lists are furnished you?

Section 87, municipal code, reads as follows:

"Any officer charged with the duty of assessing real property who shall wilfully omit from the tax lists real property which he knows to be lawfully taxable, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand (1,000) pesos, or imprisonment not exceeding two (2) years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Section 88, municipal code, reads as follows:

"Any officer charged with the duty of listing or collecting license or privilege taxes, who shall wilfully omit to list or collect the same or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties provided in section 87."

In my opinion persistent neglect and failure of municipal officials charged with listing of both real property and the names of persons who are liable for licenses and privilege taxes is a wilfull omission, as contemplated in sections 87 and 88, and subjects the officials to the punishments prescribed in said sections, and proceedings should be instituted against them.

I desire also to invite your attention to the amended section 72 of the municipal code, as amended by Act 303, United States Philippine Commission, and to inquire to what extent you have been able to comply with the requirements of said section. If you have been able to comply with said requirements fully, please state to what extent you have been able to comply, and I respectfully request that you make a full and complete statement as to why a complete compliance has been impossible.

Any suggestions which you may be able to make in reference to the collection of taxes or the subject-matter upon which taxes are levied, or any other matters in connection with your department which will facilitate the collection of said taxes, and assist in putting the municipalities of the province on sound financial footings, is respectfully requested, that such executive assistance may be rendered you from this office as is necessary to insure a full and complete compliance with existing laws upon the part of municipal officials.

Also, such suggestions and recommendations as may require legislative action, that they may be forwarded to the proper authorities for their action.

Very respectfully,

J. H. GRANT, *Governor.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF MASBATE, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MASBATE, P. I.,
Masbate, June 30, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila.*

SIR: Having submitted to your office my report dated the 30th of June, 1902, I believed that I was relieved from making a report in the month of January of the present year for the year which had just past, as provided by section 7 of the provincial act numbered 83.

CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

The peace is so firmly established in this province that not a single case of raids by outlaws is to be reported for the year 1902. The number of constabulary stationed in this province at the beginning of 1902 was 110, more or less, the great majority of them being natives of the pueblos of this province. Forty of these were sent to Leyte, commanded by an inspector, and 20 were sent to Sorsogon in April of the aforesaid year. Last November 26 enlisted men and an inspector were sent to Calbayog, and last December 15 enlisted men and a sergeant went to Albay, pursuant to orders received from the headquarters of the organization, for the purpose of assisting in the pursuit of outlaws in those provinces.

Thanks to the efforts of the municipal officers of the pueblos of this province, who have endeavored and are endeavoring to keep their respective municipalities free

from malefactors, the province has enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity until the present writing. To their efforts is also due the surrender to the municipal officers of Palanas of the 21 persons who were seduced by the alleged assassins of the Echevarria family, whose names are Melchor de la Cruz, Eugenio Gallardo, and others, and who are said to have gone to one of the islands situated between Masbate and Samar. The municipal officials of Palanas are still working, in order to secure reliable information regarding the whereabouts of these men.

In order to prove once more that the residents of the pueblos of this province are working in the interest of the affirmation of peace, I would cite the capture of Bernardino Baldomar, Bernardo Manlambus, and Crisóstomo Concordia, made by the constabulary of this province in December, 1902, in the barrio of Mintac, of the municipality of Cataingan, which is situated in the southern part of the island of Masbate. With them the constabulary seized the sum of $891 Mexican, and papers containing acts signed by the outlaws of the province of Samar, and instructions for the mission which the person captured was to fulfill in Manila. They were brought to the provincial capital and placed in the provincial jail on the 25th of December, 1902.

On the 10th of January of the present year I received a telegram from Governor Llorente, of Samar, asking me to send those persons to the president of Calbayog, who was to make the preliminary investigation in the case against them for depredation committed in the mountains of Calbayog. In compliance with this telegram I remitted the aforesaid sum of $891, the papers captured, and the records of the preliminary investigation held by the president of Masbate to the senior inspector of the Philippine Constabulary, and placed the persons captured at his disposition for embarkation on the first steamer bound for Calbayog which might call at this port. On the 24th of February, 1903, they had not yet been sent, no steamer having arrived on which they could have been embarked for Calbayog. On that date six prisoners made their escape from the provincial jail; their names were Leon Arco and Melchor Ablinde, both under death sentence; Andres Villasis, their accomplice; Bernardo Manlambus, Bernardino Baldomar, and Crisóstomo Concordia. Bernardo Manlambus and Bernardino Baldomar were recaptured on the 25th of February, 1903, as I reported to your office on the 28th of February; but until the present writing Leon Arco, Melchor Ablinde, Andres Villasis, and Crisóstomo Concordia have not been recaptured, in spite of the efforts made by the constabulary and the municipal police of this province. It is not even known if they are in the mountains of Masbate.

On the 22d of March of the present year Bernardo Manlambus died in the provincial jail from meningitis, according to the certificate of the president of the provincial board of health.

AGRICULTURE.

The increase in the plantation of hemp and cocoanut trees during the year of 1902 is not inconsiderable, and will doubtless add to the industrial and commercial wealth of the province. Nevertheless much land has remained uncultivated, as the intense drought which destroyed the crops of quick-growing plants also prevented the planting of cocoanut trees and hemp. The only resources left to the pueblos are therefore the natural products—those for consumption as well as those for commerce—the principal of which, the cutting of timber, deserves special mention.

CUTTING OF TIMBER.

The cutting of timber on public lands, besides being the principal agent to counteract the influence of the prevailing scarcity of foodstuffs, as has already been mentioned, prevented brigandage from gaining a hold here, as it gave employment to all able-bodied persons not engaged in other work. Any person acquainted with the province will not fail to see that it is the principal source of revenue at the present time, and that as such it should be given all the facilities and franchises which can possibly be granted, if it is not desired that famine and other calamities befall this province.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

During the closing fiscal year the financial condition of the province has considerably improved, as the tax on forestry products has been a good source of revenue for the provincial treasury, and as a considerable saving was made by abolishing the office of supervisor. To prove this, I would state that on the 31st of May, 1903, the funds in the treasury and on deposit with the New York Guaranty and Trust Company amounted to the considerable sum of $57.81, United States currency, and $5,882.59, local currency. It will be seen that this sum is more than sufficient to enable the province to employ a provincial fiscal; this officer being badly needed for the pre-

liminary investigation of judicial matters and for other work of his incumbency, in his capacity as legal counsel of the provincial government and of the council and the president of each municipality, as required by the existing legislation.

STOCK RAISING.

The epizootic or rinderpest, which ceased in April, 1901, reduced the beef cattle and carabaos enormously in numbers; but fortunately this plague has not returned, and the few cattle which survived have increased considerably. The fecundity of these animals is such as has never been seen before, and barring unforeseen calamities, the province will within three or four years have no reason for complaining about the scarcity of work cattle.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The cholera having broken out on the coast of Capiz, which faces these islands, and in the province of Cebu, which is the market for the dried fish and other products of the pueblos of the southwest coast of this island, it was carried by a parao (small sailing vessel) into the municipality of Milagros, a pueblo which has frequent communication with the aforesaid provinces, end of 1902, notwithstanding the precautions which had been taken. In order to isolate the epidemic, suitable measures were taken, as the establishment of quarantine by land and by sea, the killing of dogs and pigs, the cleaning of public and private places, and the isolation of infected houses, but they were not sufficient to prevent the cholera from spreading. During the same year malarial fevers became epidemic, the principal causes therefor being the lack of nutritious food and the noxious effluvia which arose from decaying animal matter, the victims of the rinderpest.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Only eight of the seventeen pueblos of the province have schools, in which American and Filipino teachers are employed. It will be seen that the number of public schools is insufficient for the province; the same being the case with the supplies. Even these are superfluous if radical reforms are not made in the personnel, the salaries, and the system of education. Each pueblo should have a school-teacher with a reasonable compensation who should be able to express himself in an intelligible manner in the local dialect, or at least in Spanish. The parents are very axious to give their children a real and solid education, and the children are anxious to learn; but these desires are in vain on account of the absolute lack of the real educational establishments in this province. At the beginning both adults and children were very anxious to study English, but later icy indifference followed the unusual animation. To this there also contributed the cholera and the malarial fevers, of which we have already spoken.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The posts of the telephone lines to the pueblos in the southern and western part of this island being decayed, they have broken off, and the wire is lying on the ground. I have, therefore, the honor to suggest that a sum not exceeding $1,000, money of the United States, be appropriated to be employed in the purchase of new posts. There is the advantage that the pueblos of the south have offered to place the new posts on the spots where the old posts were standing, without compensation. It would be a pity to allow the lines to remain in their present condition, as the telephone facilitates rapid communication, and as the investment of a little money would greatly benefit the speedy transaction of official business.

There is no need for wagon roads in this province, as the communication is mostly by sea and river, and I would therefore suggest that instead of being furnished rice for the repair of the roads, the province be granted about 500 piculs of rice for work on the telephone lines and for the establishment of telephone lines between the pueblos.

There has been a vacancy in the office of provincial fiscal of Masbate since last December, when the person who held that office was transferred to Bataan, and I would ask that when you appoint his successor you have him assume at the same time the duties of provincial secretary, in order that he be able to act as substitute of the provincial governor in the absence of the latter from the provincial capital, thus avoiding delay in the transaction of official business of an urgent nature.

Very respectfully,

BONIFACIO SERRANO,
Provincial Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF MINDORO FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
Calapan, Mindoro, P. I., January 5, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for part of the year ending December 31, 1902:

Civil government was extended to the island of Mindoro June 23 last, by virtue of Act No. 423 of the honorable Philippine Commission; under the provisions of which act the island of Lubang was detached from the province of Cavite, attached to Mindoro and the whole annexed to the province of Marinduque, Mindoro to have a governor "who shall be an officer of the United States Army, detailed for the purpose by the major-general commanding the Division of the Philippines."

In compliance therewith, and based on the request of the honorable vice civil governor, Capt. Robert S. Offley, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was detailed to that duty by paragraph No. 1, General Orders; No. 144, Division of the Philippines, dated June 29, 1902.

The provincial treasurer of Marinduque, Mr. C. H. Lamb, reported in person August 22, and the work of organization began the day following; which, owing to many vexatious delays due to absence of transportation or means of communication on the island, was not completed until October 16, 1902.

It was found impracticable to reorganize the towns, or pueblos, as existed under Spanish régime—23 in number—many of which had been destroyed during the late insurrection, others almost depopulated by the ravages of cholera, and still others where the ignorance of the people made organization under the municipal code an impossibility. On the island of Semirara, to which it was hoped to attach the islands of Caluya and Sibay as barrios, the people were found clothed in nature's garb only, and but one man who claimed to be able to "read and write"—his knowledge, when put to the test, extended to reading and writing his own name.

I have been unable to get to the islands of Caluya and Sibay, but I am assured the same conditions exist as at Semirara.

As to ignorance, almost the same conditions exist on the southern part of this (Mindoro) island. By uniting Mansalay, Ticling, and the three islands above referred to, to Bulalacao, all with their former barrios, and stretching the code somewhat, a so-called municipality was organized; while the uniting of the former pueblos of Ylin (island) Magaran or Iiron, Caguray, and Pandarucan to Mangarin failed to bring forth the requisite number of qualified "consejales." Here, as at Bulalacao, the code had to be stretched; a presidente was appointed (who can neither read nor write), ordinances were drawn up by myself and the provincial treasurer, the same read to the presidente and the councilors—or, more properly speaking, "tenientes of barrios"—and the presidente directed to enforce the same. (This same presidente has the best-regulated municipality on the island to-day, all credit for which is due to him.)

Owing to the nearness of the elections, which were then to be held on the first Tuesday in December, no changes were made in the organization of the island of Lubang, though nothing whatever had been done for that island by the province of Cavite, nor ever visited by the officials of that province. The pueblos of Lubang and Looc were organized under General Orders, No. 40, I believe, some time in 1900 or 1901, by Captain Brown, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry.

The residence of two members of the provincial board of Mindoro, a majority, being in the town of Boac, province of Marinduque, where, owing to the uncertainty of transportation, most of the business relating to Mindoro had to be transacted, resulted in the governor of Mindoro being nothing more than the deputy of the provincial treasurer, and supervisor, of Marinduque; to remedy which, and with a view to making legal what had to be done illegally—the organization of Mangarin—the honorable civil governor and the members of the Commission were appealed to, resulting in Act No. 500, which gave Mindoro-Lubang a provincial form of government of its own on the same basis as Nueva Vizcaya, a form of government which, with a few amendments to be hereafter recommended, in my humble opinion can not be improved upon. The people lose none of the rights given them under the municipal code; in fact, those rights are guaranteed them by making it the duty of the governor, where the municipal council fail to enact "such measures as are necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, good order, peace, comfort, and convenience of the township and the inhabitants thereof and for the protection of the property therein," to issue suitable orders for securing these ends, "which orders shall have the effect of law."

Mr. C. H. Lamb, formerly treasurer of Marinduque Province, was appointed

supervisor-treasurer, and Señor Fernando de San Agustin, formerly presidente of Calapan, appointed provincial secretary.

Owing to the pending census, no reorganization has yet taken place under this act.

The following is a list of the municipalities of the province organized under the municipal code, with the population, estimated, of each:

Abra de Ylog	828	Pinamalayan	3,114
Bulalacao	2,877	Pola	1,900
Calapan	5,656	Puerto Galera	1,140
Looc	2,254		29,808
Lubang	4,780	Mangarin (special)	1,188
Mamburao	1,929		30,988
Naujan	4,330		
Paluan	1,000		

deducting the island of Lubang, an area of 63 square miles, a total Christian population for Mindoro and its adjacent islands of, in round numbers, 24,000, extended over an area of over 4,000 square miles, or about 107 acres for every man, woman, and child. (The non-Christian tribe, Manguianes, are not considered, as they do not live in houses nor till the soil, being dependent on wild sweet potatoes, "camotes," and roots for food, moving camp as the supply becomes exhausted.)

That Mindoro Province will prove to be one of the richest provinces, if not the richest, is my firm conviction.

Of the minerals, gold, copper, and coal are known to exist. The bottom lands are capable of raising "palay" for ten times the present population. The hemp, particularly that grown at Puerto Galera, has been pronounced by experts as equal to, if not better, than any grown in the Archipelago. The mountains are a vast forest, where, among numerous other species of trees, are to be found the rubber tree, ylang-ylang, cinchona or quinine, and the beautiful red "narra." Many of the streams, particularly noticeable near Pola and Bulalacao, are coated with petroleum, so rich finds in this direction are probable. The people are in perfect ignorance of the value of these products, and did not know they possessed the rubber tree until shown by Americans.

A survey has been completed for a railroad of about 10 miles in length, with a view to opening up the coal mines near Bulalacao. The same company, a Spanish concern, owns coal lands on the island of Semirara.

The island of Lubang has almost every physical feature of our own Territory of Oklahoma, and I do not doubt but what every cereal grown in that Territory can be grown here. Reports have been received that American miners have discovered copper near Looc, and good indications of gold.

I believe a truck farm near the town of Lubang for supplying the Manila markets would prove a success. Arrangements are now being made to start an experimental garden, or farm, there, under the direction of the provincial board.

Mindoro was virtually surrendered to the insurrectionary government in July, 1898, when the few Spanish soldiers holding the island surrendered to Gen. Alfonso Panopio, of the insurrectionary forces. The history of Mindoro from that date until American occupation (July, 1901) is better told in the records of the court of first instance for this district—a history of assassination and destruction.

American occupation found the island controlled by armed bands, chased hither from nearby provinces, noticeably Batangas and Cavite. It is true the island had a governor, appointed by Malvar, and the records captured would indicate organization, but, in my opinion, this did not exist; unless a dozen or more generals, each styling himself "gobernador," can be called organization.

Under threat of death, too often carried out, the people were compelled to furnish food to these bands, and refrain from giving information or other assistance to the Americans.

Some more than 300 "insurrectos," so-called, were captured or surrendered to me and, it is not an exaggeration to say that the native of Mindoro, or Mindorinian, among them was under 5 per cent. However, the people refused to give information, as a result of which, and as a military necessity, all the peaceably inclined were ordered to congregate in the towns and bring all movable property and supplies with them—ample time to accomplish which was given them. Every precaution was taken to secure them against suffering and want while so congregated. Then followed the destruction of everything outside of the towns that would afford shelter or food to those bands, the food stuffs always being brought into town where possible to do so.

These restrictions were removed in ample time to plant the crops for the coming year, but hardly had the work begun when cholera appeared; then followed rinderpest, which latter disease has carried off nearly all the carabao, as a result of which,

planting, if any, was late an , though a famine is not anticipated, it is feared that there will be some suffering, though every effort is being made to avert it.

No armed band of ladrones is known to exist, though one of the former insurgent chiefs, Valeriano Gasic, is still out and is supposed to have 12 rifles. Unfortunately, this man is very popular among his people and connected with some of the best people on the island, thereby making his capture a difficult matter. He has never been accused of any crime, other than hostility to the United States Government, and that evinced only in his nonsurrender.

So far as I am able to judge, the unsanitary condition of Mindoro has been greatly exaggerated. The military official records will, I think, show that the health of the troops compares most favorably with that of any other of the provinces or islands of the Archipelago. The interior, among the mountains, may be unhealthy, owing to the dense foliage, etc. The healthy appearance of the Americans on the coast will go far to disprove that Mindoro deserves the sobriquet of "The White Man's Grave."

The mountains of Mindoro are inhabited by a tribe of semibarbarians, known as "Manguianes." They are non-Christian, but not savage by nature or habit; will run at sight of a white man, if his coming and intentions have not been previously announced. Their dress consists of "gee-string," and their habitation a hollow tree or brush lean-to.

They are divided into several tribes, chief among which is the "Buquid" and "Bangon;" roam in bunches or groups, the oldest man acting as leader; are willing workers and make nearly all the bancas used on the island; have no knowledge whatever of agriculture, and do not know the value money, of which fact Mr. Filipino hombre avails himself, by giving a handful of salt for a banca. The price of a small working bolo to a Manguian is ten years' servitude.

These are all the facts I have been able to glean, so far, of this strange and interesting people. I am making every effort to win their confidence, and in this way hope to gradually apply the provisions of Act No. 547, "An act providing for the establishment of local civil governments for the Manguianes in the province of Mindoro."

Section No. 43 of Act No. 387, applied to Mindoro by Act No. 500, provides that "The revenues of the township shall be devoted exclusively to local public purposes," and sections Nos. 44, 54, and 55 of the same act prescribes from what sources such revenues shall be derived.

From this it will be seen that the townships or pueblos are to bear no part in the expenses of the provincial government.

I believe the townships should bear a portion of this expense, and taught from the beginning that government is not a toy; that a government worthy of the name is worth the purchase price.

For sometime to come Mindoro will need the assistance of the insular government—until roads and other means of communication are constructed—but this should be in the nature of assistance not support. Mindoro is able to bear a large share of this burden, and should be compelled to do so. All financial assistance from the insular government should be for public improvements, roads, telephone lines, etc., which, when completed, will make Mindoro the flower of the Philippines.

An amendment to section No. 44 (*h*), Act No. 387, is also recommended. To escape the tax therein imposed, a sled, "cafiga," has been improvised. This sled is most destructive to roads, and the owner, the destroyer, bears no part in its repair. This sled should be taxed heavily, so much so as to make it almost prohibitive.

A road law is recommended, a law compelling every able-bodied man to put fifteen days' labor on the public roads annually, or pay the cost of such labor—3 pesos—under the direction of the provincial supervisor.

Very respectfully,

R. S. OFFLEY,
Captain, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, Governor of Mindoro.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS FOR THE YEAR 1902.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MISAMIS,
Cagayan de Misamis, September 8, 1903.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with the explicit order contained in the cablegram addressed to me by your honor under the 28th of August that I remit to your office my report for the year 1902, I have the honor to annex the said report, although it is still unfinished. Nevertheless I intend to continue to work on it, but am frequently

interrupted by the manifold occupations with which this provincial government is burdened, and therfore ask you kindly to pardon this delay, which is not due to my will.

Very respectfully,

MANUEL CORRALES,
Governor of the Province of Misamis.

CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS, *September 8, 1903.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the provincial act, No. 83, I respectfully submit my annual report of the province of which I am in charge.

The elections having been held in all the municipalities in the last months of 1901, the pueblos of the province enjoyed the benefits of civil rule at the beginning of the year 1902; but there still remained an obstacle to the satisfactory progress of the municipalities in the western section of this province, comprising the pueblos of Misamis, Loculan, Jiminez, Oroquieta, and Langaran. I refer to the insurgent general, Rufino Deloso, who had not yet surrendered. Although his followers had been greatly reduced in numbers (there only being thirty or forty of them), and were hiding in the mountains and barely giving signs that they existed, their presence did not fail to cause trouble and alarm, because the military garrisons still continue to control matters, sometimes with useless rigor, which compelled me to file a complaint with the honorable the civil governor of these islands. This complaint was acted upon, and the question which had arisen was soon afterwards settled by the withdrawal of the military garrisons of those pueblos.

Beginning with that time Mr. John W. Green, the senior inspector of the Philippine Constabulary in this province, took charge of the public order in that section, although his force had not yet been completely organized. He made all possible efforts to bring about the surrender of the aforesaid insurgent chief, and asked me for letters of recommendation to several presidents of those municipalities who were not yet acquainted with the new institution, the Philippine Constabulary, in order to inspire them with confidence and induce them to use their influence to further the endeavors of the inspector, because at that time the natives were estranged from the military element. I complied with his request, and later I received a communication from Inspector Green, dated Oroquieta, the 14th of March, 1902, and informing me that the last insurgent chief in this province would soon surrender.

The surrender took place shortly afterwards, and was hailed with enthusiasm by the people, who were anxious to have peace. The presidents of that section, accompanied by the other municipal officers and by bands of music, assembled at Oroquieta, where banquets were given, the expenses for which were paid by public subscription. This gave rise to the filing of a complaint some time afterwards by Vice-President Vicente Fortich, of Oroquieta, with the provincial board against President Telesforo Porques, of the same pueblo, whom he accused of having compelled the people to pay this subscription. An investigation was held by the board, which is still awaiting the final decision of the supreme authority.

[Copy of the letter addressed by me to the president of Oroquieta.]

CAGAYAN, *January 15, 1902.*

MR. TELESFORO PORQUES, *Oroquieta.*

DEAR SIR: Captain Green is coming to establish his headquarters at your pueblo, as you already know. I recommend to you to have confidence in him and to inform him confidentially whenever you hear anything regarding the whereabouts of Rufino Deloso or other news of interest. Assist him in an efficient manner by giving him information and cooperating with him, in order that he will not repent his having reposed confidence in the people.

If you learn the whereabouts of Rufino Deloso, you must try and have a talk with him and induce him to surrender, by explaining to him how the insurrection is declining everywhere and that his best companions have abandoned him. Tell him that if he delays his surrender he will not be given the consideratlon and the advantages which the authorities can give him now. Do not take any steps in this matter without first consulting the competent authorities.

While the military force remains in your pueblo try to conduct yourself in such a manner that the civil authorities be as much in harmony with the military element as possible, in order to avoid all contention and friction.

If you desire, you can embark on the steamship *Victoria* to attend the convention on the 20th instant, but do not bring the band along, as the voyage is difficult. When the launch, which we have been promised for the use of the civil authorities, arrives here we shall not have this difficulty. Let us wait until election day.

Your obedient servant, etc.,

MANUEL CORRALES.

[Copy of the letter which I wrote to Mr. Isidro Rillas, an influential person, who used to be colonel under Rufino Deloso.]

CAGAYAN, *January 15, 1903.*

Mr. ISIDRO RILLAS.

DEAR SIR: Constabulary garrisons are to be established now at several pueblos of this range, whose inspector, Captain Green, is the bearer of this letter.

The aim of this institution is to maintain the public order throughout this province, and especially in this section, by means of the civil force. I have given him favorable information about you, and therefore recommend that you and all the principal citizens of your pueblo repose your entire confidence in this gentleman, who is anxious to work for the pacification of your section. For this reason I would kindly ask you to communicate to him any information which you may receive regarding the whereabouts of the chief Rufino Deloso, in a confidential manner. You need not entertain suspicion or fear, as long as his actions are sincere and loyal.

Endeavor to find some means for inducing Deloso to have an interview with you, taking, of course, all precautions necessary to prevent treachery, and convince him that to continue in his refractory attitude would only have bad consequence, because soon orders will be issued for his capture in a manner which will not prove very honorable for him. All his best companions having surrendered to the constituted authorities, and the majority of the people having abandoned him, it would be much better for him to surrender while the authorities are still disposed to treat him with consideration, and while he is still able to preserve his honor.

There being no time for further remarks, I remain your obedient servant, etc.,

MANUEL CORRALES.

[Copy of the act inviting the insurgent chief, Rufino Deloso to surrender with his men and arms to Inspector John W. Green, resident in the pueblo of Oroquieta.]

Municipality of Langaran, province of Cayagan de Mindanao, Philippine Islands, the 20th of February, 1902.

ACT.

The peace committee of this pueblo, composed of the municipal council thereof and the late insurgent officers, who have already surrendered and taken oath of allegiance before the United States military authorities of Misamis, having assembled for a meeting, upon the invitation, with the presence and the approval of Inspector John W. Green, in order to discuss the complete pacification of this zone, to achieve which it is very necessary that the insurgent chief, Rufino Deloso, be requested to surrender with his men and arms, the chairman called the meeting to order and read aloud a communication addressed to him by the inspector in charge of this province, Mr. John W. Green, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"*To the peace committee of Langaran, Langaran, the 20th of February, 1902:*

"I have just received a communication of the inspector in charge of this province of Misamis, of which the following is a copy:

"'*President of Langaran.*

"'I have the pleasure to inform you that if Rufino Deloso surrenders with his men (excepting the American deserters), I promise to give them their liberty immediately upon their surrender, to allow them to follow their usual vocations, and to protect their lives, as peaceful citizens. They will be free to choose the place where they desire to reside.

"'Respectfully,

"'JOHN W. GREEN.'

"I have the honor to transmit the above communication to the peace committee of the pueblo of Langaran, for its information and action.

"Yours, respectfully,

"REMIGIO BERGADO, *Municipal President.*"

The chairman thereupon laid before the meeting his opinion regarding the matter at issue, and after the proper discussion the meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in harmony with the favored communication of Mr. John W. Green, the inspector in charge in this province of Misamis, which the chairman has just read in this hall, we, the undersigned, with all respect and affection, and in good faith, address the following invitation to our compatriot, the insurgent chief Rufino Deloso, and his armed forces:

"*To the insurgent chief, Rufino Deloso, in the mountains of this zone of Misamis.*

"DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT: Since the municipal government has been organized in this pueblo under the new laws passed by the Philippine Commission, we and the

other pueblos are enjoying many and great privileges and liberties, the municipal officers and peaceful citizens as well as the late officers and other members of the insurgent army who have surrendered, laid down their arms, and recognized the sovereignty of the United States. Such liberty and privileges we never enjoyed under the Spanish régime.

"In the second place we would inform you, according to our sincere opinion and understanding, in what situation you and your reduced forces are at the present time. Although you may perhaps not suffer want, we would inform you, as your brothers and compatriots, that the time has come for the insurgents who desire to surrender to do so, because the military government has ceased in this province, tranquillity has returned, and we are governed exclusively by the civil laws, which are the most beneficial and reasonable.

"Therefore, we, who truly love peace in the interest of the public best, invite you and your men to surrender as soon as possible, with your arms, to the inspector in charge in this province of Misamis, Mr. John W. Green, resident in the pueblo of Oroquieta, a gentleman who is well known in this province, is a man of good character, and desires nothing better than peace and harmony between Americans and Filipinos. He wants us to lead the life of law-abiding citizens, thus enabling everybody to proceed in accordance with law and reason.

"We, the members of the peace committee in this pueblo, earnestly beseech you to convince yourself of the truth of the arguments contained therein, and send your reply as soon as possible by conduct of the swiftest messenger. It will not be necessary for you to inform us of your whereabouts, if you do not care to do so. We, the undersigned, will be responsible for the lives of you and your men from the moment of your surrender until the proper formalities mentioned in the letter of Inspector Green, of which we have inserted a literal copy, have been complied with. If this is not done we disclaim all responsibility for your lives, and you and your armed men would lose all right to the ample privileges which the American authorities intend to grant you, and they would be compelled to adopt different measures. In that case you could not blame us, your brethren, as we have fulfilled the principal brotherly duty, which is to endeavor to induce you to surrender.

"In closing this letter we hope that our requests will not be disregarded, and we anxiously expect the time when we will be able to meet in this pueblo and celebrate the happy day of general peace by a special banquet which we are preparing in honor of this peace, with the help of the Grand Architect of the Universe.

"REMIGIO BERGADO, *Municipal Presidente.*
"LORENZO CLARET, *Member.*
"MELCHOR BANGUIS, *Member.*
"GUALVERTO TACLUB, *Member.*
"NICOLAS CLAVANO, *Member.*
"DOMINGO MILITANTE, *Member.*
"LINO BULAUIN, *Member.*
"ISIDRO RILLAS, *Member.*"

[Seal Province of Misamis, Langaran.]

[Copy of the letter of Senior Inspector John W. Green, of the Philippine Constabulary.]

OROQUIETA, *March 14, 1902.*

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF MISAMIS, *Cagayan.*

DEAR GOVERNOR: I entered into negotiations with Rufino Deloso regarding the surrender of himself and his men. A copy of the letter sent to him is annexed hereto. My superior officers have authorized me to use any means for reestablishing peace in this province, and have assured me that the government at Manila would approve of everything done by me.

After all the disturbances of the last three years and all the abuses committed by the army I consider it no more than just that Rufino be pardoned. Rufino's friends, who had a conference with him in the mountains, told me that he will accept my conditions. They have gone back to have another conference with him, and I am awaiting their return.

If you can possibly come, I should be pleased to see you in Oroquieta, as your presence would have a good influence on the people.

I shall comply with your wishes and send Jimenez to Dalinding.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GREEN,
Senior Inspector, Philippines Constabulary,
Oroquieta, Misamis (Mindanao, P. I.)

P. S.—Please wire to all the presidentes to assist me in the discharge of my duties.

GREEN.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA,
San Isidro, January, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with section 7 of Act No. 83 of the United States Philippine Commission, I have the honor to present to you the following report, covering the conditions of this province, for the year ended December 31, 1902.

On March 2, 1902, the provincial government was headed by the following officials: Epifanio de los Santos Cristobal, provincial governor; Roman Roque, provincial secretary; Amzi B. Kelly, provincial treasurer; A. H. Higley, provincial supervisor; Ramon Mañalao, provincial fiscal.

From March until May, 1902, and for some months subsequent the provincial government and the situation of the province could not have been worse.

A band of evil persons, the dregs of the late Spanish administration, believing their future to be menaced by the present personnel of the administration, wished to take unawares certain provincial, insular, and even military officials, in order that the present provincial officials should be substituted by others unknown in the province of whose ignorance they might easily take advantage.

The result of their schemes was public disorder, the impoverishing of the province, and discord among the officials.

The government was obliged then to choose between the people and the poor officials, and it did not hesitate in the choice, laboring energetically until it accomplished the transfer or dismissal of some of the provincial and municipal officials and the incarceration of certain members of the constabulary.

With the change in personnel the economic situation was raised from its prostrate condition, discipline was established in the constabularly and public order was secured to such an extent that the security of person and of property was guaranteed to a degree unknown in the past.

This office was forced to work somewhat roughly at that time, but, in compensation, all the arms which were found in the possession of evil people were taken, all the ladrones were captured, and every kind of prohibited game was stopped without the expense of a single cent to the provincial or insular treasuries, solely with the assistance of the people and the municipal police.

To maintain order it was not necessary to call upon the constabulary, but their presence served as moral support to the government, and they were available should any possible necessity for their services have arisen.

During my absence from the provincial capital on business of the census there were some cases of thievery in the pueblo of Santa Rosa, toward the close of December, 1902, and certain important prisoners escaped who were in the care of the constabulary in Cabiao on January 4, 1903, but up to the present time they have not caused any trouble in the province. Authority has been requested to offer rewards for anyone capturing these prisoners, not because they actually caused any trouble, but to make sure of their recapture and to reward the persons accomplishing it, thus avoiding any possible perturbation in the pueblos and barrios of the province.

So that as for the public order, games, and discipline among the provincial and municipal officers for the present there is nothing to be desired, but not so with reference to the economic situation and the sanitation of the province.

Agriculture is prostrate by reason of rinderpest, locusts, and worms, and the crop of the present year is less than the ordinary in most of the pueblos. The price of unhusked rice fluctuates between $2.75 and $3.37½ Mexican per cavan, and it would be difficult for the province to support itself if it were still obliged to export the little rice which was gathered. Industries are so insignificant as to merit no mention at all.

The evils of the situation have become aggravated by the expenses of sanitation and sanitary officials during the cholera epidemic, together with the salaries and the furnishings of the public schools and the maintenance of prisoners, which last amounted approximately to $1,000 Mexican per month, to say nothing of the damages caused to the province by the hurricane of November 8, 1902, which were considerable.

There is much complaint upon the part of property owners concerning the assessment and taxation of property, but I believe that Act No. 582 of the Commission will solve this question quite satisfactorily.

There is also a great demand for a new registration of animals, especially at present, when the insular government expects to provide for the shortage in carabaos by purchasing them in neighboring countries. But I believe that the Commission will very soon legislate concerning this particular, if it has not already been done.

The roads and bridges of the province, with the exception of that which leads from Arayat, Pampanga, to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija; that from San Isidro to Cabanatuan; that from San Isidro to Peñaranda, and that from San José to Lupao, are all in their primitive condition, very bad. The amount of funds collected for roads is $1,789.72 United States currency and $3,078.82 local currency.

For the present the province is in no need of costly engineers or professional men as far as roads are concerned; builders for the municipal works are all that are needed.

The total amount collected for the assessment is $18,171.84 United States currency; uncollected, $8,010.02, including $3,897.86 of one resident alone of San Juan. Probably 50 per cent of the balance uncollected can not now be collected. The collection or the consequent levies can be made up to March. Approximately the monthly expenses of the provincial government amount to $1,300 United States currency, and it is feared that in February the government officials will remain unpaid unless part of the road funds be dedicated to this purpose or the balance of the assessment can be collected in time.

As to the public health, everything possible has been done, but the lack of capable personnel causes this branch to be deficient.

With respect to public instruction, the personnel is capable, and everything possible for the education of the people is being done. But the local system of education is deficient. The American teachers, all capable in their own language, have no knowledge of the local dialect, which is the only means for the communication of ideas here; the Spanish teachers, one or two or three of them, speak the dialect partially. It is desired that more Filipino teachers be furnished and that the American teachers learn the local dialect, and if not, at any rate they should all be brought together in the provincial capital, with a knowledge of Spanish. Thus time and money would be saved, and the most beneficial results in the education of the masses would be secured.

Consequently I have the following recommendations to offer:

1. That telegraph lines be established throughout all the province. The present line includes only the pueblos of Cabaiao, San Isidro, Cabanatuan, Songabon, and Pantabangan. It is of imperious necessity to do this, owing to the enormous distance from one pueblo to another in this province, of so vast extent and of such impossible communication in the rainy season.

2. That besides the post-offices at San Isidro and Cuyapo others be established at Cabanatuan, San José, Aliaga, and Bongabon. With the present system official correspondence is delayed at times even two months.

3. That, owing to the lack of funds in the municipalities, the Commission appropriate a sufficient sum for the purpose of constructing a schoolhouse in each municipality, pay the salaries of the teachers and the furnishings of the schools, such sums to be repaid, in long periods, by the municipality; that, so far as possible, the teachers be Filipinos; that the Americans shall know the dialect, and if not, that they be gathered at the provincial capital, with a knowledge, at any rate, of Spanish.

4. That the office of provincial supervisor be abolished, and that in his place be appointed a builder acquainted with the locality, with an annual salary of $900 United States currency. The present office costs the government of the province $2,620 United States currency per annum; consequently there will be a saving to the provincial government of $1,720 United States currency per annum, with the further advantage of having the work better done, as well as more cheaply. The works which require a technical knowledge may be placed under the supervision of the bureau of engineering, created by Act No. 584 of the commission.

5. That the justices of the peace be paid salaries proportionate to the importance of their municipalities and from the insular treasury. The present system has a deplorable effect upon the administration of justice and the municipal treasuries of provinces like Nueva Ecija. Owing to the lack of adequate remuneration, it is not possible to select justices of the peace; few will accept the offices and those who do accept have to commend themselves to the hands of unscrupulous persons to the detriment of justice. The municipalities pay out considerable amounts, and the fines which should serve to repay them amount to nothing. Certain of the justices of the peace, to whom their office is a burden, act in such a manner as to secure their dismissal, which is a favor to them when they have no justifiable motive for presenting their resignation.

6. That while I am of the opinion that the provisions of act No. 190, which refer to the particular, are applicable to the payment of the traveling expenses of the prosecuting witnesses in criminal cases, nevertheless it would be well for the Commission to legislate upon this point, indicating from what funds these expenses should be paid. On account of this omission witnesses avail themselves of every imaginary excuse to avoid making the journey; criminal cases are thus delayed, and the pris-

oners are left forever imprisoned in the provincial jail, to the serious detriment of justice and the provincial treasury.

Finally, I have the honor to inclose five photographs, as requested in your circular of November 20, 1902, the only ones which I have secured up to the present. By reason of waiting for these photographs this report has been somewhat delayed. When the other photographs illustrating the forest products, agriculture, commerce, typical scenes, etc., of this province shall arrive, I shall embody them in an additional report to be made to the insular government.

Respectfully,

EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS CRISTÓBAL,
Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

BAYOMBONG, NUEVA VIZCAYA, *January 10, 1903.*

SIR: As required by act 337, section 6 of the law establishing the provincial government of Nueva Vizcaya, I have the honor to submit the following annual report covering the year 1902:

The province of Nueva Vizcaya was established by law under civil government on January 29, 1902, but it was not until April 9 that the honorable Commission passed act 387, defining the municipal organizations and establishing a system of local taxes.

My predecessor arrived in April and proceeded to hold elections for municipal offices and to collect the cedula tax. This was in substance all that was done when I arrived on August 14 to take over the office of provincial governor. A meeting was immediately called of the presidentes and local officials to formulate township ordnances and a schedule of local taxes, which was held on September 6. Up to this date no local tax schedule existed, and it appears that every township treasurer collected what taxes he liked and apparently disposed of same as agreed between the township officials.

The taxes collected and disbursements of same since September 6 have been in accordance with the provincial law and have barely met the local expenses, all provincial expenses being paid entirely out of insular funds.

Two "Igorrote commissioners" were appointed without salary to promote friendly relations and commerce with the non-Christian tribes, but the results have not been very satisfactory.

There were no municipal police organizations when I arrived and no funds to pay same. In fact, none of the township officials had received any pay at all nor had the amount of their salaries been decided. So little was done, in fact, that there was no opportunity to give attention to the isolated non-Christian tribes until the latter part of October.

We have now passed 39 local ordinances regulating matters not provided for in the general laws. They are uniform in all townships. Also, we have 35 uniform police regulations setting forth the duties of the municipal police. There are 6 police organizations, as follows:

Organization.	Population.	Number.	Pay per month (each).
			Pesos.
Aritao	605	4 police	6
Dupax	2,000	7 police	8
		1 sergeant	12
Bambang	1,800	7 police	8
		1 sergeant	12
Bayombong	3,700	11 police	8
		1 corporal	10
		1 sergeant	12
Solano	5,000	16 police	8
		2 corporals	10
		1 sergeant	12
Bagabag	2,000	7 police	8
		1 sergeant	12
			[a] 9.71

[a] Average.

Total force, 59.

The whole of the municipal police are uniformly armed with Remington single barrel, 12-bore shotguns, and each policeman is allowed two cotton uniforms per year, which cost about 4.50 pesos each.

We have had a continual fight with the local officials to secure a real police force. It has been the custom of years for the local police to exist on paper only and at a salary of from 1 to 2 pesos per month. The force consisted (on paper) of 12 to 25 men in each small township. When the governor came unexpectedly to inspect the police the officials sent to their houses and dressed up their servants in uniforms, kept for the purpose, and also sent hurry messages out through the town and into the rice fields, finally rounding up the police force, which required from thirty minutes to more than an hour. Not a single police was actually on duty very frequently, and they were used as servants and laborers by the township officials. The pay was raised to the lowest wage at which they could live and devote all their time to their duties as police; and while a certain amount of the old abuse still exists the conditions are greatly improved, and we have a real police force in each township, which is inspected by the constabulary officers as regards their arms and the use and care of same, and by the governor as regards their duties as policemen. They are able to pass a fair oral examination along the lines of the police regulations and local ordinances, and the arms are usually fairly well kept.

CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary organization of this province consists of 162 men and 5 officers. They are on the whole a very creditable native organization, generally clean and neatly kept. They are usually respectful, and rarely commit abuses against the residents of the province. This is due to a great extent to the fact that they are recruited here in this province. The Spanish practice was to send up native soldiers from other provinces, mostly Tagalogs, who were as foreign here as the Spaniards themselves and spoke a different dialect. These soldiers uniformly abused and robbed the people, and were greatly disliked and feared. The present organization is largely related to the residents and are liked by all. Having their families here and speaking the local dialects, they are a part of the community and in sympathy with the residents. There is, however, too much lack of discipline between some officers and men upon the part of the soldiers themselves.

I would likewise suggest for the good of the service and government that a greater effort be made by the officers to deliver the money for payment of the soldiers more promptly. The native of the soldier class is very improvident, and spends his money as soon as received, and when they have to wait three months and more for another pay day they are induced to steal and commit abuses which they would not think of if it were not for the straits they are put to for want of money and food. Cases have been brought into court here which could be attributed directly to the above-mentioned causes.

TAXES.

The natives of this province have universally expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the tax schedule. They do not complain of having to pay too much tax, but too many taxes. They prefer to pay an increased cedula of even 3 or 4 pesos and abolish the dog tax, slaughtering tax, market tax, and cart tax. The reason for this appears to be that under the present system the tax collector is always present to bother them, and tax collecting never ceases. They wish to pay all their taxes in lump sums once or twice a year only and then be done with taxpaying. The present system, so they claim, lends itself to abuses. For example, the market tax is used to hold up a man and collect a percentage of the money realized on the sale of any product at any place, whether sold in a public market place or not. I can not too strongly recommend the simplifying of the tax schedules, and that more taxes should be collected by the provincial treasurer; that taxes be limited to cedula, land, and personal-property tax, licenses regulating liquor traffic and cockpits, registration fees for the titles and transfers of live stock, and that a public road labor law be enacted and the cart tax abolished. We have not found that there is much corruption in the disbursement of local public funds, but there certainly is in the collection of the taxes by municipal officers. If it is not practical to make a uniform law abolishing a certain kind of tax unsuited to certain localities—such as the cart tax, for example—could not the local government be extended to make it optional in the different provinces whether such a tax as the cart tax, for instance, be applied or not? Here in this province the farmer can not hire out his cart, but keeps it for his own use, and it earns him very little. On the contrary, I understand, in Albay carts engage extensively in hauling for others, and earn as much as 40 pesos per day. The people here offer to work eight days per year on the roads and bridges if the cart tax be abolished.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATION.

The maintenance of roads in this island will always be extremely expensive and difficult on account of the heavy rain season and the broken formation of the surface caused by volcanic disturbances or seismic influences. The trails (for there are no roads in the interior) in this province are in a deplorable condition. The main trail from Nueva Ecija to Pangasinan, through the heart of the island to Isabela and Cagayan, is about 68 miles long from boundary to boundary of this province. The temporary bridges, where any exist, are generally constructed of bamboos for want of money to construct more permanent culverts and bridges. Fifty thousand pesos are needed to restore the roads and bridges, and thereafter 10,000 pesos per year to maintain same. Also better ferry facilities are badly needed for crossing the river Magat at Bayombong and Bagabag, which would require an outlay of some 6,000 pesos.

The old military trails of the Spanish Government, about 90 miles in length, passing through all the Igorrote settlements of the Quiangan Valley and connecting with the trail through the province of Lepanto to Ilocos, will require 6,000 or 8,000 pesos to restore, and thereafter about 3,000 pesos per year to maintain. Also an easier trail from Bambang, via Aritao, over the summit of the mountains to San Nicolas, Pangasinan, existed in 1897, and was a day and a half shorter to the railway from Bayombong than the present trail through Nueva Ecija. This trail is now completely impassable, and I am unable to examine it. The restoration of this San Nicolas trail is of the greatest importance for the prosperity of this province.

Under present conditions there is no money to repair the roads and bridges. While we have a good supervisor of the province, he is limited in his work to that of a provincial property clerk, and not able to do any engineering work for want of any funds.

The government may spend ever so much money, however, on roads and trails, but the province will never be self-supporting nor of any practical benefit to the Philippine government without railways.

LABOR AND WAGES.

There are about 13,000 Christian people in this province who live almost exclusively by agriculture, the chief industry being the raising of rice. It is almost impossible to hire a man in the whole province to do a little work by the day for wages. When they do work for wages the pay is about 20 cents per day Mexican and their food when they work for a native, and about 40 cents per day without food when they work for a foreigner. They do not work with any regularity, and are extremely slow and perform very little work in a day. There are perhaps 20 men in the province who call themselves carpenters, but they are unworthy of the name. They receive about 40 to 50 cents per day Mexican for their work, and only do 40 or 50 cents worth of work, and are extremely wasteful with the wood given them for use. There are perhaps 25 other artisans of different classes, such as blacksmiths, bakers, etc., all on a par more or less with the carpenters.

The Igorrotes are more inclined to work for wages, or the equivalent in cotton cloth, etc., and if the government ever expects to carry out any important public works in this part of the island it is most important to improve the relations and encourage intercourse with the Igorrotes of the Quiangan Valley, some 28,000 in number, who can put a large number of workman into the field if they wish to do so. An Igorrote works for 20 cents per day Mexican, and does as much or more than a Filipino.

COST OF LIVING.

The province produces everything needed by the people for food. Only clothing has to be brought in. The cost of living is very cheap, as there is no market for the products outside of local consumption. When the natives wish to buy cloth or clothing they pack a little rice or other product of the province on their carabao or pony, or on their back if they have no animal, as is frequently the case now, and cross over to Isabela Province or Nueva Ecija, where they sell or trade their produce for cloth or clothing. Also, when it comes time to pay the taxes they do the same in order to raise money to pay public taxes. Outside of the above they do not care about money.

Rice here is worth about 2.50 to 3 pesos per picul (133 pounds), chickens 20 to 40 cents Mexican, each according to size, eggs 20 cents per dozen, coffee 20 cents per pound, potatoes 4.50 pesos per carga of 125 pounds. Deer and wild pig abound, and may be had for the catching. The food of ordinary natives of the province consists

of rice, beans, egg plant, squash, corn, sweet potatoes, fish, venison, and pork. Most of them are content, however, with rice and a little vegetable and one or two bananas, and are too indifferent to a variety and better food to go out and take the trouble to look for same. Clothing costs about 2 pesos per month and food about 3 pesos; tobacco is grown locally very cheap. Six pesos keeps one native a month as comfortably as the average cares to live here, but the standard of living is certainly very low.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

This is a fairly healthy climate during eight months of the year, but during November, December, and January chills and fever are very prevalent and the natives suffer considerably on account of the poor houses in which they live and the lack of ordinary comforts.

There is also much consumption, but this I attribute almost entirely to the poor living and insufficient clothing, and not so much to the climate. During March, April, May, June, and July there are bowel troubles among the natives, but not worse than other parts of tropical Asia, and smallpox is present nearly every year. The only other disease is various forms of skin disease.

RAINFALL AND CLIMATE.

The rainfall is erratic, and ranges from 60 inches per year to 120 inches. The rain season may continue from May to February. March and April are the months which are always dry, and generally February. All the other months may be either wet or dry, except September and October, which are always wet. The rains generally begin in May and continue with more or less regularity until December or January. The temperature varies according to season and elevation. In the valley of Magat River, estimated to be about 800 feet above sea level, the minimum temperature is about 50° and the maximum about 98° in the shade. January and February are the coldest months, and April and May the warmest. There is a marked difference between the temperature in the day and night, which amounts at times to over 30°. The province reaches an elevation of from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level in places, and at 5,000 feet I am told the temperature goes down to 40° at times. There is also a vast difference in the rainfall, according to elevation. The least rainfall is down in the valley and the greatest in the summits of the mountains.

SCHOOLS.

There were 16 schools established in the province during the year 1902, and a total enrollment of about 2,100 students, or an average of 131 students to each school. The Christian population of the valley is estimated at 13,000, so there was an enrollment of 1 student to every 6 inhabitants. The average attendance at school was about 93 per cent of the enrollment. There are 5 American teachers supervising the instruction of an average of 420 students each. There was a total of 40 teachers, native and American, being an average of 1 teacher to every 53 students enrolled and every 48 in daily attendance. The school buildings are of the flimsiest construction for the most part, being only rough sheds made of bamboos, and in many instances no seats at all, the children sitting on the floor. The cost of an average school of this kind does not exceed 100 pesos Mexican. The wages earned by native teachers is from 8 pesos to 20 pesos Mexican per month, being an average of about 12 pesos per month, as the 8 and 10 pesos teachers are more numerous than those having higher salaries. The studies are the English language, written and spoken, nature study, arithmetic, geography, United States history, and the provincial and municipal law; also singing. The progress made by about 5 per cent of the students was good, 20 per cent fair, and 75 per cent poor, as they will not study outside of school, and not a great deal in school. They do not compare with Chinese and Japanese as students. Outside of the poor buildings and seats the schools are splendidly equipped, in fact the best I have ever seen anywhere in Asia. The English, Dutch, and French school of the Asiatic colonies have nothing to compare with our books and school equipment. The schools are popular with both children and parents.

RELIGION.

The religion of the province is Roman Catholic among the Christians, and I can not find that the non-Christians have any religion at all. They have superstitions about evil spirits, but no idea of a Supreme Being nor a hereafter, so far as I have been able to learn from them. There are two native priests in the province, while

all towns and some barrios have churches of either brick, stone, or bamboo. The people are very devoted to their religion, and would like very much to have really good native priests. They keep up their religious observances and forms most faithfully in isolated places where no priest has been for over five years.

IRRIGATION.

The rice and other lands in the valley of this province can be irrigated so as to depend very little on the rains for their plowing and crops. There are hundreds of small mountain streams which come down from above and empty into the river Magat, many of which could be very easily and cheaply diverted into the valley lands and used for irrigation purposes. One hundred thousand pesos Mexican would irrigate lands to support 100,000 people in this valley, and it would not cost over 6,000 pesos per year to maintain such irrigation works in good condition. It is another such place as parts of Mexico, where the people themselves could carry out extensive irrigation almost without the aid of engineers, as no single works of any magnitude are required, but it is only necessary to lead the small mountain streams down into the valley lands wherever the water is needed.

NATURAL RESOURCES, AGRICULTURAL, FORESTAL, AND MINERAL.

The natural resources of the province are of the first order. The country lends itself to the growing of rice and tobacco, also to field corn and almost every known garden vegetable; also coffee and cocoa thrive almost wild. This land will produce a greater variety of products than any tropical place I have ever known, and I have visited many. Among the vegetables which do well are several varieties of beans and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, eggplant, okra, green peas, radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, squashes, watermelons, muskmelons, pumpkins, and other products. The coffee and cocoa is planted and then allowed to take care of itself. It produces so abundantly that only a portion of the crop is gathered, or whatever the natives want for their use. Cotton does well, although cultivated in a careless manner. Fruits produce abundantly, and there are several varieties of oranges, pomeloes, lemons and limes, "custard apples," mangoes, bananas of different kinds, and enough guavas to make guava jelly for the whole of the islands. Other fruits would do well if cultivated. The trouble is, nothing but rice is cultivated—other products take care of themselves, and grow the best way they can. Probably not over 6 per cent of the land in this province is cultivated or used in any way.

The most discouraging phase of the agricultural prospect of this province is the general tendency of the native to interpret the present policy of personal liberty to mean it is not necessary and is degrading to perform labor, and there is in consequence a yearly falling off in the acreage cultivated, which is not more to be attributed to the loss of animals than to the disinclination of the natives to go out and work the soil. The canals and dams are falling into disrepair and then abandoned, and no one thinks of repairing or restoring one of the old irrigation dams and canals once it becomes obstructed or broken down. Formerly, they say, the priest made them go out and perform this semipublic work, but now there is no one to make them work, and their neighbor will not go and do the work, so they all decline to move in the matter.

A few of the useful forest products are gums and resins used for torches, magnificent bamboos 100 feet long, various kinds of fibers, "bejuco" or rattan, beeswax, and many others.

A conservative estimate of an average of good forest timber is 25 to 30 trees to the acre of from 5 to 18 feet in circumference, and from 25 to 90 feet high without scarcely a branch. Probably one-half of this is good, serviceable timber for building purposes and the balance only for firewood. Also there is another 20 trees to the acre measuring from 2 feet 10 inches to 5 feet in circumference and from 20 feet to 50 feet high, also one-half good for timber. Some tracts will saw up fully 100,000 feet B. M. of good timber per acre. It will be nothing out of the ordinary to find 50,000 feet of good timber to an acre on most of the wooded hillsides. There are single trees which will cut up 8,000 feet B. M.

These forests compose 50 to 60 per cent of the total area of the province, and occupy the higher land and more rugged mountain slopes and summits. The growth of trees is always dense and many attain a great size and height. Among the more valuable woods are narra, male and female both in considerable quantities. Molave, pine, ipil, amuauan, and tagaat, all of superior class, and dulauan and baticulin of second class; also many other kinds which are durable and useful for building purposes, the names of which I am unable to learn, all untouched and unused, and will remain so until arrival of railways for want of any means of transportation.

There are also vast areas of splendid pasture land in the province suitable for the raising of cattle, horses, carabaos, and goats. Certainly it is no exaggeration to say there is range for 300,000 animals, and if the various diseases prevalent among almost all animals can be guarded against, successfully treated, or prevented by inoculation it is the only business which appears practical to engage in here, as the animals can be cheaply bred and reared, and it is the only industry which will stand the heavy cost of transportation to the market, as the cattle can be driven to the markets very cheaply.

Formerly there were 15,000 cattle and horses in this province, but the war broke out, and first came the insurgents, who killed what they did not require to use or eat and could not sell; then came a series of disasters and diseases, until to-day there are only about 500 carabaos, 50 ponies, and 200 cattle in the whole province. It is estimated that over 700 ponies died in the past year.

Little or nothing is known of the mineral resources of the province, and so far as one can judge it is not rich in precious metals, although the truth is that the richest copper mines in the world might exist 30 miles away from Bayombong, and no one be the wiser, so dense is the general ignorance for want of proper prospecting and exploring. The natives know nothing about the country 8 miles back in the mountains. They know nothing about minerals at all, and while the Igorrotes of Benguet appear to know something about minerals and mining, those of this province are totally ignorant on the subject.

The only known deposits are gold prospects in the southwestern part of province bordering on Benguet; saline deposits about three hours above Bambang in the mountains, where the Igorrotes condense the salt from the salt water which flows out from the mountain and sell it for 5 pesos per carga of 125 pounds to the people who live in the valley. The whole of the salt supply for the province is obtained from these saline deposits. Also some coal outcroppings are found 5 or 6 miles from Bayombong, along the bed of a small stream on the mountain side. The thickness and extent of the deposits is unknown for want of prospecting. The coal apears to be lignite of recent formation. There are also large deposits of kaolin, or potter's clay, all over the province of a more or less good quality. It is used by the natives for whitewashing instead of lime wash and paint.

PUBLIC LANDS AND POSSESSORY RIGHTS.

When the first meeting of the presidentes took place on September 6, I tried to impress upon them the necessity for registering their rights to the lands and property they occupy or claim and to urge them to encourage the people to establish definite limits to their land and mark out their claims. These efforts have been without result and not a single person has presented himself to register his property. There are not 15 people in the province with titles to their property. There are only about 2,000 acres of land registered under the Spanish law out of over 10,000 or 12,000 in cultivation and use. This extraordinary situation induced me to inquire into the matter with the following result: After examining some of the declarations which the property owners are required to make each year of their real property for purposes of taxation, I then went out into the country with the residents and had them give me information regarding land claimed by themselves and other old residents and with the result that they claimed large tracts of land which are not down in the declarations at all and upon which they are not willing to pay taxes. I then ascertained that the reason they do not want to register their lands, which they claim, is fear that they will have to pay taxes on same if it is registered by them. In other words, they wish to deny ownership for purposes of taxation and still hold certain possessory rights, real or imaginary, claiming that either he or some relative some years ago cultivated a part of the land or used it for a pasture. That is their only title and they will keep this up as long as they can without paying taxes, hoping some day to be able to sell or do something with it. I fear the result will be that it will make the new land preemption law impractical, as no one will know which is public and which is private land. They do nothing with the land, but if some one stakes out a section or two for bona fide cultivation and use there will be immediately several claimants with not a vestige of title, but a claim of possessory rights. To remedy this it appears to me that the new land registration law should go further and make it obligatory for every man within certain limits to mark out what he claims, define his boundaries and register same, paying taxes according to its assessed value, as I understand the new law is optional, not obligatory, in which case I fear few natives in the provinces will take advantage of its provisions.

IGORROTES AND ILONGOTES.

The great majority of the population of the province consists of Igorrotes in the northern part and Ilongotes or Ibilaos in the southeastern part. The former are a hopeful race, for the following reasons: They have fixed places of abode and permanent residences of wood, also granaries. More important still are the extensive works they have carried out. Large tracts of mountain sides are terraced for cultivation from top to bottom and small mountain streams laid on for irrigation purposes, so they are quite independent of the rains and raise their crops whether it rains or not. These Igorrotes, called by the Spaniards "Quianganes," are composed of about 13 or 14 distinct districts, with several different dialects. Each tribe or district is composed of from 6 to 25 families or settlements, called "rancherias." The total population of the Quiangan country is estimated at about 28,000, as follows:

First. Magulang district; population about 3,000 and composed of about 20 rancherias.

Second. Nangaua district; population about 3,000, composed of about 15 rancherias.

Third. Banaue district; population about 2,500, composed of about 10 or 12 rancherias.

Fourth. Ayangan district; population about 3,000, composed of about 18 rancherias.

Fifth. Sabangan district; population about 3,500, composed of about 23 rancherias.

Sixth. Mayoyao district; population about 4,000, very hostile and little known. Their district is very isolated and extends partly into Isabela Province.

Seventh. Bungian district; population about 1,500, composed of about 10 rancherias.

Eighth. Alimit district; population about 1,500, composed of about 10 rancherias, located near Oscariz Isabela and extending partly into the province of Isabela.

Ninth. Santiago district; population about 1,500, composed of about 10 rancherias.

Tenth. Boloc district; population about 1,500, composed of about 10 rancherias.

Eleventh. Boco district; population about 2,500, composed of about 20 rancherias or more.

Twelfth. Asin district; population of about 1,600, composed of about 12 rancherias.

Thirteenth. Sapao district; population of about 2,500, composed of about 20 rancherias.

Fourteenth. Banao district; population of about 2,500, composed of over 10 rancherias.

The Spaniards wrote that these tribes were ruled by chiefs called "tenientes," who were absolute rulers. This I deny from my personal observation, as I find they are not always agreed as to who is their real chief, and that the chief finds it as necessary to consult the wishes of the leading men of his tribe as the political bosses in civilized countries. And, moreover, the Igorrote frequently refuse to obey the so-called chief. This does not constitute an absolute ruler.

The occupations of these people are: First, agriculture; second, hunting and fishing, and third, fighting with their neighbors. Each tribe is at enmity with his neighbors, especially his immediate neighbors, and when two tribes are found to be at peace with each other, it is most always with a tribe living at a considerable distance. They dare not go out of their houses after dark, unless in large numbers. They go armed day and night, their arms being chiefly spears and bolos. They also have about 100 firearms, distributed among the various tribes, which they captured from the insurgents or bought during the war from the Christian natives. The usual plan was to wait until the insurgents were asleep and then slip up and steal their arms and escape. They are also, unfortunately, able to get ammunition from the constabulary and scouts of Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela, who steal same and sell it to the Igorrotes. Three miles is as far as any Igorrote will venture from his village alone in the day time, for fear of the other tribes. They are not head-hunters, like the Ilongotes, but simply engage in constant tribal feuds, and keep a strict account of deaths on each side. Unfortunately, they seem never able to balance the account and declare peace. Should such a happy state of affairs come about, it is never long before someone's father or son dies, whereupon the family attribute the death to the evil influence of some member of another tribe, generally someone they have a private grudge against, and this is an excuse for reopening the feud.

It is most difficult to get information from them about themselves, as from ages of abuse and trickery they have come to believe that no one can have an honest intention, and that every question is veiled in some desire to injure or swindle them, and without knowing just what the form of the swindle or abuse is going to be they give a false answer on general principles hoping to throw you off the scent.

They do not seem to care so much about killing foreigners as they do their own people first, and the Christian natives next. The only case I have been able to learn of where they killed an American was one soldier who was found alone, having fallen

behind his company on the march, and the only object they seem to have had in killing him was to get his gun and cartridges. They are not afraid of work and can be brought around to be useful citizens, but I believe there is only one way to do it and that is by means of telegraphs, telephones, railways, and cart roads, forcing them into communication with the outside world. Once gain their confidence and protect them against each other and they can easily put two or three thousand workmen in the field to help build roads and railways. They are moral in their social and family relations. Polygamy is not practiced, and adultery is punished by death or heavy fine. The heads of their victims are exhibited in front of their houses.

I have little hope, however, for the Ilongotes or Ibilaos of southeastern Nueva Vizcaya. They have no permanent settlements, moving from place to place, and rarely remaining in one settlement longer than one year. They have no houses worthy the name, living in miserable shacks, as the natives construct for themselves for one night's use when they camp on the trail. They scratch the surface of the soil and sow a few seeds, rarely planting twice in the same place. They have no such works and irrigation canals as the Igorrotes, but are like gypsies or animals wandering about in the forests. It is almost impossible to do anything with them as their country is so large, rugged, and sparsely populated that to get them together and keep them in one locality would be much like trying to herd a drove of wild monkeys. Then their barbarous practices, such as requiring every male to present his intended wife with a human head before he can marry, is a practice so vicious and on a par with so many more of their savage customs that there appears to be little hope for them. There appears to be only one sensible custom in vogue among them and that is doubtless a mere accident. They have a superstitious idea that when cholera or smallpox breaks out among them it is the doing of some evil spirit, so they break up the settlement, temporarily, and scatter all through paths with brush and thorns, and travel zigzag through new and untrodden places so as to confuse the evil spirits, who can not follow in consequence. The practical result is that it beats quarantine badly in stopping infection, because there is no communication among them for the time being, and the results are excellent.

PRESENT CONDITIONS OF PROVINCE.

The conditions of peace and quiet in this province, with exception of the Igorrote fueds, etc., referred to, are all that could be desired. Only some thirty criminal suits in all came before the court during the past year, and not more than seven civil suits, out of an estimated Christian population of over 13,000. If the native Filipinos could only be induced to greater industry and were willing to perform a greater amount of labor with more regularity, it would be an ideal place. The general indifference for the future and tendency to be satisfied with a roof and enough to eat for twenty-four hours ahead, and almost universal disregard for thrift or accumulating property, if doing so will require any extra exertion, is the most discouraging phase of the situation for the government of this province.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Yours, respectfully,

L. E. BENNETT,
Provincial Governor.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor, Manila, P. I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS, 1902.

PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Bacolod, August 29, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to send you my report for the year ending December 31, 1903, greatly regretting that owing to the great amount of work accomplished by this office since October, 1902, it has been impossible to avoid delay. I have dated the report January 1, 1903, in order better to make it accord with the period of which it treats, as nothing therein related took place during the present year 1903.

Very respectfully,

L. LOCSIN RAMA,
Provincial Governor of Occidental Negros, P. I.

HON. A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

BACOLOD, P. I., *January 1, 1903.*

SIR: The year 1901 ended leaving us in comparative tranquillity and in the expectancy of greater peace and prosperity for the year 1902 that was begun in the midst of difficult problems arising in the provincial board and in a coolness between the civil and military authorities. In what manner some of our hopes were confirmed, while others met with disappointment, will be told in the following narrative of the principal events which took place during the year 1902. It will be shown from the measure of success and the failures which have attended our efforts that there has been some progress made in this province and among its inhabitants.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The new year found the gangs of bandits somewhat more daunted and apprehensive, it is true, but not a whit less mettlesome or inactive, due to their expecting that evil results to them would follow lack of vigilance. "Papa" Isiú and his band of "babaylanes" held the territory included between Canlaon and the hills to the north of the pueblo of Cabancalan, "Prince" Rufo was through the extreme south, and the bands of immigrants from Panay and Cebu were to the extreme north. The constabulary was under the senior inspector, Maj. H. B. Orwig, who made the most of the means at his disposal in coming to the aid of the pueblos, centralizing his forces at this place, deploying back to that place, and always keeping on the move in order to lend the assistance required by the municipal authorities, in spite of the small number of men at his command and the imperfections characteristic of all organizations at the beginning of their existence, from which the constabulary was no exception. There were detachments of this establishment at San Carlos, Sagay, Cadiz, Manapla, Guimbalaon, Bacolod, Murcia, and Himamaylon that, with the military at Escalante, Silay, Bacolod, La Castellana, Valladolid, Isabela, and Cabancalan ought to be sufficient to withstand more formidable attacks than those which could be made by the bands taking refuge in the hills.

Not more than seven days ot the new year had passed, however, before the babaylanes, taking advantage of the first breach, sacked the pueblo of Soledad, burning the barracks, the municipal building, and other houses. From that time on, as if in obedience to a watchword, assaults were renewed from north to south all along the lines, and the news brought by the telegraph and messengers from presidents were very disheartening. On the 19th of January Major Orwig had a conference with Col. C. W. Minor, as the result of the letter from General Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, which resulted in their coming to a mutual understanding that the military forces should begin an active campaign against the babaylanes, while the Philippine constabulary took the field against the remaining parties of bandits in the northern part of the province from the pueblos of Maao and Bago to San Carlos, the southern being turned over to the inspector of the constabulary of the pueblo of Himamaylan, who was to confer and come to an understanding with the army officers with relation to all operations carried on by him. This understanding was put into effect and the constabulary displayed praiseworthy activity in the hunting down of bandits, succeeding in its efforts by chastising some of their bands as well as in avoiding assaults and preventing the sacking of the pueblo of Calatrava, that the chieftain, Dalmacio el Negro, threatened on the 7th of February, and which the president and townsmen had held in check by their determined attitude. In the south the situation was not so satisfactory. Reports were received from the offices of the military operations carried on successfully against the babaylanes, but these cheering accounts frequently varied by disheartening stories of assaults on pueblos. The pueblo of Isabela appeared to be the objective point to which were directed all of the assaults and designs of the henchmen of "Papa" Isiú. Captain Atkinson, commanding the military garrison of the said pueblo, said with regard to this particular, the following:

[Telegram.]

ISABELA, NEGROS,
March 17, 1902—3.08 p. m.

There was no fire at the hacienda. Last night some 40 ladrones assaulted the place called Antolanga, demanded and took rice, sugar, and vino. No report received relative to the number with rifles. Believe it is the band under Marcello. This band has from 25 to 40 men and I am positively certain that they have but 15 guns, one of which can only be used to frighten people with. Members of this band have only from 5 to 10 rounds of ammunition each. Balance are armed with bolos and lances. This is the same band I have been hunting for several weeks and which I engaged in a skirmish on January 11. Since orders were issued prohibiting my hiking, the ladrones have taken to robbery with perfect impunity in this district but have caused no damage

to plantations. There has been no arson, only robbery of supplies, carabaos, etc. A platoon of cavalry stationed here could easily frighten off this band.

ATKINSON.

The orders issued prohibiting Captain Atkinson from operating in the field were due no doubt to the plan of negotiating for the surrender of the leaders of the babaylanes. As a matter of fact, Col. C. W. Miner spoke of these negotiations to him on February 4, stating that if they did not meet with the desired success a vigorous campaign would be commenced against them. The acting civil governor, Luke E. Wright, when in Bacolod on March 14 gave his assent to this plan, stating that any action which I might attempt to bring about the surrender of "Papa" Isiú and "Prince" Rufo would meet with his approval. At the beginning the army officers, who had already taken the first steps in the matter, met with difficulty in dissipating the doubts of the babaylanes leaders who were rather apprehensive with regard to their obtaining forgiveness of the past from the civil authorities as promised by the military. Relying on the acquiescence of the civil governor I gave commissions to several persons of La Castellana and Cabancalan to enter into negotiations with "Papa" Isiú and "Prince" Rufo, promising them pardon if they surrendered with their commands and armament, instructing these commissioners to arrive at an understanding in this matter with the military officers who were directing the negotiations. Having taken this step things went on rapidly; Rufo Oyos surrendered with 73 men, 60 bolos, 5 rifles, and 4 shotguns on the 15th of April, while "Papa" Isiú, who with his followers had reached the immediate vicinity of the pueblo of Isabela in order to make it appear that his promised surrender was about to take place, suddenly disappeared just prior to the time when the second period for parley granted him by the army officers was about to expire.

Although about that time we were to lose the aid of the military forces that were preparing for their transfer to barracks in Iloilo, we did not become discouraged, but, on the contrary, the feeling of duty in the face of the sole responsibility which now lay on the shoulders of the civil authorities brought forth new energy which made them feel capable of annihilating all disturbers of the public order, trusting to establish a complete tranquillity in the near future. The Philippine Constabulary was continually on the move in search of the bandits in their lurking places. The success of their expeditions has been demonstrated by the tranquillity that has reigned during the greater part of the year throughout this province.

On the 14th of August I received a copy of a telegram addressed by a scout officer in this city to the adjutant of the Fifth Separate Brigade, at Iloilo, in the military headquarters in Bacolod, which reported the landing of a band of 50 men, provided with 30 rifles, in the northern part of this province, and stated that it was feared that the detachments of constabulary in the pueblo of Guimbalaon and Eustaquio Lopez would be taken by surprise. Four days afterwards, and as a consequence of the alleged landing, I received a letter from Capt. H. B. Wells, commanding officer at Bacolod, who, in the name of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, expressed the following instructions:

"The general has directed me to tell you, with his compliments, that he thinks it is part of the mission of the military to aid the civil authorities in the suppression of such bands as the one reported to him, and that if you should at any time desire the assistance of the troops stationed at Bacolod he would be greatly pleased to place them at your disposition, providing that you would indicate your desires in writing, addressed to him, specifying service required of them."

The confidence reposed in the Philippine Constabulary and the reliance placed upon the military authorities, taken in connection with the fact that the investigations conducted through spies sent out by the presidentes and by the Philippine Constabulary to ascertain the facts with relation to the alleged landing, giving no results, prompted me to decline the gallant offer of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin.

About a month after this my confidence in the constabulary was vindicated. About the end of October the bands in the north joined the babaylanes and dared to threaten the pueblo of Murcia, where the worthy president of the municipality gave added proof of his valor and zealous spirit by making preparations, together with some few constabulary, municipal police, and townsmen, to defend the lives and interests of his people. The constabulary of Bacolod immediately went to the rescue, and by the execution of an ingeniously conceived plan severely chastised the bandits in a brilliant action, leaving 27 dead upon the field and bringing into Bacolod, as a trophy of their well-earned glory, General Dalmacio and some edged weapons, firearms, and the amulets belonging to the party. This action, which led to the surrender of other chieftains of "Papa" Isiú, whose forces are to-day almost entirely dispersed, and which was one of the most important steps taken toward the extinction of bandits in this province, was due to the skill of Senior Insp. Jno. R.

White and Insp. Walter A. Smith, whom, by this act, worthily crowned the great efforts brought into play during the year 1902, under the command of the senior inspector, Maj. H. B. Orwig.

Although at present nothing is heard of "Papa" Isiú or of any of his bands, it is to be supposed that some of them must still be scattered among the hills, and their complete extermination can not be long delayed. The most important point to look after and the greatest difficulty to overcome can be met by exercising due vigilance of the coasts so as to prevent the landing of fugitive bands from Panay and Cebu. In connection with this matter I have issued a circular letter directing all municipal presidents to exercise the greatest care in watching the coasts within their respective jurisdictions.

It would not be discreet to attempt to predict the date when the complete extermination of brigandage will take place in an island so prodigiously fertile and rich and surrounded by others as this is where the hope of extermination of this plague is as yet remote. It can, however, be assured that the public order was never better guaranteed than at the present and perhaps sooner than it is possible for us now to suppose, our woods may offer to tourists a more agreeable and interesting place in which to roam than the public squares and streets of our pueblos. I am led to make this assertion because of the character of the people of this province, which is hostile to brigandage and outlawry and amenable to education, and by the fraternal harmony existing between the provincial authorities and the officers and men of the constabulary who, according to the statement of the present senior inspector, have never held as one of their principles that they must be looked upon here as having the exclusive glory for what has been accomplished in this province.

On two occasions rumors were rife that the "Katipunan" society had been organized in this provincial capital by the most prominent people thereof. In August the major of the constabulary and the military headquarters received anonymous communications, stating that a secret society had been organized against the Government of the United States, and in December the commanding officer of the scouts stationed at Bacolod spoke to the provincial secretary of the existence of a conspiracy of the same character. Fortunately these manifestations of ill will toward the peaceful situation in this province, made with the deliberate intention of creating an anomalous state of affairs, and of disturbing the harmony which exists between Americans and Filipinos, are refuted by the circumstance that they point to persons of well-tried loyalty as disturbers of the public order, and refer to a province the stable judgment of which has been well established since the critical and turbulent times of 1899. It would be bold to attempt to form an opinion relative to the origin of these denunciations; but I believe that the facts that the persons denounced belong to the cream of society, which has demonstrated its antipathy toward the friar, and that the house of a distinguished citizen of this capital, known for his radical antifriar sentiments, and the Bacolod drug store, the place where the antifriar element meets, were designated as the places where the alleged secret society held its meetings, would be of service to a person in attempting to guess the origin of these evil reports.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION—RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The resources of the province are satisfactory and it is evident that it is able to support itself and to introduce improvements, if its general financial conditions were only in a state of prosperity. However, in view of the decadence of agriculture, the income of the province has considerably decreased, and the improvements, as public works and public buildings, etc., can not possibly be made, or proceed slowly, I annex hereto a statement showing the receipts and expenditures during the year 1902.

The services rendered by the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the collection of provincial and municipal taxes are very good, as I can affirm without hesitancy; but in view of the fact that the municipal treasurers have conducted themselves very well until the present writing and have proved to be faithful and honest, and that they furnish a bond, approved by the provincial treasurer, I deem it very proper that they be granted more power than they have at present, which would make it much easier for the taxpayers and would involve a greater saving for the provincial treasury. It is very advisable that the provincial treasurer retain about two deputies for the inspection of the work of the municipal treasurers, in the same manner as the accounts of the provincial treasurers are now being inspected by the insular treasurer.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The work on roads and bridges has advanced sufficiently, notwithstanding the present poor financial condition of the province and the difficulties which were at

first experienced in connection with the labor question. At the beginning the prisoners of the provincial jail were employed in the work on the roads, but in view of the slow progress of the work and of the circumstance that the prisoners used the occasion to make their escape, the provincial board believed it more of advantage to pay laborers instead of guards to watch the prisoners.

In view of the ancient custom which prevails among the working classes in this province, who never agree to have their wages paid weekly, as the usage of drawing their wages in advance from the planters is almost traditional here, it was difficult during the first weeks to find the number of laborers required. However, they soon became used to the new system of paying wages, and it is now possible to find as many laborers for public works as necessary at 40 cents Mexican a day. I greatly desire that the road work be taken up at the same time along the entire length of the highway, and that the largest possible number of workmen be employed; because it would not only cause the repair work to proceed with more rapidity, but I also hope that if the government pays the laborers not more than it owes them, that it will have a great influence on the customs of the laboring classes, and will help to solve the problem which has for so many years occupied, and is still occupying, all the persons who have studied and are studying the improvement of the service of the laborers on the plantations.

The most important section of the public highway of this province is that situated between Bacolod and Silay, the first pueblo of this province on account of its commerce, where steamers from Iloilo call periodically, and where all the people going from Iloilo to Bacolod have to pass on their voyage. Even the inhabitants of the southern part of the province find it more convenient to go to Bacolod by the way of Iloilo and Silay, instead of traveling on the long highway of the south by vehicle. The provincial supervisor has devoted his attention especially to the road from Bacolod to Silay, a distance of about 15 kilometers, and we have there at the present time a beautiful wagon road, with four new and well constructed stone bridges. Three bridges have also been built south of Bacolod, and bridges and roads have been repaired at those places where, in view of the intransitable condition of the roads, it was impossible to wait for the general repair. The provincial supervisor, Mr. J. D. Fauntleroy, has demonstrated tireless activity and doubtless honesty in all this work, and is entitled to the sincerest applause.

Much work still remains to be done and its progress has to be adjusted to the not very abundant funds available for public improvements. If the loan of $25,000 requested by the provincial board on the 4th of April, 1902, could be granted, the road and bridge work would doubtless proceed more rapidly and the highways of this province would be placed in an excellent condition in a much shorter time than if this work has to be executed gradually, as the annual revenues of the province permit. If on the other hand we take into consideration the great mortality among the carabaos, the high prices of land transportation, due to the scarcity of draft animals, and the poor condition of the majority of the roads, besides the other advantages of making the work general, as I have already explained, to the end of educating the poor classes and of furnishing means of subsistence to the workmen, who will be out of work between the grinding seasons, during the famine which has been announced in view of the failure of the corn and rice crop, there is no doubt that the loan solicited by the provincial board deserves to be granted by the civil commission.

PROVINCIAL JAIL.

The province has a penal establishment, which is the only public building now owned by the same. This establishment, which was constructed a long time ago by the Spanish Government, consists of four buildings—one for the offices, the guards, the sick ward, and the storerooms; two for the prisoners, and one for the kitchen. The building was well constructed for its object, but its present condition leaves much to be desired in view of the considerable damage which the same has suffered in the course of years. This makes considerable repair work necessary, and the provincial board has already resolved its execution and directed the provincial supervisor to purchase the materials.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the jail of this province during the year of 1903 is the following:

January	106½	July	86½
February	85	August	72
March	87	September	58½
April	86½	October	52
May	127	November	52
June	100	December	64

Most of the prisoners were charged with the crimes of robbery, assault, highway robbery, and others of this kind, and the figures above set forth are a true barometer of the state of tranquillity of the province, which is rising rapidly. They also demonstrate the work done by the Philippines Constabulary and the municipal police, more especially by the former, in the prosecution of the outlaws for the purpose of obtaining this tranquillity. The increase of the averages in the months of May, June, and July is the result of the special activity of the Philippines Constabulary in the pursuit of the babaylanes and other outlaws upon the expiration, end of April, of the time designated by the army officers for the surrender of Papa Isiú, his men, and arms.

For the custody of the jail I have a delegate, who is the warden, and two corporals and twelve guards of the provincial police, who are under the direct orders of the warden. As I have already stated, the prisoners were at first employed in public works, besides the work with the establishment itself, but later on the provincial board considered it more advantageous to reduce the provincial police in numbers and to have the prisoners make furniture, rope, baskets, hammocks, etc., which are sold to the public at moderate prices or used in the provincial offices.

I deem it very important and necessary, and at the same time beneficial, that the workshop which the establishment now possesses be improved, and that a patient teacher be employed whose duty it shall be to teach the prisoners to write and to read and explain to them the principles of sound morality. To perfect the workshop it is necessary that a person be employed to teach trades, even if it be only that of carpenter, and that the jail be provided with more material. The prisoners should be given a portion of the proceeds of their work upon obtaining their release, in order to stimulate them and to prevent them from thinking that the Government is exploiting them, and also to furnish them means of subsistence during the first days following their release. On the other hand, it having been demonstrated that the rude and imperfect system of education which had been in vogue in the Philippines for such a long time has produced in the pupils deep disgust and an irresistible aversion to studying, it is necessary that the teacher to be appointed for the school of the penal establishment be one who has taught together with the American teachers, it being impossible to ask that an American teacher be chosen, for the reason that he would not understand the local dialects. Now, the laws passed by the Commission only provide for the appointment of employees for the custody and care of the prisoners. There is no doubt that if the Commission would authorize the provincial boards to empower the governor to provide for the positions aforementioned it would do an immense amount of good to that unfortunate class, wiping out their illiteracy, affirming them in the principles of morality, and causing them to become accustomed to honest work, in order to convert them afterwards into worthy artisans.

REGISTRATION OF ARMS.

Since the 6th of November, 1899, when the semimilitary government of the island of Negros was organized, the registration and granting of licenses for the use of arms was attended to by the military offices, and although since the 1st of May, 1901, the province of Occidental Negros has been under the auspices of the civil government the aforesaid offices continued to exercise these functions, until on the 8th of January the acting civil governor stated in an indorsement to Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, that licenses for the use of arms should be issued by the provincial governor. This indorsement having arrived at my office, I furnished a copy thereof to Insp. H. B. Orwig, who had a conference with Col. C. W. Miner, then commanding officer of the military post of Bacolod, and obtained from him that the registration of arms be transferred to the civil authorities in the pueblos of the north as far as Bago at the beginning, and later on in all the pueblos of the province.

In accordance with Senior Insp. H. B. Orwig, I published on the 25th of January an order compelling all owners of arms to provide themselves with licenses therefor, to be obtained from the senior inspector of Philippines Constabulary in this province in the following manner: The applications should be filed with the president of the municipality, who should indorse them and transmit them to the constabulary officer in command of the district to which the said municipality belongs. This officer should make his report and forward the application through the senior inspector to the provincial governor for approval. Upon being approved or disapproved, the application should be returned to the senior inspector, who would either issue the license or seize the arm, as the case might be.

In the approval of a license the following circumstances are taken into consideration: The character and the financial responsibility of the applicant, and if he is a

planter, the area of his plantation and the distance which he is living from the town proper. As to cutting and pointed weapons, the use of the dagger is strictly prohibited. I might almost say that no limit has been established as to the number of arms for which licenses can be granted. Generally persons who possess two or more arms intrust them to persons of their confidence, they being held responsible nevertheless. Planters who have rural guards regularly organized have been required to place them under the supervision of the officers of the Philippines Constabulary in the province; besides, these guards are obliged to assist the constabulary if necessary.

Until the 1st of October, 1902, applications have been filed for licenses for the following arms:

Rifles	170	Bolos	89
Shotguns	118	Lances	40
Revolvers	322	Daggers	5

Besides the arms aforementioned there must be others, licenses for which have not yet been applied for. It is not easy to estimate their number, but there can not be many.

WITNESSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN CRIMINAL CASES.

These illustrate the submissive obedience of the inhabitants of this province to the established government, and their faithful compliance with the orders of the authorities. Speaking of the witnesses which the provincial fiscal needs in criminal cases, it has been observed that many of them, belonging to the poorer or middle classes, make real sacrifices in order to come to the court of first instance at the first summons, to the end of testifying as required, covering on foot the long distances which separate their pueblos from the provincial capital. There are cases of laborers who have contracted debts in order to leave some money with their families, and have abandoned the work which furnished them with their daily subsistence, and who, after a voyage full of hardships and privations, during which they have sometimes been compelled to work on plantations in order not to die of starvation, have finally arrived in Bacolod, where some of them have had to remain for several days, if it was necessary to wait for other witnesses who could not come in time. There are others who leave their small business, or their agricultural work, in order to appear before the judge, incurring more expense than their scant means permit. When the judge is compelled to enforce the compliance with this necessary personal duty by means of the constabulary, the aforesaid circumstances which prevented the witnesses to answer the first summons are still more serious and critical. I would therefore beg leave to suggest that the witnesses for the government in criminal cases be granted a reasonable fee, wherewith they would be partly compensated for the prejudice caused to them by the requisition of their services. This would be an act of justice which would greatly please the submissive people of this province, and would promote expediency in the transaction of judicial matters.

THE SCOUTS.

The soldiers known as "scouts" have left a very disagreeable recollection in this province. Detachments of scouts were stationed at Bacolod and Cabancalan, and the provincial governor frequently received from both pueblos complaints against the conduct of the scouts toward the ignorant residents, the municipal police, and the constabulary. Clashes between the scouts and the constabulary and municipal police occurred repeatedly at Bacolod, and on two or three occasions the scouts and the constabulary joined forces for the purpose of assaulting the municipal police, without distinction of person, and armed members of those organizations went along the streets of the town, searching every place and looking into every corner, without even respecting the homes of the persons whom they were persecuting. This was solely due to personal disagreements, or to the action of the municipal police in attempting to enforce the ordinances. It would be difficult to explain the reason for the repeated occurrence of these abuses, which gave rise to a real public disorder, and filled the people with unrest. It must however be stated that in these cases the senior inspector of the Phillippines constabulary and the municipal president of Bacolod each took suitable measures to avoid such occurrences, settling the situation by means of agreements with the army officers. The idea that members of the Regular Army can not be tried by civil courts and by the municipal president for infractions of ordinances has had something to do with these disorders. Moreover, how could the matter be prevented when the general impression was that the adoption of extreme measures on part of the civil authorities would result in a rupture of a more serious nature? This fear of the danger of a rupture which was, as one might say,

suspended by a hair, contributed not a little to the repetition of these abuses. Fortunately the scouts have been withdrawn from this province, and the inhabitants have thereby been relieved from the burden which seemed to weigh upon their mind upon seeing in the scouts such an obstacle to the efficiency of the civil government.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

I annex hereto a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of each of the municipal governments of occidental Negros during the year 1902. Of the 34 pueblos of this province those of Bacolod, Silay, Ginigaran, La Carlota, Cadiz, Isabela, Talisay, Bago, Saravia, Cabanacalan, Manapla, Himamaylan, and San Carlos should be mentioned in the first place, because of their resources and of their conditions, which make them capable of great future improvements. In the second place there should be mentioned the pueblos of Pontevedra, Valladolid, Maao, Victorias, Pulupandan, Sagay, Ilog, Binalbagan, Escalante, San Enrique, and Murcia, which are self-supporting, but lack the means for making important improvements in their municipalities. The remaining pueblos, Suay, Sumag, Soledad, Eustaquio, Lopez, Guimbalaon, La Castellana, Calatrava, Guiljungan, Isiú, and Granada, are the poorest, and there is little hope for their future. It should be mentioned, however, that the pueblo of Isiú, being the southernmost in this province, embraces a vast area, the extensive plains of the extreme south, and among its barrios there is that of Sipalay, which is entitled to be organized as a pueblo within a short time, because of its wealth of forestry products and its fertile lands. At the present time the largest part of this land is not under cultivation; only a narrow belt along the coast, interrupted in many places, has been cultivated, but is now almost abandoned, in view of the critical situation which prevails throughout the province.

THE FUSION OF THE PUEBLOS.

The provincial board immediately saw that the best solution of the question of the poverty of many of the municipalities would be their consolidation, fusing as large a number as possible. This measure, like every measure which affects the customs of the people, met with much opposition and energetic protests on the part of the pueblos which it is intended to consolidate, not because they were opposed to the system, but because they objected to the removal of the seat of the municipal government outside of their own pueblo, as if the removal of the municipal offices would curtail their rights as citizens. Nevertheless I am convinced that the commission will appreciate the justification and necessity of the consolidation proposed by the provincial board at its true value, and will see that this measure is the only way of effecting the discontinuance of the perennial mediocrity or abject poverty of those municipalities. The question where the seats of the municipal governments thus formed are to be located is of secondary importance and can be decided in an equitable manner.

ELECTORS.

The inhabitants of the pueblos are gradually awakening to political life, and acquiring the knowledge of their rights and duties as citizens. According to the data furnished by the presidents, based on the registers for the elections held in December, 1900, the number of electors was then 3,600: this number has now increased to 5,390, according to data based on the registers for the suspended elections of December, 1902. Any person who has traveled through the pueblos during the elections in former years, and who has traveled through them during the last quarter of the outgoing year, will doubtless have observed that the factional strife which used to prevail formerly, although it has not completely disappeared, has subsided sufficiently to leave room for the peaceable discussion as to who is the candidate whose election would be of most benefit to the pueblo.

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The municipal officers, generally speaking, are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner, and although some of them are not as yet thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the new government, yet they understand the needs of their pueblos and are working for the best of the citizens. Since the municipal code became extensive to this province, on the 1st of June, 1901, several municipal officers of six pueblos have been suspended, the officers of one having been reinstated and those of the other five removed from office by recommendation of the provincial board.

Occasionally personal disagreements develop among the municipal officers, or between them and the justice of the peace, and instead of their official position causing them to end or suspend their personal quarrels, they utilize the same for the purpose of base reprisals, causing a painful impression among the citizens of their pueblos, an anomalous situation in the same, and a large amount of work to the provincial board and the court of first instance. This demonstrates to a certain extent the lack of experience of the people in the election of their authorities. The governor and the provincial board have jointly endeavored to correct such abuses in a radical manner, and have attended to justified complaints filed with them, and suspended the guilty officers, recommending to the civil governor that they be removed from office. This system has produced good results, because in the pueblos whose officers have been subjected to such measures peace is reigning supreme now, and the officers show desires of maintaining harmony and avoiding serious disagreements, which might again unbridle the passions. There are some officers of this class, but fortunately very few, who disregard all advice to manage their municipalities peaceably and equitably, and I fear that if their repeated abuses are submitted to the governor and the provincial board for action both will be compelled to take the energetic measures required by such cases. I repeat that in other respects the progress of the administration of the municipalities is satisfactory, so far as the municipal officers are concerned, as they are always ready to work for the best of their pueblos.

Speaking of the municipal treasurers, an anomalous situation is created in cases of the temporary absence of the said officer on account of illness or for other reasons. The Municipal Code is not very explicit as to the number of municipal employees, and it seems that it contains no provision authorizing the municipal treasurer to have a bonded delegate, who could act as his substitute and draw his salary in cases of temporary disability or absence. On the other hand, the municipal treasurer is required to execute a bond, approved by the provincial treasurer, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and his appointment, made with the consent of the council, must be approved by the provincial board. (Act No. 374.) The result of this is that when a treasurer absents himself nobody can act as his substitute unless the council appoints an acting treasurer, in which case it has to proceed as if it were appointing a new municipal treasurer, and has to apply to the provincial treasurer and to the provincial board for the approval of the bond and of the appointment. This causes obstacles to the satisfactory progress of the administration, and it has happened that in pueblos distant from the provincial capital the president and the council have permitted a private person, who enjoyed the confidence of the treasurer, to take the place of that officer on certain occasions. I would therefore suggest that authority be given for the appointment of a delegate of the municipal treasurer, who should be required to execute a bond in the same amount as that of the treasurer, in favor of the latter, with the consent of the council, and who should act as treasurer whenever necessary.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The municipal police leaves much to be desired, excepting that of eight of the pueblos. This is due to two reasons, the first of these being the lack or scarcity of means of the local governments, and the second the lack of discipline, because the inspectors of the Philippines Constabulary have been constantly on the move on account of the active campaign against the bandits, and have therefore not had time to attend to the discipline of the municipal police. Nevertheless the municipal police has rendered efficient services in several pueblos, both in the pursuit of bandits and in the enforcement of the ordinances. I annex hereto a statement showing the present condition of the municipal police of this province. This statement was furnished by Senior Inspr. H. B. Orwig in September, and the data contained therein has undergone slight changes in the last three months of the year.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

It is very remarkable how the justices of the peace continue to tender their resignations. The provincial board has always endeavored to propose persons worthy of this delicate mission to the Civil Commission; but unfortunately these have successively resigned, until the provincial board finally found it necessary to ask the municipal councils to propose those persons for justices of the peace who were willing to accept the appointment. To anybody who is acquainted with the duties of a justice of the peace and with the scant salary assigned to him, it is not difficult to explain this phenomena, which has deplorable results for the pueblo, because the elements of a municipality are not inexhaustible, and it is therefore very natural that with

each resignation and new appointment the standard of the qualification required for the office is lowered, and finally the functions of the court and the conduct of the justice leave much to be desired, as has happened in certain cases. It is true that there are some persons who sacrifice their own private interests for the benefit of the pueblo, and devote the greater part of their time to the work of the court, although their little income is barely sufficient to pay the clerk who assists them; but this is not the rule.

It is very difficult to find a solution for this problem, which has been often discussed. Some suggested to me the idea that the office of justice of the peace be abolished, and that the president be invested with his duties; but this reform must be rejected for the reason that the presidents have a considerable amount of work to perform, and that in case of the frequent disagreements of a personal nature there would be no power in the pueblo to counterbalance the almost absolute power of the president. More feasible appears the plan of uniting several pueblos into one district in charge of a justice of the peace; but another objection to this exists, at least in this province, in the long distances from one pueblo to the other, the bad condition of the roads, the scarcity of means of transportation, the lack of facilities for bringing cases into the court for trial, and the love of home, which is such a deeply rooted custom with us. These circumstances would constitute as difficult a problem as the one which it is intended to solve, and, besides, the fusion of the pueblos would make the creation of such districts unnecessary. All propositions for the solution of this problem which are related with the amount of the fees, unless the latter be paid from insular funds, are doubtful, and could only be accepted on trial. For this reason I would mention the idea suggested by some presidents that a fixed compensation be assigned to the justices of the peace, and that they be furnished with a clerk. This compensation could, for the present, be the same as that of the municipal president, who receives twice as much as what the justice of the peace is gaining now. In view of the increase in the resources of the municipal governments which will follow the fusion of the pueblos, this reform becomes feasible, and will perhaps remedy our present difficulties by making the office of justice of the peace more acceptable.

GAMES.

The games generally played in this province, as I suppose they are in all the others, are cockfighting, panguingue, and burro. All the laws passed by the Commission until the present writing with respect to cockpits and cockfighting are evidently restrictive, and I am therefore convinced that the Commission is opposed to this vice. The plays known as burro and panguingue having been tolerated by the Spanish Government, and no prohibitive legislation in the premises having been passed since, these games are now considered as permitted games, although they are clearly games of chance, especially because a tax of 12 pesos per annum is collected on each panguingue or burro game in accordance with the tariff of the industrial tax. Section 43 of the Municipal Code, which gives the only sources of revenue which are permitted, does not mention the tax on permitted card games, but mentions the tax on billiard tables, billiards being a much more cultured game and having more advantages than panguingue and burro.

During the reign of the provisional government of the island of Negros, in the year 1900, the legislative council absolutely prohibited all card games, and this prohibition was approved by the military governor, Gen. James F. Smith, who is kindly remembered by everybody. In spite of its radical nature this measure was recognized as just and good by the people, even by those who were passionate gamblers, and the people commenced to accustom themselves to refrain from gambling, to the great delight of husbands, wives, and children, and to the satisfaction of the planters, who observed that many of the laborers discontinued their custom of gambling away their means of subsistence, and thus left the easiest road to brigandage. The fact that this decision of the legislative council was obeyed without opposition on the part of any person; that it remained in force during the entire existence of the provisional government subsequent to its promulgation; that it was much less infringed than the present legislation regarding gambling, if one takes into consideration that now a burro table is merely a pretext for a monte game, and that at that time the authorities had greater facilities for prosecuting with energy, as they did, all card games, prompt me to suggest that the act of the legislative council of the island of Negros be adopted by the Civil Commission.

If this should not be possible, and considering that the dismal influence of the burro and panguingue game is fully proved, as it does not only affect the relations in the family but also the conduct of the laboring classes, and as the municipal councils have been authorized to create taxes on billiard tables, I would warmly

recommend that the councils be authorized to restrict those games and derive therefrom the greatest possible benefit by establishing a tax on panguingue and burro tables.

CARABAO THIEVES.

The work of the spies has resulted in the discovery of the hiding place of the carabao thieves, who maintained relations with certain persons in several pueblos in order to achieve their criminal ends. During the last weeks of the year the constabulary commenced an active campaign against the carabao thieves which promises to have satisfactory results. Several important captures of persons who have robbed many carabaos, and of dealers in animals thus stolen, have already been made, and several planters have now recovered a number of the animals which they lost a long time ago.

AGRICULTURE.

As I said in my report for last year, to speak of the agriculture of Occidental Negros is to speak of the financial life of the province. The depredations of the babaylanes in the previous years, the great mortality among the carabaos which followed and caused such damage in the year 1902, and, in the same year, the persistent rains during the first four months, and the plague of rats, frogs, and insects which destroyed a great portion of the crop of sugar cane and rice—all this, in addition to the lack of capital, the despotic reign of usury, of malaria and of cholera, have led agriculture up to its present state of prostration, from which it will be difficult to recover unless the decided assistance of the government be given. Two-thirds of the land destined for agricultural purposes is now uncultivated, and the planters, who find it impossible to obtain credit, are compelled to remain inactive, as they are powerless in view of the calamities which have befallen them. It almost seems as if all the elements had been conjured by some implacable malediction to parody in a horrible manner the plagues of the Exodus. The natural consequences of all this is that the crop for 1901-2 is estimated as follows:

Crop.	Normal.			1901-2.		
	Piculs.	Cavanes.	Quintals.	Piculs.	Cavanes.	Quintals.
Sugar	950,000	.....	.....	610,000	.....	.....
Rice	.....	500,000	.....	.....	180,000	.....
Maize	.....	25,000	.....	.....	45,000	.....
Tobacco	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	3,500
Hemp	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....

The maize and hemp crops are not included in the enormous decrease of the general harvest—the maize crop because the farmers have planted that cereal more extensively on account of the present crisis, and the hemp crop because this plant has not been affected by the calamities which have befallen the province. The planters are now looking upon the hemp as a remote remedy for their present situation, and all those who had the necessary means have planted hemp on the land owned by them suitable for hemp raising.

A radical action to prevent the imminent ruin of the country is therefore of urgent necessity, and this action is not within the power of the planters, extenuated by their struggle against all the elements. The remedy of the present situation of agriculture is with the government, and to it they look for the only means of salvation, which is of urgent and indispensable necessity, namely, the establishment of agricultural banks which would loan capital at a reasonable rate of interest. With exception of this all the other measures only prolong the agony of the state of affairs.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Four months and a half had passed since the cholera had first appeared in Manila; the province of Cebu had already been invaded by this epidemic, and in the neighboring province of Iloilo suspicious cases had been reported, while in Occidental Negros the provincial board of health had by means of sanitary measures been successful in preventing the introduction of cholera, to the great surprise of all the persons who had seen the rapid spreading of the cholera in previous periods. It then occurred that a boat, a "paraw," with a crew of eight, bound for the port of Iloilo from the pueblo of Dumanjug, in the province of Iloilo, stopped at the pueblo of Saravia, in this province, to find shelter against a storm which had surprised them. The storm

being over, the vessel continued on its voyage, and twenty-four hours afterwards, on the 18th of August, an inhabitant of the place where the boat had stopped for shelter was attacked by cholera.

From the pueblo of Saravia the cholera spread throughout the province. It did not appear at all the pueblos simultaneously, but in one after the other, in the manner that while the epidemic was ravaging the pueblos of the south or of the extreme north, the pueblos which had first been invaded were already in such a condition that they could have been declared free from cholera. Thus it continued, gradually decreasing in force.

The board of health of the province and the municipal boards of health took suitable measures for the sanitation of the towns, temporary hospitals were constructed, medicine was distributed free of charge, and the physicians and sanitary inspectors displayed great activity and wisdom, assisted by the provincial board and by the municipal governments, who rigidly enforced the ordinances relative to public and private hygiene. Finally, after four months, the epidemic ceased, having caused 21,043 cases, with 11,574 deaths.

The belief that it was due to poisoning has, during this epidemic, been of fatal consequences among the laboring classes. Patients belonging to these classes often refused to take the medicine given to them, and it often occurred that the people concealed cases of cholera in their families, as they were convinced that drugs were inefficient to cure the disease, which they ascribed to tragic causes. Cases of poisoning were quoted as having occurred in Iloilo and in this province, and the authorities were even remitted well water which was claimed to be poisoned, or powder which was taken for poison, and which had been found in the possession of certain persons who were considered as poisoners. An examination of these substances revealed that they were not of a poisonous nature, and the president of the provincial board of health directed the result of the analysis to be published. The people, however, did not abandon their belief, and, what is worse, attributed the poisoning to the Americans. It has been impossible to ascertain the source of these rumors, which were told in a confidential manner, and spread the more rapidly the more mysteriously they were treated. However, all this would not have passed beyond the limits of an imaginary popular belief had the rumors not taken a more serious and insidious aspect. In October persistent rumors were current to the effect that Messrs. Juan Araneta and Aniceto Lacson, who had played important parts in the insurrection against Spain in 1898, were about to cause a general uprising against the United States, because the Americans were attempting to exterminate the Filipino race by means of poison. Some foreign planter was quoted as having told his people to make preparations for a coming conflict. This rumor on one hand and the denunciations of "Katipunan" conspiracies on the other, notwithstanding the absurdity of both, made the situation intolerable, and in those days a spark would have been sufficient to cause a disastrous conflict in this province. I immediately published a proclamation in the local dialect, setting forth in clear and precise language the great difference between the present and the Spanish government, explaining in detail the advantages and the benefits of the present system, and giving the people to understand that we owe all our improvements to the United States Government, and that for this reason the rumors of an imminent uprising, for which there would be no cause whatever, were absurd. I also published a circular order requiring all the municipal authorities to work as much as possible to the end of dissipating the false rumors which were current. Thanks to them and to the good sense of the educated classes, who endeavored by all their acts to eradicate the preoccupation of the ignorant people, the latter soon became convinced that the alleged hatred of the Americans toward the Filipinos was merely a myth. The result was that they were in doubt about the authority of the poisonings, the belief in which still lingers in their minds.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The municipal mail service is still very deficient, notwithstanding the efforts made by the governor. It is true that this is partly due to the bad condition of the majority of the roads and to the numerous rivers which it is necessary to cross; but the principal reason consists in the lack of uniformity in the organization of the service, and of the failure on part of some municipal presidents to devote the proper care to this service. At the beginning of the year the municipal ordinances were not very explicit as far as the mail service was concerned, and with some exceptions the mail carriers left the pueblos when they saw fit. The governor issued orders for the purpose of systematizing the municipal mail service, fixing hours for the departure of the mail, and taking other measures tending to prevent negligence on the part of the mail carriers and postmasters. However, the regulation of the mail service in the

municipalities is exclusively of the incumbency of the municipal councils, and for this reason all the orders emanating from the governor could not be so direct as to insure the efficiency which was to be expected. The governor was therefore frequently compelled to call the attention of some presidents to the fact that their lack of zeal in this service was deserving of censure. The present legislation is vague so far as the conveyance of correspondence from one pueblo to the other is concerned, and I am of the opinion that in view of the fact that this matter is related with the general interests of the province, as it affects the relations between the several pueblos, it is necessary that an act be passed giving the postmaster of the provincial capital or the provincial governor the direct control of the mail service between the several pueblos. In this manner the present personnel of the municipal governments and the time-table for the arrival and the departure of the mail carriers could be retained, and the mail service between the several municipalities would be greatly improved.

As far as telegraph lines are concerned, there are only two telegraph stations in this province at present (December, 1902), one at Bacolod and the other at La Castellana. There are also three telephone stations, located in the pueblos of Isabela, Himamaylan, and Cabancalan. In view of the long distances between the majority of the pueblos and the capital, and of the bad condition of the roads in certain places, I would earnestly recommend that the telephone stations, at least, be increased to the highest possible number, so that there be one in each pueblo.

EDUCATION.

The progress of education in the pueblos could not be more satisfactory. All the municipal schools in the towns proper and in the barrios are well attended by pupils of both sexes. The parents all comprehend the advantages of education, and all send their children to the public schools whenever possible. The poor families prefer the public schools because the children are educated well and gratuitously in the same, and are furnished what they need for their studies. The wealthy and the middle classes send their children to the public schools because they admire the excellent system of education, heretofore not known in this province. All the children, poor and rich, mix without distinction of classes in the schoolrooms, and maintain friendly intercourse, thus being educated in democratic principles since a tender age. They look upon their teachers as upon loving parents, who are ready to guide them on the road of civilization, and show such love for study that I have seen children of 8 or 10 years cry bitterly because their parents would not let them go to school on account of sickness. The competitive examinations which have been held in some of the pueblos have given good results and caused great enthusiasm, not only on the part of the children, but also on the part of the parents, and for both they are a salutary incentive and increase their appreciation of education. The tireless efforts of the teachers and the diligence of the pupils naturally produced the improvements which we can now observe in all the pueblos, and there are a good many children who can understand English, quite a number of them being able to express themselves in that language. As to the adults, they make slow progress in the study of English, because in the majority of cases they have not enough time to attend night school, especially the planters who are living outside of town.

The Filipino teachers are making rapid progress, and all show good qualities. The practice of assembling the native teachers in the capital for the summer course is worthy of commendation in every respect, as it is an incentive to the native teachers to perfect their knowledge and to become better imbued with the new system of education by means of this special experiment in the exercise of their mission, until, in the course of time, they are qualified to replace the American teachers. However, the attendance of the summer course by the native teachers means a great sacrifice on part of nearly all, as they have to come from remote pueblos and live in the provincial capital for one month, which compels them to expend more money than they can earn in several months. I would therefore recommend that a per diem of not less than 1 peso be assigned to the native teachers for the entire time that they shall be absent from their pueblos for the purpose of attending the summer course. This would merely be an act of justice, and would prevent at the same time that many of the teachers, who have no relatives or acquaintances in the provincial capital who could assist them, are compelled to undergo hardships and privations during the summer course, which is little in keeping with the intention of the Government to improve and elevate their class.

Very respectfully,

L. LOCSIN RAMA,
Provincial Governor Occidental Negros, P. I.

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands,
Manila, P. I.

Receipts of the province of Occidental Negros.

Date.	Ledger heading.	Register of property.		Cedulas and forestry, 1900.		Reimbursements, cedulas, 1901.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts	$80.57		$600.61		$235.77	
Feb. 1 to 28	do	24.00				57.62	
Mar. 1 to 31	do	45.56					
Apr. 1 to 30	do	30.00					
May 1 to 31	do	66.29					
June 1 to 30	do	51.09		353.04			
July 1 to 31	do	47.72					
Aug. 1 to 31	do	11.70					
Sept. 1 to 30	do	89.87					
Oct. 1 to 31	do	58.38					
	Total debits	504.80		953.65		293.39	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Nov. 1 to 30	Receipts	9.38	$137.32				
Dec. 1 to 31	do		194.58				
	Total debits	9.38	331.90				

Date.	Ledger heading.	Industrial tax.		Receipts of the prison.		Sale of articles.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts	$3,007.70					
Feb. 1 to 28	do	863.89		$1.91			
Mar. 1 to 31	do	933.22					
Apr. 1 to 30	do	2,755.94				$139.05	
May 1 to 31	do	816.62		112.73			
June 1 to 30	do	478.05		39.47			
July 1 to 31	do	1,370.82		30.10			
Aug. 1 to 31	do	1,362.26		28.09			
Sept. 1 to 30	do	348.89		28.31		376.59	
Oct. 1 to 31	do	1,740.12		87.93			
	Total debits	13,677.01		278.54		515.64	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Nov. 1 to 30	Receipts		$172.15	8.80	$21.00		
Dec. 1 to 31	do	6.24	1,151.78	8.08	125.40		
	Total debits	6.24	1,323.93	16.88	142.40		

Date.	Ledger heading.	Land tax.				Carts.	
		Provincial.		Municipal.			
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts					$39.92	
Feb. 1 to 28	do					190.55	
Mar. 1 to 31	do					564.01	
Apr. 1 to 30	do					602.82	
May 1 to 31	do					151.77	
June 1 to 30	do	$11,091.75		$11,580.35		88.52	
July 1 to 31	do	10,360.20		10,836.16		8.03	
Aug. 1 to 31	do	68.48		51.46		99.58	
Sept. 1 to 30	do	323.72		349.13		75.48	
Oct. 1 to 31	do	957.40		899.74		55.34	
	Total debits	22,801.51		23,716.84		1,876.02	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Nov. to 30	Receipts	4.42	$51.84		$41.94		$33.00
Dec. 1 to 31	do	47.60	1,569.44		1,625.07	$1.15	348.00
	Total debits	52.02	1,621.28		1,667.01	1.15	381.00

Receipts of the province of Occidental Negros—Continued.

Date.	Ledger heading.	Municipal taxes.		Gained by change of ratio.		Internal revenue.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts	$180.11		$29.73		$870.06	
Feb. 1 to 28	do	312.06		2.21		1,500.00	
Mar. 1 to 31	do	88.80		4.23		4,000.00	
Apr. 1 to 30	do	2,499.08		32.50		1,724.44	
May 1 to 31	do	2,753.23				944.16	
June 1 to 30	do	895.39		65.62			
July 1 to 31	do	64.11		2.67			
Aug. 1 to 31	do	1,495.54					
Sept. 1 to 30	do	2,190.77		5.44			
Oct. 1 to 31	do	3,313.33		1.56			
	Total debits	13,792.41		143.96		9,038.65	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Nov. 1 to 30	Receipts	6.15	$409.09		$8.42		
Dec. 1 to 31	do	84.99	6,787.60				
	Total debits	91.14	7,196.69		8.42		

Date.	Ledger heading.	Urbana tax.		Cedulas.		Stampa.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts	$141.77		$6,175.74		$139.35	
Feb. 1 to 28	do	17.08		561.43		140.08	
Mar. 1 to 31	do	68.76		802.36		98.45	
Apr. 1 to 30	do			51.54		167.96	
May 1 to 31	do			5,083.08		152.58	
June 1 to 30	do			12,627.76		144.17	
July 1 to 31	do			1,108.07		107.13	
Aug. 1 to 31	do			3,633.56		140.91	
Sept. 1 to 30	do			3,173.40		112.88	
Oct. 1 to 31	do			551.04		78.80	
	Total debits	227.61		33,757.92		1,282.26	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance						
Do	Municipal balance						
Nov. 1 to 30	Receipts				$241.00		
Dec. 1 to 31	do				2,935.00		$251.52
	Total debits				3,176.00		251.52

Date.	Ledger heading.	Forestry.		Total.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1	Provincial balance			$20,143.67	
Do	Municipal balance			2,535.92	
Jan. 1 to 31	Receipts	$165.75		11,666.67	
Feb. 1 to 28	do	117.41		3,788.23	
Mar. 1 to 31	do	219.15		6,824.56	
Apr. 1 to 30	do	224.20		8,227.53	
May 1 to 31	do	337.57		10,367.98	
June 1 to 30	do	602.68		28,017.85	
July 1 to 31	do	170.81		24,105.32	
Aug. 1 to 31	do	102.42		6,993.99	
Sept. 1 to 30	do			7,074.48	
Oct. 1 to 31	do			7,693.64	
	Total debits	1,939.99		147,439.79	
Nov. 1	Provincial balance			1,912.40	$58,179.96
Do	Municipal balance				4,024.29
Nov. 1 to 30	Receipts			31.69	1,115.76
Dec. 1 to 31	do			200.30	14,984.39
	Total debits			2,144.39	78,304.40

MEMORANDUM.—During the period from January 1 to October 31, 1902, the accounts were all kept in gold, even the local currency on hand being put down in gold. Since November 1, 1902, accounts were kept in both kinds of money.

Disbursements of the province of Occidental Negros.

Date.	Ledger heading.	Provincial warrants.		Transferred to municipalities.		Internal revenue returned.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1 to 31	Disbursements	$5,548.22		$4,995.80			
Feb. 1 to 28	do	3,734.66		1,000.63			
Mar. 1 to 31	do	4,584.52		878.28			
Apr. 1 to 30	do	3,844.11		5,690.18		162.40	
May 1 to 31	do	4,054.78		3,549.84			
June 1 to 30	do	6,001.55		7,291.16		287.90	
July 1 to 31	do	3,541.17		16,274.16			
Aug. 1 to 31	do	3,102.79		12,032.86		132.04	
Sept. 1 to 30	do	5,905.68		5,780.86		346.67	
Oct. 1 to 31	do	9,520.58		6,386.52			
	Provincial balance						
	Municipal balance						
	Total credits	49,438.06		63,879.79		929.01	
Nov. 1 to 30	Disbursements	125.00	10,342.97	12	1,871.12		
Dec. 1 to 31	do	152.48	9,409.02	123.53	10,135.83		
	Total credits	277.48	19,751.99	123.65	12,006.95		

Date.	Ledger heading.	Lost by province by change ratio.		Lost by municipalities by change of ratio.		Loss, internal revenue, by change of ratio.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1 to 31	Disbursements	$943.09		$120.77		$20.72	
Feb. 1 to 28	do	85.72				35.71	
Mar. 1 to 31	do	95.24				95.24	
Apr. 1 to 30	do	1,281.21		225.42		227.17	
May 1 to 31	do						
June 1 to 30	do						
July 1 to 31	do	1,008.12		83.21		125.62	
Aug. 1 to 31	do						
Sept. 1 to 30	do	624.31		58.95		69.68	
Oct. 1 to 31	do	551.52		52.15		73.57	
	Provincial balance						
	Municipal balance						
	Total credits	4,589.21		535.50		647.71	
Nov. 1 to 30	Disbursements						
Dec. 1 to 31	do						
	Total credits						

Date.	Ledger heading.	Forestry taxes remitted to insular treasury.		Land tax returned.		Total.	
		Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.	Gold.	Mexican.
Jan. 1 to 31	Disbursements					$11,628.10	
Feb. 1 to 28	do					4,806.72	
Mar. 1 to 31	do					5,253.28	
Apr. 1 to 30	do					11,430.49	
May 1 to 31	do					7,604.62	
June 1 to 30	do					13,580.61	
July 1 to 31	do					21,032.28	
Aug. 1 to 31	do	$222.08				15,489.72	
Sept. 1 to 30	do			$14.38		12,795.53	
Oct. 1 to 31	do	35.42				16,619.76	
	Provincial balance					25,562.79	
	Municipal balance					1,635.89	
	Total credits	257.45		14.38		147,439.79	
Nov. 1 to 30	Disbursements					125.12	$12,214.09
Dec. 1 to 31	do					276.01	19,544.85
Do	do					1,716.90	43,098.20
Do	do					26.36	3,447.26
	Total credits					2,144.39	78,304.40

MEMORANDUM.—During the period from January 1 to October 31, 1902, accounts were all kept in gold, and even the Mexican currency on hand was given in gold. Since November 1, 1902, separate

accounts have been kept in both kinds of money. In carrying forward the provincial balance ($25,562.79 gold) and the municipal balance ($1,635.89 gold) from October 31, 1902, to November 1, 1902, a distinction is made, the balance on hand being given in the different classes of money, to wit: Provincial balance, $1,912.40 gold and $58,179.96 Mexican, and the municipal balance, $4,024.29 Mexican.

W. A. RANDALL,
Acting Provincial Treasurer.

Municipal receipts and disbursements.

Towns.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance on hand.
Bacolod	$17,411.02	$17,403.635	$7.388
Victorias	5,883.894	4,948.87	985.024
Murcia	2,157.882	1,919.544	238.336
Himamaylan	6,475.641	5,740.83	734.811
Ginigaran	11,227.31	8,626.114	2,601.194
Binalbagan	3,804.184	3,686.642	117.542
Ylog	3,138.01	3,137.916	.092
Cabancalan	3,178.43	2,676.75	501.68
Ysabela	8,788.60	8,206.55	582.05
Manapla[a]	6,019.80	4,551.96	1,467.84
Ysid	446.16	445.14	1.02
Guimbalaon	1,827.29	1,401.98	425.31
La Castellana	3,415.42	2,573.92	841.50
Suay	2,639.95	2,446.87	193.08
E. Lopez	2,136.08	1,736.00	400.08
Saravia	6,958.39	6,077.64	880.75
Soledad	2,263.542	2,135.882	127.66
Sum-ag	3,487.74	3,066.76	420.98
Sagay	3,852.983	3,028.601	824.382
San Carlos	5,008.612	3,237.76	1,770.852
Pulupandan	4,232.166	3,032.805	1,199.361
Pontevedra	6,304.27	4,602.466	1,701.802
Valladolid	5,825.10	5,073.506	751.592
Bago	8,114.796	6,903.272	1,211.524
Maao	4,584.401	3,705.371	879.08
Talisay	8,655.384	6,859.59	1,795.794
San Enrique[a]	3,502.484	2,918.294	584.19
La Carlota[a]	10,690.084	8,584.43	2,105.60
Granada[b]	895.10	895.02	.08
Escalante[c]	3,159.09	2,943.53	215.56
Cadiz	8,940.69	8,461.00	479.69
Silay	16,991.75	10,666.47	6,325.28
Guiljungan	1,886.39	1,501.48	184.91
Calatrava[d]			
Total	183,702.602	153,196.613	30,505.987

[a] December accounts missing.
[b] August and December accounts missing.
[c] Accounts from January to April missing.
[d] Has not sent accounts.

W. A. RANDALL,
Acting Provincial Treasurer.

Number, salaries, arms, ammunition, and condition of the municipal police of Occidental Negros.

Police of towns.	Sergeants.	Salary.	Corporals.	First company, privates.	Salary.	Second company, privates.	Salary.	Rifles.	Ammunition.	Shotguns.	Ammunition.	Revolvers.	Ammunition.	Uniforms.	Force.
Bacolod	....	....	1	2	$10	$10	$10	....	....	6	60	10	100	Yes.	Good.
Guimbalaon	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	No..	Poor.
Murcia	....	....	1	3	9	....	....	....	....	4	100	....	....	No..	Fair.
Talisay	....	....	1	6	10	....	....	....	....	8	200	1	40	No..	Do.
Silay	....	....	1	12	10	....	....	6	120	....	....	6	120	Yes.	Good.
Saravia	1	$33	1	14	10	....	....	9	270	2	60	1	30	Yes.	Do.
E. Lopez	....	....	1	13	8	....	....	4	150	....	....	....	....	No..	Fair.
Victorias	....	....	1	1	10	5	8	3	100	....	....	1	40	Yes.	Do.
Manapla	....	....	1	5	10	....	....	5	107	....	....	....	....	Yes.	Do.
Cadiz	....	....	1	7	10	....	....	8	107	....	....	....	....	No..	Do.
Sagay	....	....	1	3	10	....	....	....	....	4	60	....	....	Yes.	Good.
Escalante	....	....	1	6	8	....	....	....	....	7	100	....	....	Yes.	Do.
Talatrava	....	....	1	6	6	....	....	....	....	5	100	....	....	No..	Fair.
San Carlos	....	....	1	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yes.	Do.
Sumag	....	....	1	7	8	....	....	....	....	7	140	1	20	No..	Do.
Maao	....	....	1	3	8	....	....	....	....	4	80	....	....	No..	Do.
Bago	....	....	1	8	10	....	....	....	....	8	160	1	20	No..	Do.
Pulupandan	....	....	1	5	8	....	....	....	....	6	120	....	....	Yes.	Do.
Valladolid	....	....	1	8	10	....	....	....	....	9	150	....	....	No..	Do.
San Enrique	1	20	....	4	8	....	....	....	....	4	80	1	5	No..	Good.
La Carlota	1	40	1	8	15	....	....	....	....	9	150	1	25	Yes.	Fair.
Ylog	....	....	1	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No..	Do.
Isabela	....	....	1	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.
Pontevedra	....	....	1	6	8	....	....	....	....	7	140	....	....	Yes.	Good.
La Castellana	....	....	1	4	10	....	....	....	....	5	100	....	....	No..	Fair.
Ginigaran	1	15	1	10	8	....	....	....	....	8	160	1	20	Yes.	Poor.
Binalbagan	....	....	1	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No..	Good.
Himamaylan	....	....	1	5	8	....	....	....	....	7	60	....	....	Yes.	Fair.
Suay	....	....	1	4	8	....	....	5	201	....	....	....	....	No..	Do.
Payao	....	....	1	4	8	....	....	5	101	....	....	....	....	Yes.	Do.
Cabancalan	....	....	1	3	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No..	Do.
Guiljungan	....	....	1	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No..	Do.
Ysid (constabulary only).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Bacolod, September 15, 1903.

H. B. ORWIG,
Senior Inspector, Philippine Constabulary.

Condition of the wagon roads of the coast in the province of Occidental Negros.

167	159	152	143	322	80	50	33	17								(a) San Carlos.
150	142	135	126	105	63	33	16									(a) Calatrava.
134	126	119	110	89	47	17										(a) Escalante.
117	109	102	93	72	30											(a) Sagay.
87	79	72	63	42												(a) Cadiz.
45	37	30	21													(a) Manapla.
24	16	9														(b) Saravia.
15	7															(c) Silay.
8																(d) Talisay.
																(d) Bacolod.
8																(e) Sumag.
19	11															(c) Bago.
23	15	4														(c) Pulupandan.
30	22	11	7													(e) Valladolid.
34	26	15	11	4												(e) San Enrique.
41	33	22	18	11	7											(e) Pontevedra.
52	44	33	29	22	18	11										(b) Ginigaran.
61	53	42	38	31	27	20	9									(c) Binalbagan.
71	63	52	48	41	37	30	19	10								(be) Himamaylan.
76	68	57	53	46	42	35	24	15	5							(b) Suay.
80	72	61	57	50	46	39	28	19	9	4						(b) Cabancalan.
88	80	69	65	58	54	47	36	27	21	12	8					(b) Ylog.
94	86	75	71	64	60	53	42	33	27	18	14	6				(a) Dancalan.
102	94	83	79	72	68	61	50	41	35	26	22	14	8			(a) Guiljungan.
108	100	89	85	78	74	67	56	47	41	32	28	20	14	6		(c) Canayan.
113	105	94	90	83	79	72	61	52	46	37	33	25	19	11	5.	(c) Ysiú.

(*a*) Very bad. (*b*) Bad. (*c*) Good in dry season; bad in rainy. (*d*) Excellent. (*e*) Good.

Marriages, births, and deaths which occurred in the province of Occidental Negros during the year 1902.[a]

Pueblos.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Bacolod	76	418	1,621
Murcia	11	92	298
Granada	6	32	108
Talisay	86	527	1,654
Silay	92	704	1,848
Guimbalaon	4	36	148
E. Lopez	15	21	278
Saravia	110	614	1,121
Victorias	25	62	492
Manapla	70	429	424
Cadiz	65	475	705
Sagay	54	319	272
Escalante	127	229	546
Calatrava	29	104	88
San Cárlos	138	521	179
Sumag	22	98	433
Bago	65	342	946
Pulupandan	30	144	403
Valladolid	99	530	1,144
San Enrique	20	145	722
La Carlota	74	336	1,269
La Castellana	38	197	484
Pontevedra	41	335	1,302
Ginigaran	17	160	1,552
Isabela	58	285	977
Soledad	58	88	254
Binalbagan	2	88	522
Himamaylan	17	121	749
Suay	33	79	392
Cabancalan	106	160	856
Ylog	78	216	663
Guiljungan	40	119	411
Ysiú	21	50	100
Maao	16	152	438
Total	1,674	8,028	23,284

[a] From the registers of the provincial secretary.

Annual Report of the Provincial Governor of Negros Oriental, 1902.

Office Provincial Governor of Negros Oriental,
Dumaguete, P. I., June 20, 1903.

Sir: I respectfully submit my annual report for the year of 1902, and would beg your pardon for this delay, which is not due to my own will, but to the large amount of work which had to be performed in this office during the period from January to June of the present year, when I had to travel through almost the entire province on two occasions: First, in connection with the census, and the second time in connection with the revision of the assessment.

The relations of this office with the other departments of the provincial government have been cordial during the year ending last December, and the different departments have been aiding each other as much as necessary to assure a successful administration. The municipal governments have been constantly instructed, for the purpose of perfecting their organization under the provisions of the municipal code, and the presidents and councilors have been instructed in their duties, and have been kept informed of all the legislation affecting the province and the municipalities, a continuous correspondence having been maintained to this effect.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

Notwithstanding the precarious condition of agriculture, which is due to the lack of work cattle, and to the loss of two-thirds of the crops of sugar cane, of rice and corn, the principal food of the inhabitants, the collection of both the provincial and the municipal taxes has been accompanied by satisfactory results. The total amount of receipts of the provincial treasury, from January to December, was $67,997.63 gold, and several municipalities, after paying all their expenses appertaining to the year of 1902, had a cash balance of several thousand dollars local currency, as the pueblos of Guiljungan, Bais, Dumaguete, Nueva Valencia, and Bacong. The prestige and the confidence which Treasurer Peed has gained for himself have contributed considerably to make the collection of taxes comparatively easy in this province, and to cause the municipal officers to cooperate with pleasure.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Nothing satisfactory can be reported in regard to the bridges and roads, as the system of the late supervisor was not practical, and caused the work to be deficient and costly. To be brief, we have made no progress as far as the ways of communication by land are concerned, excepting several bridges, which have been reconstructed of inferior timber, and four cement culverts.

The supervisor's department has met with such little sympathy on part of the pueblos that the majority desired to have the office of supervisor abolished, for the reason that it was burdensome to the provincial funds.

From January to December, 1902, $8,201.51 gold were invested in roads and bridges, and $4,578.65 Mexican in the cutting of timber in the forests of Bayanan. Although it is true that all this timber belonged to the first group, yet the expenses of cutting it, paid by the province, were five times or more what it would have cost any person well acquainted with this province.

SCHOOLS.

The province has now 69 schools, with 23 American teachers and 120 Filipino assistants. Middle of June, 1902, the secondary school was opened in this province, which is being frequented by the youth anxious to amplify their knowledge. This educational establishment is the first of its kind which has been opened in this province, as the Silman Institute only admits young men, for which reason the girls had to be satisfied with the education given in the public schools.

This institute has now a beautiful and spacious building, the property of its founders. Its organization, under noble and learned professors, has opened a brilliant future to the youth of the province of Negros Oriental and of the other Visayan provinces. Among its pupils there are several young men from Negros Occidental, from Iloilo and Cebu. Its doors are open to the poor and to the rich, who receive the same education and the same treatment, and unity, which was unknown under the Spanish régime, is to be found in it. This school has won such prestige that persons who were the most opposed to education and to the present sovereignty have taken pleasure in sending their sons to it.

The praiseworthy conduct of the American teachers distributed among the public schools of the pueblos has caused the attendance of children of both sexes to be rela-

tively satisfactory in the majority of the schools during the last school year, notwithstanding the obstacles which the teachers encountered; some on account of the apathy and indifference of certain municipal authorities in regard to the schools, and others on account of the fanaticism of parents, who, influenced by certain elements, believe that to send their children to schools where they are not taught to pray is a sin against God. The daily attendance during the last school year was 7,000 children of both sexes, and it is very remarkable how English has progressed, as one can say without fearing to make a mistake that now 100 children know English against one who knows Spanish.

The desire expressed by the pueblos to have more American teachers, and the persistent requests of the pueblos who have no American teachers that such be stationed there, is the most evident proof of the prestige which they enjoy in the province.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The destitute condition and the famine which prevail in the pueblos of this province, and the circumstance that the inhabitants are, as a rule, very averse to sanitary measures, and even opposed to and suspicious of the medicine and the prescriptions furnished by the provincial board of health, thereby causing serious obstacles to the good work of the board, are the joint causes for the persistency with which the cholera has continued in several places in this province. From middle of September, when the first cases appeared, until the 31st of December, 1902, the epidemic caused 1,895 deaths, making the total number of deaths in the entire province from January to December, 1902, 5,237, the majority being caused by the pernicious malarial fevers, which are almost endemic in several places in this province and demand many victims from among the pauper class.

Notwithstanding this, the cholera decreased considerably, thanks to the tireless and active work of the president of the provincial board of health, especially at the places where the American school-teachers acted as agents of the provincial board of health. These teachers are deserving of much praise for the self-denial displayed by them during the epidemic.

RINDERPEST.

Although the rinderpest presented itself in some of the northern pueblos in a mild form, it spread at the same time with such rapidity and became so destructive that from Guijulugan, the northernmost pueblo, as far as Siaton, the third pueblo in the south, the beef cattle were almost entirely exterminated, and nine-tenths of the carabaos succumbed to the epidemic. In November the pest appeared in the two southernmost pueblos of the province, but in a milder form, as the mortality caused by it among the beef cattle and the carabaos amounted to only 70 per cent.

The six pueblos situated on the island of Siquijor remained free from the terrible epidemic among the animals, and the wealthy planters therefore purchased a number of carabaos on said island at very high prices. The result was not very satisfactory, though, because the majority of these animals were attacked by the epidemic upon being transferred to this coast, and 50 per cent of them died.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

As a natural consequence of the mortality among the beef cattle, and especially among the carabaos, the only work cattle, the maize and rice crops were nil, as the few crops planted by the natives without the use of animals, and those planted by several wealthy farmers, who purchased some cattle by dint of great sacrifices, were mostly destroyed by the locusts.

For the reasons aforementioned, and on account of the fall in the price of sugar and of the increase of the laborers' wages and of the prices of the principal articles of consumption, many of the sugar planters were compelled to suspend their work, and several of them left their crops unharvested. The exportation of this article was therefore considerably lower than usual during the present season.

The cultivation of hemp (abacá) is doubtless what has maintained the province, and the largest part of the money which has been in circulation in Negros Oriental since 1900 was derived from it. The following data demonstrate the development of the cultivation of hemp in this province:

Exported in—	Piculs.
1898	37,000 to 40,000
1899	40,000 to 50,000
1900	50,000 to 60,000
1901	70,000 to 80,000
1902	90,000 to 100,000

The long drought of the present year caused great fires in the plantations, due to lack of precaution on part of the owners, the total loss being estimated at 50 per cent of the present crop. Nevertheless, it is expected that the harvest will much exceed last year's.

Such is the enthusiasm for the cultivation of hemp that in the pueblos where it is raised, 90 per cent of the planters have almost abandoned their land on the plains in order to raise hemp in the hills. In 1898 hemp was raised only in 9 pueblos, and now it is being raised in all the pueblos, excepting the four situated on the island of Siquijor. This causes us to predict a greater future for our province, and our hopes would be more easily realized if the Chinese merchants had not almost entirely monopolized the purchase of hemp.

The cultivation of the cocoanut tree is accompanied by satisfactory results in this province, and requires little work; it is therefore the most suited to the natural indolence of our peasants. It prefers land along the beach and the banks of the river, where it grows better than in hilly country. Each cocoanut tree produces about 300 nuts per annum, or a gain of about $45 Mexican, if it is used for the production of "tuba," a drink much used and very popular among the majority of the natives. The amount of copra exported in 1902 was about 61,000 piculs; it was bought up by the Chinese merchants.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is raised in two pueblos on Siquijor, and in the pueblos of Guijulugan and Jimalalud in the north of this province. The amount raised is more than sufficient for the consumption of the province, 10,000 quintals of tobacco being exported in 1902.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to say that peace and order have remained undisturbed in this province, all the inhabitants of which sincerely and loyally submit to the Ameridan sovereignty. In July and August the presence of Papa Isio and his followers in the mountains of the extreme north of this province, where he alarmed the defenseless inhabitants with ridiculous threatening proclamations, compelled me to undertake an expedition for the purpose of protecting those pueblos and in order to have an interview with the chief aforementioned and induce him to surrender. I was confident that he would consent to holding a conference, in view of a letter which that bandit had written to me. I arrived at the pueblo of Jimalalud in the right time, accompanied by a detachment of 15 enlisted men of the Philippines Constabulary, commanded by the very worthy Inspector Marshall, and had the satisfaction of finding the inhabitants prepared and ready to repel with energy any attack of the bandits, who had been encamped for the last three days on the nearby hills and had threatened to attack the pueblo.

Isio's band consisted of 200 men, more or less, who were divided into three columns. They had 14 rifles, and lances and bolos, while the police of the municipality had only 3 poor shotguns, each with 5 or 6 cartridges, loaded with buckshot. They and the inhabitants, who were armed with bolos, clubs, and stones, and divided into groups of from 40 to 50, were guarding all the entrances of the pueblo. In view of this decided attitude of the people of the town the bandits did not dare to make the assault, and this has convinced me again that if a pueblo does not want brigandage, it can never prevail there. The president told me when I arrived that if he had had half a dozen rifles, he would have driven the bandits from his municipality on the first day, when Papa Isio sent his message. As Papa Isio's men could see the town from the hill on which they were encamped, they soon perceived our arrival and broke camp before we had time to start in their pursuit. After a forced march Captain Marshall succeeded in catching up with their rear guard, which protected the retreat of Papa Isio and the main body of his men. After a skirmish of half an hour's duration, he succeeded in dislodging them from the crest of the hill where they were, and in seizing a carabao and some maize left behind by them in their precipitate flight. There were no casualties on our side.

I had the satisfaction of finding the inhabitants of the adjacent pueblos of Taysan, La Libertad, and Guijulugan likewise ready to repel the bandits with energy. All my efforts to induce Isio, the chief of the bandits, to surrender were in vain. He replied to the letter which I wrote him from Jimalalud that he was in no way disposed to accept my propositions, and that he had to fulfill the sacred mission which God had imposed upon him.

The activity displayed by two small columns of constabulary, who marched through the mountains of the northern pueblos in every direction, caused every trace of the bandits of Papa Isio to disappear from the province, several of them being

killed and wounded. On our part we had one private of the constabulary killed in a skirmish in the mountains of Taysan, near the province of Negros Occidental.

The religious question, which is now agitating some provinces, has not affected ours, nor do I believe that it will ever cause a disturbance of the order here, as I am convinced that with the majority of the lower classes the religious sentiments are very superficial.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

While in some of the pueblos the municipal governments are being run in a better shape, as they have some practice now, the majority of them are still in a deplorable state of organization. The causes therefor are those which I had the honor to mention in my last report, and the unsatisfactory financial condition of some of them.

I am convinced that the saving which the fusion of the pueblos will bring with it, and a wise selection of municipal officers at the coming election, will produce a favorable change in the present condition of the municipalities of this province.

During the year of 1902 I made two tours of inspection to the pueblos of the south and of Siquijor, and three to the pueblos of the north. On the first I was accompanied by the provincial treasurer and fiscal, in order that the municipal officers be given ample instructions in the performance of their respective duties, and that at the same time all the questions which had arisen in the several municipalities could be solved, and the caciquism, which is such an inveterate custom with the majority of our local authorities, could be checked.

With the exception of a few municipalities, the majority of the municipal councils are useless, some because they are composed of ignorant persons, and others because the members are too much addicted to the president or the secretary, and pass without questioning all the acts which are suitable to the interests of those officers and which they may see fit to propose, however arbitrary and despotic they be.

To be brief, we have made little progress in the organization of the municipal governments during the year of 1902. All the efforts made by the provincial officers to better the condition of the pueblos are generally rendered useless by the ignorance and proverbial negligence of the majority of the municipal officers. The following statement will give an idea of the standard of education of the officers of the pueblos:

Presidents: Seven speak and write Spanish; 9 speak and write Visayan; 8 can only write their names. Municipal treasurers: Thirteen know something about keeping accounts; 8 do not, but can write and read Visayan, and 2 can only write their names. Councilors: Eighteen understand Spanish; 88 write and read Visayan; 94 can only write their names. Justices of the peace: Fourteen understand and write Spanish, and 10 read and write Visayan.

COURTS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

This province lacks persons competent to properly perform the duties of justice of the peace. I do not say that all the young men of this province are incompetent to hold this office; but can affirm, without making a mistake, that the few persons capable of discharging the duties of a justice of the peace are evading it, as they want to attend to their own private interests.

In the majority of the justice courts in this province the honorable citizen does not find protection of his interests in view of the ignorance of the law on part of the persons whose duty it is to administer it, and the majority of the justices of the peace do not seem to make any efforts to study the laws. The honorable judge of first instance of this province had the laudable idea to give at the termination of the sessions of the court in 1902 lessons in the application of the new code of procedure to the justices of the peace. Several months have elapsed since then, and according to the report of the fiscal the justices of the peace have not demonstrated in any way that they understood the lesson explained to them in a theoretical and practical manner.

It is therefore necessary that the courts of justices of the peace be immediately reorganized, as far as my province is concerned. This reform should consist in the consolidation of two or three courts of justices of the peace into one, the justice of the court thus organized to be paid by the municipalities under his jurisdiction in due proportion. If the courts are thus organized, all the fees received by justices of the peace should be paid into the municipal treasuries, and the justices should be held strictly responsible for any misapplication of such funds. To this end they should be required to render a monthly account of all the money received by them, the said account to be attested by the municipal treasurer of each pueblo. Only in this manner will the administration of justice be well attended in the pueblos, and the office of justice of the peace, which is now considered burdensome, would be slightly compensated.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

I worked for the organization of this corps with the cooperation of Captain Marshall, the senior inspector of the Philippine Constabulary in this province, and caused the municipalities which dispose over means to increase the salaries of the police, and to furnish them with uniform, at the expense of the municipal treasury. In view of the recommendations made to the presidents in regard to the selection of persons for the police, the condition of the municipal police has greatly improved in most of the pueblos, where they are rendering very good services, without having given cause for complaints regarding their conduct up to the present writing.

CONVENTIONS OF PRESIDENTS.

Four were held during the year of 1902, in January, April, July, and October, and at nearly all, the majority of the presidents attended. Notwithstanding the little interest which many of them take in the conventions, the same have proved relatively beneficial for the government of the pueblos, in view of the practical instruction which the presidents receive while at the provincial capital.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

Section 6, subsection (a): The words "cabezas de barangay" should be stricken out, as the majority of these are persons who can neither write nor read, and do not possess property at present.

Section 8, subsection (g): There should be added "and opium smokers," because persons who are addicted to this terrible vice almost become idiots.

I have the honor to inclose herewith several views of this locality.

Respectfully submitted.

DEMETRIO LARENA, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA,
Bacolor, January 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying report relative to the state and conditions of the province in compliance with the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 83. This report covers the period comprehended between January 1 and December 31, 1902.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The present condition of the province is more favorable than it has ever been before. The good order which has reigned since the implantation of the civil government in February, 1901, has not been disturbed in the least particular, although in the early part of 1902 there was one Juan Balbuena, a native and resident of the pueblo of Guagua, this province, who later did not consent to become lawabiding after being a participator in the insurrection, but remained hiddon in the woods for the purpose of engaging in robbery. This man attempted to organize a band of malefactors among certain peaceable workmen and ignorant persons of the country around Guagua, Floridablanca, and Porac, this province, and who were misled by this Balbuena and his followers, The undersigned, reliably informed of these matters, gave notice of the same to the chief of constabulary in this province, enabling him to adopt the necessary measures for the best manner or plan to take the guilty persons unawares.

As a result, not many days had passed when one night the constabulary succeeded in surprising and dispersing the band, capturing some 30 of the party, but not the leader of the malcontents, Balbuena, who escaped by hiding in the woods. However, after being followed for some days, Balbuena at last fell, pierced by the bullets of the constabulary who were pursuing him, and he was thus slain by them.

The prisoners were placed at the disposal of the judge of the court of first instance of the province for trial in due course and two were found guilty and sentenced as authors of the crime, the others were acquitted and liberated, as it was found they were deceived by the two said criminals. With the exception of the case just mentioned there has been no other similar occurrence during the year.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The financial state of the province as can be seen in the current accounts and verified statements of the provincial treasurer for the year 1902, filed in the month of December, 1902, and this province will be found to be in most excellent condition, a balance having been shown of $34,000 United States currency.

Despite the general prostration and distress which for years followed agriculture in this province, the collections of the land tax have been effected in all the pueblos of the province with great regularity, a small percentage only having failed of collection in this class of imports in the province.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The fact that the province was unexpectedly left without a supervisor, as well as the frequent changes in the personnel of this office, have been sufficient cause for the failure to complete certain improvements and a larger amount of work such as by law is intrusted to this provincial department. All of the bridges constructed in the proviuce by the military authorities prior to the organization of the civil government have been carefully repaired and recoated with boiled tar for their better preservation.

The road running from Guagua to Floridablanca, the passage of which for any sort of vehicle however light was impossible, has been properly repaired, and the road is at present in much better condition. The road from Guagua to Lubao and that from San Fernando to Arayat have been attended to, while general repairs have been made upon the road from Angeles to Porac. At the present time the road from Bacolor to San Fernando is being entirely rebuilt, utilizing in these operations the crushing machine on the stone brought from Bamban to Tarlac, and gravel brought from Bulacan. Upon undertaking this work on these roads the difficulty has been encountered that a sufficient number of workmen and wagons can not be obtained; especially are the latter scarce, due to the lack of carabaos, and for the same reason larger rollers for smoothing down could not be utilized.

The required repairs on the provincial jail have been made, and it is in perfectly good condition at present. As for the repair and reconstruction of the building at present occupied by the provincial offices of the government, only what has been absolutely necessary has been done, waiting until the title to the said building shall be properly settled by the honorable Philippine Commission.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

This institution, which was organized in the province on February 2, 1902, has since that time afforded valuable assistance to the people. The first cases of the epidemic called cholera appeared in the pueblos of San Simon and San Miguel on April 6 and 10, 1902, and became general throughout the province between April 20 and May 1. The efficient aid of the municipal boards of health, under the provincial board of health, was of great service in arresting the progress of the disease, and gradually combatting it until its complete disappearance and the province was declared clean, all kinds of rigorous sanitary measures being suspended on August 30, 1902.

The natural ignorance of the greater part of the inhabitants of the province, so far as concerns matters of hygiene, contagion, disinfection, etc., has been overcome with true success by the efforts and measures adopted by the sanitary authorities. So we see that during the existence of cholera in the province while there were registered 3,532 cases there occurred but 2,402 deaths in all the pueblos. The work of the presidentes of health, both municipal and provincial, during the cholera is worthy of commendation. A suggestion offered by the presidente of health of Bacolor, Señor Amado Gutierrez, that the presidentes of the municipal boards of the province meet every three months in the office of the provincial board of health, after consideration and approval by the presidente of the provincial board of health, Mr. F. W. Dudley, succeeded in bringing about the beneficial results that were expected, for at the first quarterly meeting, held on January 15, 1902, at Bacolor, under the presidency of the said Mr. F. W. Dudley, instructions were issued for the performance of their duties and the exercise of their faculties and attributes, in accordance with Act No. 308, by the presidentes of municipal boards of health. These instructions were all the more necessary since they had become indispensable for the removal of doubts which frequently arose among those officials and for the avoidance of conflicts with the respective municipal councils with reference to the carrying out of the orders of their boards in matters of the sanitation and hygiene of the pueblo.

These quarterly assemblies also serve to furnish an opportunity for the municipal presidentes of health to make and support, with verbal argument, at the time for the meeting, their suggestions for the improvement of the service, the hygienic conditions of the pueblos, the uniformity in vaccination, and to submit reports as to the hygienic condition of their municipality, etc. There are at present in the province 14 municipalities in which there are organized and in operation municipal boards of health. Of the 23 municipalities which comprise the province there remain but 9 without boards, and this is due to the difficulty encountered in finding persons who can and will efficiently perform these duties for the small remuneration which can be offered and borne by the municipal treasuries of the pueblos. This should undoubtedly be remedied, as it is not just that those pueblos be deprived of the benefits of hygiene and sanitation.

Another matter, which it has been noted should be remedied, is that with reference to the difficulties which often arise between the municipal boards of health and the respective municipal councils of their pueblos, or rather, between the two presidentes, that of health and that of the municipality. Especially is this the case with reference to the adoption and execution of ordinances referring to matters treated in paragraphs (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and (s) of section 39 of the Municipal Code; for despite the provisions of section 5 of Act No. 308, describing the attributes of the municipal board of health in prosecuting at law the infractors of health ordinances, and since, according to section 6 of the said law, the municipal presidente of health is the highest executive of the same, it frequently happens that, for reasons often ill-advised, the municipal council or the municipal presidente not only refuses to pass the ordinances proposed touching the matters of sanitation and the measures contained in the paragraphs and sections named of the Municipal Code, but even shows manifest opposition to the acts of the municipal board of health in the pursuance of their duties.

A case has been found, moreover, in the municipality of Arayat where the municipal council and the presidente, for private reasons and for differences with the municipal presidente of health in the said pueblo, went so far as to order the removal, in every sense unjustifiable and improper, of the said municipal presidente of health.

To overcome all of these inconveniences we suggest an amendment or an addition to Act No. 308 of the Municipal Code, prescribing in what manner or to what extent it is obligatory upon the municipal councils to pass sanitary measures and to execute them, as well as to furnish their aid and complete cooperation in the acts of the municipal boards of health in so far as the same are confined to the attributes and jurisdiction of the latter.

Before concluding this part of the report I should like to make special mention of the great services furnished at the present time by the head of the provincial board of health, Dr. F. W. Dudley. The quarterly report submitted by this official, together with the humanitarian sentiments which he has shown that he possesses by attending and treating gratis hundreds of the poor who apply to him, cause me to be convinced that the work of Dr. F. W. Dudley is in every respect commendable.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Attention is called to the necessity of utilizing such means as will endow the public schools with a higher standard of efficiency and attractiveness for the children who are called upon to attend them.

In practice the law compelling attendance upon schools has been loosely applied, for what force the law gains by coercion on the one hand is lost on the other by mistrust upon the part of many parents because of having noted the slow progress in school of many children. One of the greatest difficulties which have been observed is the lack of a truly uniform and expeditious method for teaching the English language, which is the principal basis of present public instruction. The ignorance upon the part of the teacher of the Spanish language, and his entire ignorance of the local dialect, raises between him and the pupil an impassable barrier against mutual communication and expression of those ideas so necessary in the diffusion of that culture possessed by the teachers and lacking in the pupils.

It has been noted that with the means usually employed by school teachers the children know by heart the names in English of many objects which they have seen in the schools, but they have no idea whatever of the meaning included in each definite phrase, and they meet with difficulty in expressing their ideas, even by means of the common phrases which are familiar and well known to them.

To diffuse knowledge is the most expeditious manner of making it common. As long as the American teachers remain in ignorance of the Spanish language, as well as the respective local dialect, and the Filipino teachers who assist them are not possessed of the necessary qualifications of aptitude with a knowledge of the English

tongue, it will not be possible to make attendance upon schools fruitful, and therefore attractive, to the parent and eagerly sought by him for his children.

It is necessary, therefore, to maintain a true relationship between the native and American teachers; to establish a standard of salaries to be paid the former which will make it easy for those persons to accept positions as teachers who are truly worthy of filling them on account of their preparation and ability, and are properly paid so that they may be required to furnish more and better services.

THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

In view of the large number of illegal resolutions and ordinances passed by the various municipal councils, an alteration of the law is suggested whereby it be provided that all ordinances by the said councils be first approved by the provincial boards, or at least that they be furnished certified copies of the said ordinances before their execution is ordered. This is one method to secure a strict observance of the law and of the limitation set by the Municipal Code upon the municipal councils.

It has frequently been noted that certain ordinances passed by the municipal councils are manifestly repugnant to the law and unjust to the inhabitants of the respective municipality. There should be some way to prevent those cases where the people have to suffer as a consequence of such ordinances without being allowed to present their complaints before the provincial board, which could adopt, at the opportune time, measures suitable to the case.

A change in the present manner of collecting taxes, both municipal and provincial, as recommended by the provincial treasurer, would certainly redound in many ways to the benefit of both the province and the municipalities. It consists in the provincial treasurer's having a permanent deputy in each pueblo, instead of the present manner, in which the law requires the deputy to remain in each pueblo or municipality only two days. It is trusted, should the measure proposed be adopted, that the increase of the imposts which could be collected would be greater, notwithstanding the consequent increase in expense occasioned by the creation of these permanent deputyships in each municipality. The municipal treasurers do not lend the provincial treasurer the proper assistance, and that which should be furnished according to the law; and in consequence of this state the province and the municipalities lose many imposts which remain uncollected. It would be possible to pay the land tax in all the municipalities of the province in one certain, fixed month, making this portion of the collections much more satisfactory and obtainable, both for the taxpayers and for the provincial government and the municipality. This official, or permanent deputy, could at the same time be the collector and disbursing officer of the municipality, combining thus in one person the collections and disbursements.

In some of the municipalities it is not possible to find competent municipal treasurers. With the plan proposed competent persons could be selected, who, appointed by the provincial treasurer and paid by the provincial government, would be entirely independent of the municipalities and free from the influences which at the present time, to a greater or less degree, have their weight upon the actions of the municipal treasurers.

THE SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—SUGGESTIONS FOR UNIFORMITY IN ALL THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Much disturbance has been noted in transactions, which in their majority have given rise to improprieties and, it may be, even crimes, because of the lack of uniformity in the system of weights and measures used in each of the municipalities of this province.

It is known that the present system of weights and measures has consisted, since the time of the Spaniards, of the "cavan," "ganta," and "chupa" for dry measure. In the transactions which take place in the markets and trading places this is the system most used, owing to the fact that the greater part of the articles sold are rice, and sugar in small quantities, unhusked rice, etc., which are sold by this kind of measures.

The Municipal Code provides, in section 39 (cc), that "the municipal council shall provide for inspection of weights and measures by vendors, but without the power to exact fees for such inspection."

Complying with this provision of the law, the municipalities establish their measures and impose them upon the tradespeople of their respective municipality. But this naturally gives rise to a difference in measures from a nearby or contiguous municipality, where, though similar in name, they vary, nevertheless, in size and

capacity. This fact is unsettling to the relations between the residents of both municipalities in their trading.

To avoid this inconvenience and to secure proper uniformity in the weights and measures used, necessity arises for the enactment of a law providing that there shall be retained a set of standard measures to be identified by a special mark or sign, as stipulated in the said law.

These may be similar to the standard fixed by the Spanish Government. There were six measures, to-wit:

1. Cavan, cubic in form, each side 422 millimeters; capacity exactly 75 liters (1 bushel, 9 gallons, and 32 thousandths).
2. Half cavan, cubic in form, each side 335 millimeters.
3. Ganta, cubic in form, each side 144 millimeters; capacity, 3 liters (681 thousandths).
4. Half ganta, cubic in form, each side 114 millimeters.
5. Chupa, cubicin form, each side 72 millimeters; capacity, 375 milliliters.
6. Half chupa, cubic in form, each side 57 millimeters.

One cavan equals 25 gantas; 1 ganta equals 8 chupas.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following changes are suggested:

First. Reorganization of the justice of the peace courts. Payment of salaries to the justices of the peace.

Reasons.—One of the most important branches of the administration of justice, on account of its popularity and more intimate and direct contact with the people, is the institution of the justice of the peace. In the provinces the justices of the peace of the municipalities exercise, in addition, the functions and attributes even of a municipal judge. The extent of their jurisdiction is therefore greater and more important.

The experience acquired since the organization of justice of the peace courts has demonstrated the extreme necessity of improving this institution in so far as the selection of persons for appointment as justices of the peace is concerned. And while this selection becomes necessary, there is the difficulty of securing for these offices persons of the requisite honesty and ability, for, the office being without salary, or honorary, and the holding of it is of no material advantage, but scarcely a compensation for the work and responsibility which accompany the position, though rarely to the extent of any considerable difficulty, a worthy person capable of performing these duties and who will accept the appointment is difficult to find, for there is no incentive to such acceptance.

This provincial government has always made an effort to select suitable persons for the offices of justices of the peace in the municipalities of the province; but it has always met, meets to-day, and fears it will ever meet, with the difficulty mentioned. This is the reason why certain municipalities still lack a justice of the peace, and most of them are without auxiliaries.

Thus arises the necessity that the office of justice of the peace be invested with the prestige necessary to make its importance evident, and at the same time to make it more desirable by designating for the position a remuneration sufficient and worthy for any person intrusted with the sacred mission of administering justice—of applying the law.

This new expense might be suitably met by reorganizing the justice of the peace courts to conform in the matter of fees with the economic organization of the courts of first instance.

A district or section should be created for each of the justices of the peace according to the necessities of the respective districts, and there should be fixed, pro rata among the funds of the respective municipalities, the salary or remuneration that the respective justices of the peace shall receive, and the time or period of the sessions in each municipality.

I suggest, then, the necessity for enacting a new law creating these districts or sections for every two or more municipalities of the provinces, and naming or appointing for each district a justice of the peace, who shall be paid a monthly salary not to exceed the sum of the salaries of the presidentes of the municipalities so combined.

However, an exception should be made with respect to the justice of the peace of the provincial capital or of the municipality where the provincial jail is located, and this district should have under its jurisdiction only one pueblo or one municipality, that of the residence of the justice of the peace, because by Act No. 590 he has delegated jurisdiction in all of the pueblos or any of the municipalities of his respective province in the cases determined by the law already cited and in conformity with the provisions of the same.

Second. Concerning absences of the justices of the peace.

Specifications.—There is no existing law regulating these absences. The procedure up to the present time has been that of requesting leave of absence for a justice of the peace from the civil governor of the islands, through the provincial governor. These requests are nearly always urgent in character, and most of the time leave of absence for a few days or weeks, at the outside, is asked for; but, due to the necessary steps to be taken, the granting of the leave of absence applied for is often delayed greatly, and this frequently causes the applying justice of the peace to be forced to abandon the duties of his office, to the prejudice of the proper course of justice, because of the necessity he has of absenting himself or because of his illness.

Upon this particular I recommend an addition to the text of section 5 of Act No. 136, organizing the courts of justice in the Philippine Islands, by granting to the provincial governors authority or the faculty to grant leaves of absence to the justices of the peace of the province upon their applications for such leave when it be for a period of less than thirty days, but for a period exceeding thirty days application should be made to the civil governor through the respective provincial governor.

Third. Concerning the substitute for the justice of the peace in criminal cases.

Details.—It is frequently the case that the larger part of the municipalities are without auxiliary justices of the peace, and, in the absence of the regular justice of the peace, there is no provision of law as to who shall substitute these officials in matters pertaining to criminal cases for crimes and offenses which are within the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace for his cognizance and determination.

Act No. 194 only authorizes the respective municipal presidentes to substitute in cases where there is no regular justice of the peace or auxiliary within the municipality in first or preliminary investigations which are held in those cases within the jurisdiction of the courts of first instance in the province for their cognizance and decision.

I suggest an amendment either to Act No. 136 or to Act No. 194 granting to the municipal presidentes power to substitute the regular justice of the peace or his auxiliary in his respective municipality, in cases of urgency, disability, sickness, etc., to take cognizance of and decide in criminal actions for crimes and offenses, with similar jurisdiction to that of the justice of the peace whom he substitutes.

FINAL RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE CONVENIENCE OF CONSOLIDATING CERTAIN OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

After a careful study of the situation and of the remedy, the provincial government has reached the conclusion that certain of the municipalities of the province should be consolidated. It has been found that the pueblos of Betis, Minalin, Santa Rita, Santa Ana, and Santo Tomas, with difficulty and with very uncertain success up to the present time, support their officials and cover their expenses. Their financial condition is becoming more precarious, to such a degree that after a few years more they would find it impossible with their revenues to cover their most necessary expenses.

Another unfavorable circumstance is that, at least for the present and until the lapse of a number of years, the municipalities named will find difficulty in furnishing men who are worthy and capable of filling the various municipal offices, the council and municipal presidency, municipal officials, justices of the peace, municipal board of health, etc., because of the fact that owing to the small number of the respective inhabitants and the scarcity of those among them who have the ability to perform these duties, it would be necessary to retain certain persons in these offices for a long time and without any considerable interruption, or to allow some of the offices of the municipality to be filled by persons not residents of the same, which would be an absurdity.

The provincial government believes that if some of the municipalities which are mentioned were fused with others, forming one of each two or annexing some of them to others not mentioned, great advantages would be secured and the inconveniences mentioned would be avoided. Without doubt this fusion would be at the instance of the municipalities themselves interested and the provincial government expects to suggest this idea to them. I mention this matter at this time to secure for it the approval of the Honorable Philippine Commission and the civil government of the Philippine Islands.

PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSMITTED HEREWITH.

1. Group of provincial officials of Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.
2. Group of municipal presidentes of Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.
3. Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation, Mexico, Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.

4. Catholic Chapel (feast of the patron saint of the barrio) near San Fernando, Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.
5. Country residence near San Fernando, Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.
6. New sugar mill recently put in operation near San Fernando, Luzon, P. I.

Respectfully,

C. JÓVEN, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF PANGASINAN, 1902.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PANGASINAN,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Lingayen, P. I., January 2, 1903.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.,*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1902:

On the 3d of March I took charge of the office of governor of this province, after the approval by the civil governor of my election, which was held in accordance with the provisions of the act numbered 336 by the convention of the vice-presidents and councilors of all the properly organized municipalities of this province.

At that time there were 35 municipalities, but since then the municipalities of Mapandan and Natividad have been organized—in April and May, 1902, respectively—and the province has now 37 municipalities.

There are 53 schools of primary instruction, with 14 American male teachers, 8 American female teachers, 83 native male teachers, and 48 native female teachers; they are frequented by about 8,000 children of both sexes. In September a provincial secondary school was opened at the provincial capital, which is provided with 4 American professors (male), 1 American professor (female), and 1 native professor (male), and is attended by 175 pupils of both sexes. The desire of the government to propagate education in these islands is gradually being realized in this province, thanks to the tireless and constant efforts of the superintendent of the division, Mr. S. C. Newsom, who should be congratulated upon the visible advancement of the schools. To his zeal it is due that the municipality of Dagupan appropriated $27,000 local currency out of the municipal funds for the construction of a school building in the pueblo, the work on which is well advanced, and which will probably be finished in the month of June, 1903, when the beautiful building which is to serve as normal school for all the native teachers of both sexes will be inaugurated.

The only obstacle to the progress of education is the lack of good school buildings in nearly all the municipalities, which is due to the scarcity of funds of the pueblos in general and to the scant number of American teachers. It would require the sending of about 20 more American teachers to this province to fill the needs of education.

In February the provincial board of health was organized at the capital of the province, and municipal boards of health were successively organized in the several municipalities, excepting the pueblos of Santo Tomás, Mapandan, and Natividad. The members of both organizations enforced all the measures adopted by the commissioner of public health of the islands during the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, which commenced in this province in April and ceased in November, 1902. Among the measures taken to prevent the cholera from spreading, the most burdensome to the people were the rigorous isolation of the patients and of the persons who had come in contact with them, the burning of the infected houses, and the quarantine prohibiting the communication between infected pueblos, barrios, and zones. We will not discuss the advantage and necessity of these measures, but would say that the ignorant people, who did not understand the precautions and remedies recommended by science, looked upon them with great fear and despair to the extent that in order to hide cholera cases they buried their dead on their lots or threw them into the river, to the end that the sanitary inspectors might not find them. There were 10,000 cases, with 7,000 deaths. The province expended nearly $50,000 money of the United States for medicine, disinfectants, and salaries of the inspectors and the quarantine guards distributed throughout the municipalities of the province, and for the payment of indemnities for houses which had been burnt.

The rinderpest left only 50 per cent of the already depleted number of work cattle.

The locust plague also invaded the province. Experiments were made to exterminate them by means of the "fungus" furnished by the insular board of health, but the result was not satisfactory. The provincial board therefore directed that the

locusts caught be burnt, and that the land where they had deposited their eggs be plowed and the eggs burnt. The provincial board also authorized the payment of 50 cents Mexican for every cavan of locusts caught, to the end of exterminating them. All this contributed to the extirpation of this plague in several sections of this province.

Notwithstanding these calamities, the rice harvest, which has begun in November, 1902, promises to be satisfactory, and perhaps more abundant than that of last year; and if the entire crop is harvested this year, although a considerable quantity be exported, the inhabitants of this province will probably not suffer from famine. Nevertheless, in order to prevent a famine it was earnestly recommended, upon distributing to the municipalities copies of the act numbered 517, entitled "An act to provide against the danger of famine in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago," that the presidents and the municipal councils strictly comply with the measures prescribed in the said law relative to the planting of cereals, tubers, and vegetables.

During this year the province has exported about 100,000 cavanes of rice and paddy, 100,000 gantas of nipa wine, 300,000 cocoanuts, 50,000 cavanes of salt, 500 pots of liquid indigo, and 10,000 cavanes of mangoes.

The decadence of agriculture in this province is due to the circumstance that there are many fields which are not cultivated on account of the lack of carabaos, which could be soon remedied by importing carabaos which have been rendered immune.

The bridges and roads are fairly passable, although their condition is not all that could be desired, for the reason that the work was hampered in the first place by the cholera, and in the second place by the financial crisis caused in this province by the heavy expenditures in connection with the cholera.

The municipality of Umingan suffered in the month of April, 1902, a terrible fire, caused by an accident, in which the municipal building, the schoolhouse, over 100 private dwellings, and the army barracks were burnt. The total loss was calculated at over $100,000 Mexican. The provincial board invited all the other municipalities to contribute $150 Mexican each for the relief of the sufferers, and the forestry bureau was asked to grant the victims of the fire gratuitous licenses for the cutting of timber in the public forests of Umingan, to be used for the reconstruction of their houses.

The province enjoys perfect tranquillity. Chief Manalang, who commanded the bands of ladrones in Zambales, and Protacio Flores, his assistant, took refuge in the barrios of the pueblos of Salasa, San Isidro, and Sual, where the inhabitants furnished them some food, influenced by fear. The barrio of Sioasio, of the municipality of Sual, was one of the places of refuge of Manalang, and Captain Rickards, of the constabulary, discovered a deposit of rice which the ladrones had there. The councilor of that barrio, Jacobo Sevillena, was removed from office. Manalang was killed by the constabulary in Zambales, and his assistant, Protacio Flores, was captured and sentenced to twenty years of imprisonment, which he is now serving in Bilibid prison.

The municipal police is of little or no use to quell in cases of emergency disturbances of the public order for lack of appropriate arms and as they are entirely uninstructed. The municipal policemen are now armed, besides with revolvers, with shotguns that are almost useless. It would therefore be advisable to furnish the municipal police with good rifles and instruct them in the manual of arms and in the necessary tactics under the direction of the constabulary officers of the province.

Photographs illustrating the commercial and industrial resources of this province and views of general interest have been ordered taken, and will be sent to your office as soon as they are finished.

Very respectfully,

M. FÁVILA, *Provincial Governor.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF PARAGUA.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF PARAGUA,
Cuyo, June 24, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Manila, P. I.*

SIR: In compliance with section 7, Act 422, I have the honor to make the following annual report of the conditions existing December 31, 1902:

The province of Paragua was organized under Act 422, taking effect June 23, 1902. I was detailed to report to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands for duty as governor of the Province of Paragua by General Orders, No. 144, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated June 29, 1902. I remained in Coron, Calamianes,

until July 19, 1902, when I established the capital in Cuyo. In a short time all United States troops were removed from the province, except a small detachment casually at Cuyo awaiting transportation.

The constabulary was organized and a detachment was placed at Cuyo, Coron, Taytay, and Areceli. The municipal police were armed, and by the end of October all municipalities were thoroughly organized and working successfully, both politically and financially, under Acts 387 and 422.

There has been entire absence of any disturbances of the public peace, of lawless violence or seditious conspiracy, and also of ladronism. There are no convicts serving sentence in the province, and only one prisoner held in the provincial jail awaiting trial for crime.

All of the municipalities are self-supporting and have no debts, and have a fair balance in the treasury.

The provincial government is not as yet entirely self-supporting, though the expenses have been reduced to the lowest limit possible. There was nothing on hand to purchase the necessary office furniture, and consequently the expenses so far have been greater than the receipts. Lieut. E. Y. Miller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is acting supervisor in addition to his duties of secretary-treasurer of the province. Capt. W. R. Davis, assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, is acting as president of the provincial board of health. There is no fiscal. We have only one deputy and two clerks, so the expense of the province is not very large, yet the industries of the province are at so low a state that the collections allowed by law are not yet sufficient to support the provincial government.

The province is large and the population is scattering, and considering the fact that almost all of the land of the province is public land, mostly timber, the insular government will be obliged to assist in the support of the provincial government until some development comes, when it ought to be one of the richest provinces. The revenue from timber alone will support the government if some capital can be induced to start in the timber business.

By a strict quarantine of all boats of every class, and by the rigid enforcement of sanitary measures, the province has been kept free from cholera, except at Areceli, where there were about 200 deaths from cholera. The cholera was brought to Areceli by the steamship *Fannie*, from Manila, in August, 1902. She entered Areceli without being cleared for there, in violation of custom-house regulations, and put off freight and passengers, in violation of quarantine regulations. With prompt assistance from the insular board of health the cholera was limited to Areceli and prevented from spreading, and by the end of October it had entirely disappeared.

The schools of the province receive the support of the people. The trouble is to find teachers who can teach English. Cuyo, Coron, and Areceli have American teachers. The schools of Cuyo are in a very flourishing condition, and a large number of the children can speak English fairly well.

The wild tribes have been very peaceful and quiet, and have shown a disposition to settle down and form barrios. In the Calamianes almost all of the Tagbanouas have paid their cedula, and one barrio is formed almost entirely of them.

Since almost the entire province is public land I believe it would be well to have it surveyed and opened for homestead settlement.

I have no measures to recommend, either executive or legislative, as I believe the laws and measures at present in force will result in complete success.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Captain, Tenth U. S. Infantry, Governor of Paragua.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF RIZAL.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF RIZAL,
Pasig, January 10, 1903.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila.*

SIR: Within a few days after you placed me in charge of this government (November 7, 1902), I had realized the importance of communicating personally with the local authorities and the leading residents of the different pueblos which constitute this province in order to revive the spirits of the disheartened people who were prostrated by the frequent and continuous incursions of the bandits, in which there were sacrificed not only their lives but their property as well.

The mountains or these pueblos, secure refuge and hiding place for the bandits, besides affording them protection and shelter, place them in frequent and continuous communication with the residents of the towns, and the latter—some through fear of persecution and others through sympathy with them—are in the habit of providing the bandits with food and information concerning the movements of the bodies of police. But later, after organizing my system of espionage, and thanks to the policy of repression which I adopted, I succeeded in inducing them all—absolutely every one—to take my side. Thus I was able to make important captures of both men and arms employed in the diabolic schemes of the bandits. In this manner was that important region along the river on the opposite side from the pueblo of Mariquina cleaned up of bandits.

After my system of espionage was inaugurated the bandits changed their tactics, that is, during the day they disguise themselves as honest, hard-working men, renewing their evil practices during the night and their nocturnal forays. These are the men who usually carry rice and other provisions to the mountains from the towns.

After learning this secret I placed myself on watch, and indeed surprised several persons, some of which to-day are groaning for their sins in the prison of this capital, and the others have passed on to a better life.

Later I also learned the use made by the bandits of the cockpits of Kalookan and San Juan del Monte, and I thereupon transferred my spies to those towns, and in this manner I was enabled by imprisoning the justice of the peace of Kalookan and the municipal presidente of San Juan del Monte to inspire with fear and terror all the subrenters of the cockpits, where, upon pretext of fighting cocks, they also at the same time play monte, chabdiqui-soliong-liampo, and other such games, in the profits of which the bandits had a large share.

Having cut off and closed all the sources by which the bandits provided themselves with food, clothing, and ammunition, I proceeded immediately to the general disarmament of the local police of the pueblos, for I found that far from providing security and protection to the peaceful residents, they contributed with their cowardice and lack of zeal to the reenforcement of the bandits, delivering over to the latter their arms by reason of fear or friendship. All of these measures, of course, have produced a certain natural excitation, while contrary to the designs of the bandits; and from this, on the one hand, there arose among themselves doubts and discords, there originated, upon the other hand, a deadly hatred against me. There were certain of them who suspected their most intimate friends and companions in villainy of being the governor's spies, and dissensions thus arose which resulted later in partial surrenders. At last, and in their death throes, the outlaws made their recent attempt to surprise Pasig, entering the town at about 7 o'clock at night, December 24, 1902. To their sorrow, they doubtless forgot that I was on guard watching over everybody; and two hours beforehand I knew their plans and intentions. It cost them dearly, and persons who took part in the assault and were captured later, declare that upon that night they suffered 11 killed and more than 17 wounded, losing several guns, revolvers, ammunition, and other implements of battle.

One week after the aforementioned engagement the bandits sent me certain of their friends proposing various plans of surrender. I replied to them that I could accept but one—the unconditional surrender of all their arms. More recently several residents of Pasig have surrendered to me with their arms and munitions.

Such, sir, is the present condition of political matters in this province. Nevertheless, I have not ceased to impress upon these people, in theory and in practice, that North America loves them, that they are her sons, and the Americans are their brothers; a policy of attraction, governmental action, rapid in its execution, equal justice to all, honesty and purity in everything. Such results have these produced that, to say nothing of my orders, my desires even are carried out with eagerness and exactitude. I have never yet had to use my cane of office, a system which has given good results. Except in my official capacity, I have always mixed with the people, a people so poorly understood by some, so vilified by others, and so exploited by many.

AGRICULTURE.

Some days after my arrival in this province I was impressed with the idea and with the deep conviction that, in a country of such wonderful fertility as this, the development of agriculture should be the chief source, the basis of all wealth, and in this conviction I went from town to town inspiring in the people this same thought. But, unfortunately, for the towns of Montalvan, San Mateo, and Mariquina, within the borders of which arise the springs of water used for the daily consumption of the residents of Manila, for sanitary reasons, the use of the river was

absolutely and definitely prohibited, to the great injury of the sacred rights of those towns, the taxpayers of which are not deserving of such treatment. My intentions have been of no avail.

With this closing of the river Montalvan, with its lumber trade, San Mateo, with its rice and corn and sugar, Mariquina, with its rice and vegetables which were furnished daily to the Manila markets—all have suffered irreparable injury and the loss of their products. Many of their articles are to-day relegated to a corner of oblivion and subjected to considerable loss.

This closing of the river will cause Montalvan, San Mateo, and Mariquina to forego every thought of raising sugar the coming year, for it is well known to everyone that the cane used for making sugar is the same used for planting, and for these ends to sprout it is necessary to place them to soak in the river for the required number of days. Some might say that this method is improper and slow, besides being antiquated, but so difficult is it to make these hard-working farmers change their methods that the complete abandonment of this thankless work is to be feared.

However, to ward off famine, great quantities of tubers, corn, and articles considered of prime necessity are being planted, and dry-land rice in great quantities is also being planted in some pueblos which contain irrigation ditches. It is advisable to recommend to the government to send some hundreds of carabaos of those coming from China, because, owing to rinderpest, the number of work animals has been considerably reduced.

Locusts have completely devastated the fields, and there are pueblos in which, while formerly thousands of thousands of cavanes of rice were raised, they feel thankful if they have raised enough the present year for seed.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

One of the various methods which the government could and should adopt to provide against the evils of famine, the spread of vagrancy and outlawry, is to undertake public works. Especially is this true by reason of the fact that all the roads of this province are in the very worst possible condition, and the wages which would be paid by the public works would serve to provide many of the necessaries of life for the needy people and at the same time awaken in them the custom of working, thus attracting them away from vagrancy and idleness.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the past year there have been matriculated in the various schools of the province 108 pupils, with an average attendance of 88.3. The 7th day of January is set for the reopening of the schools after the Christmas holidays, and it is expected that the number enrolled will be greatly increased, judging from the fact that during the months of October, November, and December the average attendance increased in the remarkable ratio from 30 to 66 to 88.

The application and assiduity of the pupils in their attendance upon their classes have been highly satisfactory and gratifying to their teachers.

There are but few children who do not speak some English. Therefore we hope during the present year, and after we shall have made some repairs and improvements in the schools, they will be very numerously attended day and night.

It is a great consolation and satisfaction to the soul to see how these children of tender years mix and mingle together with each other and with their teachers, now talking and discussing with them concerning some topic of their daily lesson, now reciting some small exercise in English; eager in their task to learn and know something, they differ in every sense from those who desire in idleness, with the aid of their murderous dagger and traitorous bolo, to accomplish their designs.

PUBLIC ORDER.

This is in better condition at present than is believed or than was expected, thanks to the measures which I have adopted, happily seconded by the chief inspector, Mr. Ira Keithley, of the constabulary of this province.

The morning of the 5th instant the so-called minister of state of the new Katipunan, lieutenant-general, chief of operations in this province and New Ecija, Cenon Nigdao, surrendered himself to me in person. When questioned as to the reasons for his surrender, he stated that it was no longer possible for them to remain out, owing to the measures which I have adopted, for wherever they went they were harassed by hunger and the people either displayed a threatening attitude toward them or with tears in their eyes besought them to give up. This would and does disarm the bravest, to use a phrase of Nigdao himself.

This man is disposed to work for the early surrender of his men, and he stated to me that he would place at my disposition 27 guns which he had confided to the care of one Dionicio, alias Captain Doné, a resident of Baliuag.

I sent him to Major Allen by Inspector Keithley.

Surrenders of men with their arms are becoming common. A number of those who took part in the engagement at Pasig have already surrendered to me, and I expect the surrender of many, including Faustino Guillermo with his men and arms.

The aspect of affairs here is improved greatly, due to these surrenders.

Several municipal presidentes have congratulated me, and I understand that great feasts are being prepared to solemnize the early tranquilization of the province.

I fear, however, that some roving band will find security in Manila or in the mountains of Bulacan.

It would be well to keep the officials of Manila and the governor of Bulacan posted, in order that they may second my efforts in this movement.

Owing to the short time which I have been at the head of this province, there is nothing further that I can add at this time, for it is very well known that all of my short time I have dedicated, as I shall continue to dedicate my time, to pacification, which is the very foundation for all enterprises and reforms that it is desired to introduce hereafter, working for the early and rapid development of the interests of this province.

So, in conclusion, it remains but for me to crave your complete indulgence for my lack of capacity, and I shall console myself with the satisfaction of duty done, if not with great ability, most assuredly with no lack of the best intentions.

Respectfully,

A. DANCEL, *Provincial Governor.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ROMBLON.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON,
Romblon, February 9, 1903.

SIR: During the past year of 1902 the province of Romblon has improved its production through the efforts of the municipalities. In all the pueblos the inhabitants have increased the cultivation of the cocoanut, hemp, tobacco, rice, and corn, and there is sufficient seed for the present year, and large stores of rice in the island of Tablas.

The tranquillity of this province has not been disturbed, excepting the attack on the island of Maestre de Campo by pirates from other provinces.

In all the towns municipal boards of health have been organized, and each of them has adopted its sanitary regulations against the ravages of Asiatic cholera.

The number of houses of strong materials in each pueblo has been augmented, and even in the barrios the streets are kept clean.

Personal labor in lieu of a road tax has contributed much to the general advancement of the pueblos, and, besides repairing its roads and constructing new bridges, each town has built its schoolhouse of strong materials without burdening the municipal treasury, but considering solely the welfare of all.

In the town of Romblon, the capital of the province of the same name, a road, entirely of stone, has been constructed by means of the personal labor tax. This road is 2 meters wide, 2.50 meters high, and 800 meters long. It redeems a large tract of the coast along that part of the port which is the nearest to the town, impassable at high tide, and establishes communication with some of the barrios of the northern part of the island, making it possible for the people to haul their products from their fields or plantations to the town, where it is easy to find a market for them.

Another road which has also been constructed starts at a place called Cogon, on the east coast, and traverses the central part of the island, having a length of 3 leagues and leading through mountains and places which were formerly difficult of access. This road establishes communication between the pueblo and one of its most populous and undisputably the richest of its barrios. Throughout its entire length the width of this road is not less than 3 meters.

Constabulary posts have been established in the towns of Santa Fe, Looc, and San Fernando, besides the posts that existed in Odiongan and Cajidiocan.

The towns of Odiongan and Magallanes deserve to be made open ports, for the reason that they are constantly visited by vessels with first-class licenses, which is due to the products of the first named, tobacco, hemp, and copra; and of the latter, timber of the best kind.

Public instruction has made some progress since last year, and the schools and pupils in the towns and barrios have increased in number during the year 1902.

The public calamities which have occurred in this province are only the destruction of 2 bridges and of the plantations of 3 barrios of Cajidiocan, Sibuyan Island, by a typhoon in the month of July, and the appearance of rinderpest in the pueblo of Santa Fe, Tablas Island, the mortality, however, being inconsiderable, because from September to the end of December the number of animals which died did not reach 50, thanks to the American veterinary surgeon who came from Manila to fight the pest and to the precautions taken by the people of the pueblo. The disease is now confined to a barrio where there is little stock, and cases occur very seldom.

Asiatic cholera has appeared only on the islands of Banton and Maestre de Campo, and has caused but 200 cases and 60 deaths. This infection was due to communication with transports from infected ports, which took water at those islands without the knowledge of the provincial sanitary authorities.

The port of the provincial capital needs harbor lights, which should be placed on the bars at its entrance, and which would facilitate the entry of ships at night and during typhoons and storms, when it is necessary for them to anchor.

On the island of Romblon there is an immense amount of marble suitable for sculpture, and these quarries if exploited would be a source of wealth for the inhabitants. On the islands of Sibuyan and Banton there are considerable quantities of mastic gum and gypsum, which are still unexploited, and would also be sources of wealth.

It would be a very suitable measure if a licensed veterinary surgeon and a teacher of agriculture were stationed in this province.

We are also very much in need of a launch of about 200 tons for the service of the government and of the pueblos, as this province is composed of seven separate islands, which makes the inspection of and communication with the pueblos very difficult; also for protection in cases of emergency.

It would also be very convenient if a high school were established in the town of Romblon, for the education of studious young men who have not the means of obtaining their education in Manila.

I have the honor to set forth the above particulars in compliance with section 7 of Act 83.

Very respectfully,

FRANCISCO SANZ,
Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF SAMAR.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SAMAR,
Catbalogan, January 15, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 7 of the general act for the organization of provincial governments in the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions of the province of Samar since the implantation in the same of the civil régime until the last day of December, 1902, and suggesting those measures, executive or legislative in character, which I deem most adequate for the betterment of the conditions in the said province.

Upon the implantation here of the civil government, which took place upon June 17, 1902, the province was just emerging from a cruel and bloody war. Of the 40 pueblos which existed in the province during the Spanish times, 23 were reduced completely to ashes, and 4 partly destroyed. The last mentioned were Catbalogan, Capul, Catarman, and Basey. Only the following pueblos were respected: Tarangnan, Santo Niño, Calbayog, Bobon, Laoang, Palapag, Mercedes, Guiuan, Santa Rita, Villa Real, Calbiga, Jaibong, and Zumarraga, a total of 13 pueblos. The barrios or settlements of the province, it may be said, were all, or for the most part, burned in the war.

The pueblos destroyed are being rebuilt little by little. Their inhabitants have returned and have begun to build houses of a temporary character, of bamboo and nipa. In nearly all these pueblos there are already municipal buildings and schoolhouses, constructed, of course, of light materials. Oquendo, Weyler, San Julian, and Quinapundan have not as yet anything more than municipal buildings. The pueblos of Gandara, Palapag, Borongan, Hernani, Pinabacdao, San Sebastian, and Paranas have not as yet public buildings of any kind, though Borongan has commenced the construction of a spacious public school for children of both sexes.

Among the pueblos not destroyed in whole or in part, there are some which have no public buildings, such as Catbalogan, the capital of the province, and Santo Nino. The pueblo of Tarangnan has two public school buildings, one for boys and one for girls; but the municipal building is so dismantled, as a consequence of the war, that the municipality does not use it. The municipal government is temporarily making use of the parish convent. The pueblos which have buildings (municipal and schoolhouses) are the following: Calbayog, Bobon, Catarman, Laoang, Mercedes, Guiuan, Basey, Jiabong, and Zumarraga. The first named, Calbayog, possesses, in addition to the municipal buildings and schools for boys and girls, a public building, which in former times, during the Spanish government, was used for quarters of the civil guard. It is to be noted that all of the public buildings of these pueblos are of strong materials, for the most part. Finally, the pueblos of Capul, Santa Rita, Villa Real, and Calbiga have only municipal buildings. The two last mentioned use the parish convents for schools, and the two first named, Capul and Santa Rita, hold their schools in rented houses.

When civil government was implanted in this province the pueblos were organized under the provisions of Orders No. 43. It was necessary, therefore, to organize them under the municipal code. Having been appointed chairman in this work of reorganization, I attempted to carry it out immediately, but I was prevented by the difficulty of communications and the lack of a steam launch, for it is well known that Samar is wanting in roads, and it is necessary to use a steam launch in order to go from one place to another.

Up to the present time the following pueblos have been organized: Almagro, Balangiga, Basey, Bobon, Borongan, Calbayog, Calbiga, Capul, Catbalogan, Catarman, Catubig, Guiuan, Hernani, Jiabong, Lanang, Lavezares, La Granja, Mercedes, Mondragon, Motiong, Oquendo, Oras, Paranas, Pinabacdao, Paric, Quinapundan, San Julian, Santa Margarita, Sulat, Tubig, Weyler, Villa Real, and Zumarraga. There remain still to be organized the municipalities of Tarangnan, Gandary, Pambujan, Laoang, Palapag, and Salcedo. The lack of means of transportation, the presence of cholera, and later the work of the census have been the causes that they are not yet duly organized.

The pueblos of Almagro, Motiong, and San Antonio are not included in the official guide of 1898. I organized them because I found them already constituted under Military Orders, No. 43.

Before proceeding further, it becomes necessary to state that in order that the pueblos be rebuilt as soon as possible and the respective municipal governments be enabled to provide themselves with proper public buildings it is needful to facilitate the granting of the timber cutting by the pueblos. At present the procedure in this matter is long. The pueblos have to repair to Manila to obtain license for cutting the timber necessary to construct or restore their buildings, and to have to go so far discourages them, so instead of asking for the proper license for cutting timber they simply construct or repair their buildings with bamboo and nipa. I believe that the provincial board, which is informed of the needs of the province, should be given authority for granting these timber licenses, in favor of the pueblos and the poor residents, with the restrictions imposed by the forestry regulations. Under such a system I believe that very soon the pueblos of this province of Samar, so castigated by the war, would be restored to their former state; because they appear daily before the provincial board setting forth their needs, though they are backward when they have to apply to offices so far away, which do not maintain constant relations with them, as does the provincial board.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the matter of public instruction, the following pueblos have a native primary male teacher and a female teacher: Tarangnan, Capul, La Granja, Bobon, Catarman, Mondragon, Pambujan, Tubig, San Julian, Lanang, Mercedes, Balangiga, and Basey. Borongan, Paric, and Motiong have two male and two female teachers; and Villa Real two male teachers. The pueblos of Catbalogan, Catubig, Oras, Sulat, Salcedo. Calbiga, and San Antonio have but one primary male teacher; and Gandara, Santa Margarita, Santo Niño, Oquendo, Weyler, Palapag, Hernani, Quinapundan, Pinabacdao, San Sebastian, Paranas, Zumarraga, Santa Rita, Jiabong, and Almagro, have no teachers whatever.

As for instruction in the English language, Laoang has two American teachers and two Filipino assistants; Guiuan and Basey also have two American teachers, and Borongan and Calbayog, one American teacher. In the last-named town there is an American female teacher in addition.

I should also note that in Calbayog and Laoang, there is not one native primary teacher.

The hour has arrived when some attention should be given to the branch of education in this province. Seven months of civil life have already passed and it is necessary that the pueblos, at any rate the more important ones, should have an English teacher. It is not perfectly well understood why Catbalogan, the capital of the province, has not as yet a male and a female teacher of English, while under full military régime there was an American teacher of English. This is urgent, moreover, when it is remembered that within a short while English will be current as the official tongue. As for teachers supported by the pueblos, the pueblos complain that they are lacking in resources, that the municipal code does not provide them with sufficient funds to cover all their needs. In truth, many taxes, or more accurately speaking, the greater number of the taxes authorized by the said code, are absolutely nonproductive in many of the pueblos. The insular government, or the provincial, should lend them money or undertake themselves the construction of schoolhouses and the support of the primary teachers in those municipalities which, owing to their unfortunate situation, are unable to comply with this duty. True, youths may be taken from these municipalities to be educated in other places; but I believe it to be very necessary to have schools with the proper teachers for the general education of the people in every municipality, both large and small. If it were practicable, there should be schools even in the forests. The mass of the people of this province are so densely ignorant that they are superstititious and easily influenced by any one pretending to be endowed with miraculous attributes or with invulnerability, through the possession of an "anting-anting," or amulet. This mass should be educated at any sacrifice, and without stopping to consider the cost, and without delay, for these people are the ones who form the nucleus of those disturbers of public order known as "polajan" or "Dios-Dios," and who compose the criminal element. The problem of public order is to be solved here by educating the general mass of the people of the province.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Passing on to another point: In nearly all the municipalities of the province of Samar, there have already been named justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace, for the administration of justice. The following are the only pueblos which are not provided with the said officials: Gandara, Laoang, Palapag, Pambujan, Salcedo, and Tarangnan, which are the six pueblos not yet organized. I trust that within a short time these pueblos will enjoy the benefits of the said institution.

Anent this matter of the justices of the peace, it occurs to me to suggest that the justices of the peace be provided, at the expense of the insular treasury, with copies of the codes and laws now in force. In Samar the justices of the peace have absolutely none of these, and it is impossible for them to administer justice. Only the justice of the peace of the provincial capital, and he on account of his proximity to the court of first instance and the government offices, is in a position to obtain all the orders of which he has need in the performance of his duties.

PUBLIC ORDER.

With regard to public order, I believe that I am able to give assurance that peace and tranquillity reign in the province of Samar, except for certain bands of outlaws who live in the forests. These bands have no firearms and are engaged in robbery and pillage. They usually attack barrios which are entirely undefended. It must be remembered that during the war all the arms of every kind that were in the possession of private persons were taken up, so that when the civil régime was established here some of the pueblos obtained from me authority to manufacture bolos for use in work in the fields. At present there are pueblos in the province which have but a few arms, and the municipal police and volunteers are armed with wooden spears and with sharpened canes. It is not surprising that three or four ladrones, armed with daggers or bolos, come in and take possession of a barrio which has not a single firearm, nor even of any other kind, for use in its defense.

The existence of ladrones in this province is explainable. After the war there very many people left who were unaccustomed to work and who had to seek their means of living through robbery. On the other hand the great extent of this province, covered with woods and forests, makes it very suitable as a hiding place for ladrones. The municipalities here are large in area and without means of communicating with other places. In the province of Cebu there are 57 municipalities, and Cebu has about one-third or one-fourth the area of Samar, while in this province of so great area there are but 43 pueblos. So it is explained how the ladrones of every other place, not excepting Luzon, when they find themselves threatened with

capture and persecuted, seek and find refuge in the interior of Samar. It can be stated with certainty that the chiefs of the "polajan" or "Dios-Dios," in their majority, are natives of other provinces, and the most daring and those of the most cruel instincts, are usually outsiders, not natives of the province of Samar. One of the best attributes of the inhabitants of this province is their peaceableness; and on this account a great many persons are amazed because the war was continued for so long a time here. It is believed that ignorance, and ignorance alone, is what has made it possible for the people of Samar, naturally so pacific, to continue for so long a time the past state of disorder. I am firm in my belief that with the diffusion of knowledge ladronism will be eliminated from all that misguided mass of people who follow after a "papa-dios," or unconsciously aid and assist him.

Confiding in the peaceable character of the natives of this province, I make bold to say that in spite of its wilds and great area, if everything that is absolutely essential is done, very soon will tranquillity reign even in the remote recesses of the mountains and forests. I note, furthermore, another very favorable trait among the inhabitants of this province, and this is their respect for the authorities. I feel honored in stating that the people of Samar comply religiously with the orders of the government; and that the majority of them, not to say all, take their stand with the government in the effort to stamp out ladronism. There are pueblos, such as Calbayog, which present themselves in a body to go to the woods to combat ladrones. And Pinabacdao, with its police and volunteers, armed solely with sharpened canes, is capturing majors and colonels of the bandits, delivering them later to the constabulary. This is a pueblo of heroes. It now asks to be furnished with shotguns, and I believe it but right that they be given them.

As for the number of ladrones in the province, from the investigations made, both of a governmental and of a judicial nature, it seems that it might have been placed at 400 or 500 men at the time of the implantation of the civil régime in the province; but to-day, thanks to the efforts expended in every direction for the suppression of ladronism, and with the efficient aid of the pueblos, which, as I stated before, ally themselves wholly with the government, it may be said of a truth that there remain but a few, and these are fleeing and dispersed, constantly changing their location in order not to fall into the hands of the government forces. The second in command of these forces of ladrones was seen not long ago in the island of Parasan, completely alone, and the "papa," Pablo de la Cruz, goes from one place to another, accompanied by but a few men, and followed closely by the constabulary.

For the maintenance of public order all the pueblos of the province of Samar have municipal police, and many of them—the majority, in fact—have, in addition, an organized band of volunteers. As a general rule both forces are armed with bolos, spears, and sharpened canes. The municipal police of Calbayog, Paranas, Calbiga, Catbalogan, Villa Real, and Zumarraga alone have shotguns. The pueblo of Santa Rita has been issued five revolvers with ammunition. It is necessary to issue arms to some other municipalities, above all to those pueblos which formerly had a military post, because they have no troops now nor any detachment of constabulary near them; and also to those which, on account of their location, are more exposed to an attack of the ladrones.

The statement should be made here that up to the present time the municipal police has not lost a single gun of those which have been given them, and I am of the opinion that guns may be given them without danger if issued upon the responsibility of the presidente, or of him and all the municipal councilors.

Of the insular forces detachments of constabulary are stationed at the following points: One of 26 men under 1 officer, at Calbiga; another of 42 men and 2 officers, at Tarangnan; another of 53 men with 2 officers, at Erenas, a barrio of Gandara; another of 60 men with 1 officer, at Tubig, and another of 34 men and 1 officer, at San Julian. Probably by this time there is another detachment of constabulary, consisting of 30 men and 1 officer, in the pueblo of Laoang, to the north of the island.

The army forces are distributed as follows: One company of scouts at Catbalogan; four companies of American soldiers at Laoang; one of scouts at Borongan; another at Gandara, and the body of the forces, seven or eight companies, at Calbayog.

Another detachment or two of constabulary must be stationed in the north and also others in the south of the province. I see no necessity for establishing a post at Laoang, since there are four companies of American soldiers at that place already. It would be better to station them at Catarman.

As can be seen, there are enough troops in Samar to cope with any difficulty in public order which may arise. If to this it is added that the scouts are permitted to engage in the persecution of bandits in the mountains, it may be affirmed that there are more forces than are necessary; and economy may be secured in yet another direction. I refer to the organization of a good secret service. It may be said that

until the present time the province has had no service of this kind. Its necessity is clearly apparent. Apart from the importance which exists for this service in order to discover all kinds of crimes connected with outlawry in Samar, what is necessary is that the chiefs who are in command of the bands be captured. The masses which follow them, so ignorant as to make them almost irresponsible, disperse as soon as the leaders fall. While the leaders live they find proselytes to follow them, who are convinced more than ever that the fact of their leader not having been killed or captured is proof of his invulnerability or of the miraculous powers with which he is endowed. And because of the great extent of Samar, the broken nature of the ground, and the impenetrable forests, the aid which the bandits receive in some of the barrios and settlements which protect them (in the majority of cases through fear), the protection afforded them by more or less influential persons who give them assistance from the pueblos for their own private purposes—for all of these reasons it is but little less than impossible to reach these leaders without the aid of a well-organized secret service.

According to law the constablary should have an office of secret information. It may be that in those provinces which have been longer in civil life and in which peace is well established the constabulary has an efficient secret service. In Samar the constabulary has had no time to engage in this. Until now the main occupation has been to recruit men for the service, to distribute these men to the points believed to be the most strategic, and to persecute constantly the bandits in the fields. The senior inspector has not rested, but has gone from place to place as the exigencies of the service demanded.

Because of the lack of this service dire evil results may follow. The constabulary has not always the best information. It is guided, for the most part, by the information furnished by officious friends who make any statements they may see fit, or by information furnished by persons who see in every inhabitant of Samar a traitor of Balangiga, and this is very injurious. In this manner all the natives of the province are considered traitors and are treated according to this prejudice. This is far from the truth; there intervenes an abyss between those times, blinded by political passions, and the present time, when the people truly desire peace.

It is my opinion that, in certain exceptional circumstances, the provincial governor should be granted, since he is responsible for the condition of the province, the power to create two or three positions in the secret service, and, with the approval of the civil governor of the islands, at the expense of the province, to fix such salaries as he may see fit. With this, and such other means as the provincial governor has at his disposal, he would be enabled to accomplish much for the pacification of the province. Otherwise the governor is made responsible without being furnished the means necessary for the performance of his mission. Now, since the creation of this service is the result of exceptional circumstances, it should cease when these circumstances no longer exist or the Philippine constabulary is sufficiently organized. Attention is called to the fact that the provincial board of Samar passed a resolution providing for the creation of these positions, with the salaries which they saw best to designate. A copy of this resolution was transmitted to the insular treasurer for his approval. Doubtless because this service is in charge of the Philippine constabulary, approval has not yet been granted. But the fact remains that there is no well-organized secret service here. As far as I know the constabulary of Samar has but one secret agent, and he was furnished by the office of the governor.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

As far as means of communication are concerned, the province of Samar could not well be in a worse condition. There are no interior cartways nor roads—there are only paths. It is said that during the time of the Spaniards there were roads along the north and east coasts, which joined the coast pueblos to each other. Since the war, due to the lack of facilities for the repair and conservation of the roads, they have been converted into mere wilds. The same is true of the bridges—the majority are either destroyed or are about to tumble down. And yet there are bridges of importance, the most of them in the inhabited portions of the municipalities. In Catbalogan there is a bridge in the very town which, if it is not repaired soon, will fall to the ground. I believe that the provincial boards should be authorized to appropriate funds for this purpose when the municipalities have not the means necessary for repairing their bridges, and the sums so appropriated should be repaid by the municipalities themselves. Of course this should be done only in case no law is passed providing a tax for roads, for if this should be done the pueblos will need no aid from the provincial treasury to repair their roads and bridges; the tax will suffice for every need. So great is this lack of means of communication in this province, and so great is the need therefor, that the pueblos gathered in assembly unanimously

voted for the road tax. It is hoped that the honorable Commission will enact a suitable law creating this tax, which will prove to be of so great benefit to the province of Samar.

Because of the lack of land communication all intercourse is carried on by sea. Wherefore the urgent necessity is seen for steam launches for the proper performance of their duties in the various pueblos of the province by the provincial officers, for gathering up the prisoners to be brought to the provincial jail, and, at times, the witnesses, if it is desired that the administration of justice shall not suffer detriment.

It is my belief that a coast-guard cutter should be permanently stationed here, in addition to a small steam launch. During the time of the Spanish Government Samar had a launch, the *Peña Plata*, the expenses of which were defrayed by the provincial treasury. The coast-guard cutter is necessary in the north and on the other side, the Pacific coast; and the small launch is suitable for going along this coast and up the navigable rivers, such as Gandara and Calbiga. The provincial board of Samar should be authorized to procure at the expense of the province one of these small steam launches, or to have placed at its disposal a military launch, the cost of coal and operation being borne by the province.

Another of the necessities most felt is the lack of telegraphic communication between the provincial capital and the different pueblos of the province. At the very earliest moment possible there should be constructed a telegraph line to unite Catbalogan with Catarman, Laoang, Borongan, and Guiuan. The pueblos ask for the installation of a complete system of telephones to connect the pueblos with each other, promising to pay both the cost of installation and the cost of apparatus. It is not necessary to say that this would be a convenience, for it would shorten distances and the provincial capital would be in close communication with the pueblos of the province.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICE.

Another service, until now disregarded, claims the attention of the authorities, and this is the interior service of the posts of the province. The undersigned believes that he contributed in Cebu, while governor of that province, to the organization of such a service there. He has desired to do likewise here, but the difficulty of personnel is encountered, the employees here not being able to attend to all the work that they have already been assigned. Therefore the office of the governor could not attend to the correspondence which would be received regularly for the different pueblos, as was done in Cebu, where there was a clerk who attended exclusively to this service. On the other hand, this being an insular service, the post-office department desires to organize the same. I believe that it is right in this. The department itself should operate the interior post-offices; should take charge of this service and carry on the business directly with the pueblos. The fact is, however, that up to the present time we have had no post-office service here. If, as seems likely, the post-office department is going to take this matter up in Samar, the provincial government is ready to contribute in every manner possible to have this service organized as soon as possible, for no one is as interested in this question as greatly as the government itself, which desires always to be in touch with the various municipalties of the province. At present the government is at the expense of sending special dispatches when it desires to communicate with the pueblos, or has to wait for a steamer for the place, or to avail itself of the opportunity of the return of some man, in order to carry the correspondence which is for his pueblo and for the municipal authorities near at hand.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The situation of the province of Samar in so far as relates to public health could not be better. Samar is one of the most healthful provinces of the archipelago. Like other provinces it has also been attacked by the cholera; but the terrible disease did not cause the devastation here that it did in other places. In but one pueblo did the cholera become really virulent—at Paranas, where even the municipality was left unorganized owing to the death of nearly all the municipal officials and nearly all the members of the municipal police. Comparatively few pueblos were attacked, and of these we may mention Calbayog, Laoang, Borongan, and Guiuan, which are the most important of the island; but I believe that in all of them the disease was of quite a mild type. I think that the amount the provincial government was obliged to pay as indemnity for the houses burnt to prevent the spread of the cholera did not reach the sum of a thousand pesos Mexican. However, the smallpox and beriberi have been more destructive here, but it is because there have not been any neat cattle, nor are there any here now, so that the people have only rice and fish to eat. In Catbalogan when there is meat, which is very rarely the case, it costs a peso and a peso and a half per pound, a price which surely does not place it within the reach of the poor. Smallpox has been general throughout the

province. Beriberi has attacked only a few of the pueblos; but even more general than the smallpox has been the influenza, from which, I believe, not a person in Samar has escaped, and which has not failed to cause even deaths.

For lack of personnel no municipal boards of health have been organized, but the pueblos themselves have taken such precautionary hygienic measures as have been possible. In my visit to the more important pueblos of the island I was agreeably surprised to note the cleanliness which I found in them, their streets, squares, yards, and the dwelling houses of the residents.

It may be stated that to-day the cholera has completely disappeared, as well as the influenza. Smallpox exists, but is decreasing. Leprosy, which ravages certain of the provinces, exists here only in one pueblo, Basey, where there seem to be some 50 stricken.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture in this province is dead. The people have begun to work their fields and to sow rice upon the public lands in accordance with a late law for the prevention of famine, but they lack every kind of necessities. There is a scarcity of carabaos, which are the principal requisite of cultivation, owing to their decimation by war and rinderpest, while war has converted many fields into wilds, and the people are without a single bolo for cutting plants. It is of no avail to furnish them plants for sowing if they are without implements with which to plant. The idea of importing into the provinces which are lacking in work animals, through the insular purchasing agent, carabaos, which will be sold to the natives or residents of those pueblos, of course without gain upon the part of the government, has been received by the pueblos of this province with enthusiasm and a sincere display of gratitude.

This province is naturally rich. It produces the best and highest-priced articles, such as hemp, and cocoanut, from which copra is made. Samar exports hemp and copra in great quantities. There are also raised rice, tobacco, and cocoa, though these last in small quantities. As for articles of prime necessity, in addition to rice, Samar produces potatoes, tubers, and corn. With these articles, and the much or little rice that there is on hand in the province, it may be assured that there will be no real famine in Samar; and with the prices which hemp has commanded, everyone has more or less money, not only enough for living, but even enough to waste. Thus is explained how it is impossible to find here anyone to work; why laborers can not be found except at exorbitant prices. The wage fluctuates between a peso and a half and 2 pesos per day, and the reason is that they earn much money by working in abacá (hemp). It is calculated that one man will work 2 "arrobas" (50 pounds) per day; and as one-half belongs to the workman, and an arroba is ordinarily worth $4 Mexican, the result is that one workman earns $4 Mexican per day. So it is that everybody wants to work abacá, and no one wants to hire as a servant or as a day laborer. If a person who is willing to work as a servant or laborer can be found, it is only at high prices.

Abacá and copra constitute the chief articles of commerce in this province. Below I give an estimate of the number of piculs of each article produced in the pueblos in normal seasons per year, according to information furnished by the pueblos themselves:

Pueblo.	Abacá.	Copra.	Pueblo.	Abacá.	Copra.
Almagro	3,600		Oquendo	6,000	
Balangiga	500	4,000	Oras	3,600	3,600
Basey	3,000	10,000	Palapag	3,000	
Bobon	2,500		Pambujan	8,000	
Borongan	1,200	15,000	Paranas	8,000	
Calbayog	10,000		Paric	3,000	3,000
Calbiga	1,200		Pinabacdao	600	
Capul	2,400		Quinapundan	300	
Catarman	20,000	1,000	Salcedo	400	12,000
Catbalogan	3,500		San Julian	1,000	4,000
Catubig	6,000		San Sebastian	300	
Gandara	25,000		San Antonio	1,500	
Guiuan		15,000	Santa Rita	6,000	
Hernani	500	1,500	Santo Niño	2,400	
Jiabong	2,400		Santa Margarita	2,000	
La Granja	6,000		Sulat	700	6,000
Lanang	3,000	5,000	Tarangnan	2,400	
Laoang	1,500		Tubig	1,500	1,000
Lavezares	15,000		Villa Real	1,500	
Mercedes	100	500	Weyler	2,000	
Mondragon	1,500		Zumarraga	6,000	
Motiong	4,800				

All of these products are exported from the ports of Catbalogan, Calbayog, Laoang, Borongan, and Guiuan. It is calculated that 30,000 piculs of abacá per year are exported from Catbalogan, 90,000 piculs from Calbayog, 28,000 piculs from Laoang, 14,500 piculs from Borongan, and 2,000 piculs from Guiuan. Borongan exports some 40,000 piculs of copra, and some 32,000 piculs are exported from Guiuan. On account of the proximity of the pueblos of Basey and Santa Rita to Leyte they send their abacá to Tacloban.

All the pueblos produce abacá except Guiuan, but copra is produced only in the pueblos above shown. Rice is grown in nearly all the pueblos, but the great producers of this article are Catubig, Gandara, and Catarman. Catubig produces from 120,000 to 130,000 cavanes of rice per year in favorable seasons, Catarman some 25,000 cavanes, and Gandara some 15,000 cavanes. Catubig usually exports rice to Manila. By reason of the war the people have been unable to plant abacá or rice, so that this year but little of either article will be produced. Especially will little rice be gathered. According to information which I have from the respective pueblos, in Catubig but 1,000 cavanes of rice will be gathered as the next crop, another 1,000 cavanes in Catarman, and in Gandara some 6,000 cavanes, the last named raising more because they planted immediately after the coming of peace. There will also be less copra, because of the injury done to the cocoanut groves by the recent storm which passed over this province.

As for animals used for food, the war finished with nearly all of them. Cows, pigs, chickens, goats, etc., are imported from other provinces and cost fabulous prices as compared with those formerly charged and which now obtain in other places. A cow costs $100 Mexican, a pig $20 Mexican, and a chicken $2 Mexican. The smallest price for a carabao is $100 Mexican. This will show how dear life is in Samar, whereas before it was exceedingly cheap. The price of rice is $8 Mexican per picul.

INDUSTRIES.

Industrial work is confined to certain natives who are engaged in the manufacture of "vino" (native wine) from nipa in a primitive manner; to some Chinos who make bread; to many who engage in fishery, and to what has been styled as "family industries." Many families in Basey are engaged in making "petates" (native mats), hats, hampers, baskets, etc., of "ticug," a finer material than "buri." Woven goods of abacá are made at Tubig and Sulat. If anyone engages in hunting, which is so abundant here, it is for pastime.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of the province, as in the whole of the archipelago, is delivered into the hands of foreigners. The most important foreign houses of Manila have representatives in this province; such are the firms of the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, the houses of Smith Bell and Warner Barnes. The first has agents at various points along the coast on the western side, and in nearly all the pueblos of the east coast. The two American houses, the Pacific Oriental Trading Company and the American Commercial, also have representatives here. In addition, the house of Oria Brothers, a Spanish firm, engaged principally in the abacá business, is located at Laoang. There are also representatives here of important Chinese firms, but there are comparatively few Chinese in the province, due to the fact that the natives do not like the Chinese, and the latter do not dare, as yet, to go to many of the pueblos. All of these houses import articles to the value of many thousands of dollars, but this office has no data for furnishing figures, even approximated, of the amount to which the importation of goods into the provinces has ascended.

FORESTS.

The forests of this province produce the best lumber that is known; but aside from a small amount that is taken to Tacloban to be used in construction, no one exports lumber from here to any other place. This is due to the lack of transportation, a difficulty which is fully appreciated when the topographical nature of Samar is considered, for it is an exceedingly mountainous country.

MINERALS.

And finally, it is claimed that Samar conceals in its bowels rich mines of coal, gold, petroleum, lead, copper, and, in a word, every kind of mineral. It is all very true, but no mine is in operation, nor even known.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

I must not conclude this task without saying a few words concerning the provincial government and the provincial buildings.

All the offices of the government of this province are filled, with the exception of that of the provincial supervisor. Since there is not now any public improvement of importance to be constructed, I am of the opinion that it is not necessary to have a supervisor. Until times improve and large things can be done, I think that it is enough to appoint a clerk, who is a foreman of construction or an expert builder, with a salary of $50 gold per month, under the charge of the provincial treasurer. This employee, under the supervision also of the provincial board, should take charge of the work that may be approved by the bureau of engineering, which has lately been created.

The work that has been intrusted to the offices of the treasurer and secretary has been enormous during these seven months which cover the existence of the government of Samar. In addition to other papers the number of letters and circulars sent to the various municipal governments of the province has been immense. Work has been done out of hours on all Saturday afternoons and nearly all holidays. Despite the small means at its disposal, the difficulty of communication, and the comparatively small personnel, the office of the treasurer has been able to collect during the last year the sum of $89,451.36 Mexican and $170.43 gold, as taxes, there remaining, on December 31, 1902, after paying all the expenses of the province, as a balance in favor of the provincial treasury, the sum of $33,622.34 Mexican and $910.89 in money of the United States. With greater facilities it would have been possible to collect 25 per cent more. It must be remembered that, besides this lack of facilities, Samar has an area of 1,382,552 hectares; while Cebu has but 418,800 hectares, and Leyte 800,000 hectares. The provincial board, taking into consideration the enormous disproportion between the amount of work that has been and is being done by the clerical force, which never halts, and the salary of $150 gold per annum which each of these clerks receives, has passed a resolution increasing their salaries by 20 per cent, that is to say, to $180 gold each per annum, upon the approval, as is necessary, of the insular treasurer. This resolution refers to the clerks in the offices of the treasurer, the secretary, and the governor.

I consider that I should fail in my duty should I not express to you my belief that the salaries received by the treasurer and also by the secretary of this province are too small, in my estimation. The province of Samar is very large and the work which these officials have done and still do is very great. Three thousand dollars gold annually is the salary received by the treasurer of Leyte and $1,500 by the secretary. In Samar the treasurer and secretary receive, respectively, but $1,500 and $1,200 gold per annum. I believe that these salaries should be increased, taking into consideration the fact that Samar is much larger than the province of Leyte; that the work of these officials is very great; that living is excessively high here, and much money is needed in order to eat, dress, and have a fairly decent house.

As for the provincial buildings, there is only the provincial jail, and this is in good condition, spacious, located within the town itself, and on account of this proximity, it can be more easily cared for. The cells of the jail are large and well ventilated. The necessary expenditures are being made to make the jail more comfortable for the prisoners and to increase its security. The government has no building of its own, but rents a building, which is too small for all the public needs, at $50 gold per month. It is true that the court of first instance has chambers in the same building, but no other building can be found. War reduced to ashes the best buildings of Catbalogan, and what fairly good houses are to be found are earning a rental of $75 or $50 gold per month, and are at present occupied. Such is the scarcity of buildings in this town that the public officials are obliged to live in rented houses, in company with the owner of the house.

With regard to the jail, I take the liberty of making two observations; one with respect to the guarding of the jail, and the other concerning the rations furnished the prisoners. I am of the belief that the provincial governor, being directly responsible for the security of the prisoners, should have the power to correct the carelessness of the guards in the performance of their duties. For instance, a guard goes to sleep, leaving his arms liable to be stolen. The governor should have authority to arrest him or to impose upon him a fine, or both penalties. The loss of his position is no punishment at all in a place where one earns more working by the day, or working abacá, than in the modest position of provincial guard, and while such carelessness is an act which of itself does not constitute crime, it may be the occasion of the escape of an important prisoner, or of something worse. With respect to the rations furnished the prisoners, I consider it unjust to measure all the prisoners by one

standard. The principal food here is fish and rice, so that prisoners in the provincial jail are given nothing else than that. European prisoners can not live on fish and rice, therefore, the provincial board has given orders to allow them bread, and upon certain days of the week, canned meat.

I conclude, sir, referring to the subject of communications. The following are indispensable: Steam launches, postal service, a telegraph joining the capital of the province with the principal pueblos, at any rate those of the north, south, and east coasts of the island, and the opening up of the roads. The Commission has just voted a loan of $25,000 Mexican in favor of this province for the construction of roads, but this amount is insufficient. The least that is needed is $50,000 to open up a road from here to the opposite coast, owing to the cost of day labor at the present time and to the mountainous character of the province of Samar. The final recommendation that I shall make is this: Because of the skill of the Filipino in arts and trades, there should be established at the earliest moment in the capital of this province, a school of arts and trades, good communications to place the various pueblos in constant contact with each other, the establishment of many primary schools for the instruction of the great mass of ignorant people, and the establishment of a school of arts and trades; all these will contribute without room for doubt to the consolidation of peace and the prosperity of the province of Samar.

This is all, honorable sir, that I take the liberty of presenting for your consideration.

Respectfully,

JULIO LLORENTE, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF SORSOGON, 1902.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF SORSOGON, P. I.,
Sorsogon, July 14, 1903.

The Hon. W. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

SIR: I have the honor to remit you herewith my report covering the period from March to December 31, 1902.

This work has been delayed so much by the large amount and the complicated nature of the work which I have had to perform since I took charge of the government of this province, and I therefore beg your pardon for this delay, it being due to the reasons aforementioned.

Very respectfully,

B. MONREAL,
Provincial Governor.

[Translation.]

SORSOGON, P. I., *July 13, 1903.*

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of the provincial act, the undersigned governor has the honor to give a brief account of the work of the government of this province in its several departments during the period beginning with March, 1902, and ending with the last day of December of the same year. In making this report I shall successively consider the following subjects: Personnel, Municipalities, Public order, Public health, Public instruction, Public funds, Work performed, General condition, Projects, and Suggestions.

PERSONNEL.

The members of the provincial board all conducted themselves perfectly well, with the exception of the provincial supervisor, who, on account of his poor health and of the hard work which his office brought with it in this province, where it is necessary to erect many and important buildings, was forced to tender his resignation in the beginning of July, which was accepted by the government. While this position was vacant the provincial treasurer acted as supervisor, and performed the duties of the said office admirably until the new supervisor took charge. As to the personnel of the treasurer's office, I have the satisfaction to state that the provincial treasurer, Mr. R. J. Fanning, is an officer worthy of all praise, because of his zeal and activity in the discharge of his duties. He has cooperated considerably in work not incumbent upon his office when I asked him for his advice and cooperation. The chief clerk of his office, Mr. Paul B. Weiss, is not less deserving of praise for his blameless conduct.

During the last third of the year the provincial secretary, Mr. Leon Paras, who was perhaps influenced by his friends and favorites, did not conduct himself as he ought to have done. While acting provincial governor, during my absence in Manila, he caused serious trouble by rendering decisons in favor of his friends, thereby injuring many other persons. This conduct gave rise to antipathy against his person, and caused the loss of his moral prestige, wherefore, understanding that he was playing a very poor part in the government, he had to tender his resignation. His position being thus vacated the governor performed his duties, and will do so until the new secretary shall have been appointed.

The provincial fiscal is performing his duties well, although this government could have expected more cooperation on his part, in view of his knowledge of the laws. He might have taken more pains in emitting his opinion in regard to the several requests for information on part of the provincial board and its members, and might have instructed the municipalities by circulars explaining the municipal laws, instead of contenting himself, as he seems to have done, with solving the difficulties and doubts in the interpretation and execution of the laws only when asked to do so. It is my opinion that instructions should be given regarding the execution of the municipal laws, as they have been but recently implanted in this country.

MUNICIPALITIES.

This province has 15 municipalities of the third and fourth classes, which are over 10 miles distant from each other, and a number of "visitas" which aspire to be organized into municipalities. It is expected that all will follow the general trend toward progress, although some are very slow in doing so, and others would have progressed more rapidly had it not been for the calamities which have befallen them so successively and under which they are still suffering. The rinderpest has caused heavy and incalculable losses throughout the province of Sorsogon, the fields of which the ruin of agriculture has converted into woods. The death of the animals is doubly felt by the pueblos of Barcelona, Bulusan, Yrocin, and Bulan, where the cultivation of rice is one of the sources of income. Other pueblos, where the cultivation of hemp is the principal source of revenue, although they have no need of work cattle for this purpose, suffered by the disturbances caused successively by De la Cruz, Colache, and Difio. At present, however, the cultivation of hemp is recovering, the province having been pacified, and the inhabitants of the pueblos of Sorsogon are blessing the government for the providential resolution of selling rice of a better quality cheaper than any of the importers of this province.

As a rule, the municipalities are progressing well, but I do not cease to inculcate the spirit of the Municipal Code in order to eradicate certain prejudicial inveterate customs, and have to suppress certain illegal radicalism, all of which is due to failure to understand the law. Matnog, Castilla, Bulusan, Yrocin, Barcelona, and Santa Magdalena are municipalities which require special attention on the part of the provincial government, as it has to keep correcting their errors.

It was found necessary to dismiss the entire municipal council of Bulusan, because the president was an opium smoker, and therefore neglected his official duties, and the councilors were either accomplices of Colache, or were manifestly negligent, and did not inform the authorities in regard to the large number of inhabitants of their districts who took to the field. Other councilors of several municipalities had to be severely reprimanded, because, although they should have been the first to obey the ordinance which they themselves had passed, they infringed the same. Thanks to these measures, the municipalities are working well now, and the presidents and councilors are honestly discharging the duties of their respective offices, some in an excellent manner and others fairly well, as their intellect permits.

Among the presidents who distinguished themselves by their activity the following deserve special mention: Mr. Rufino Gerona, of Bulan, who was chairman of the committee of public order, and who, assisted by his talent and energy, cooperated considerably in the work of pacification in this province, capturing Colache and Francisco de la Cruz; the president of Sorsogon, the provincial capital, by the name of Justino Bautista, who succeeded in capturing Calaw and his companions, bandits who were disturbing the public order and terrorizing the people by their raids; the president of Bacon, who, with his police, succeeded in capturing Crisanto Diw and his companions, a band of outlaws who commenced to organize in March; the president of Gubat, who captured Francisco ('Adag) Estipona and his companions, the remainder of Colache's bands; the president of Casiguran, who, with his volunteers, captured the companions of Colache, 300 pesos, and one revolver; and the president of Juban, who constructed the beautiful municipal building.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Hardly had the campaign against Francisco de la Cruz been concluded by the capture of this person by Rufino Gerona in March when, on the 15th of the same month, a disturbance originated in the mountains of Bacon; but, thanks to the determined action of the president and the police of that pueblo, it was quelled, Diw being killed by the police while being captured. On the 25th Mr. H. Nevill, the commanding officer of the Philippines Constabulary, informed the provincial government that Antonio Colache, Esteban Difio, Pablo Estipona, alias Adag, and Isaac Gimao, with many followers, were in the mountains of Barcelona, and that it was their intention to imitate the raids of Francisco de la Cruz, whose fanatic beliefs they also professed. Their first step in this direction consisted in the assassination of the sergeant of the municipal police of Bulusan, at the place denominated Capangihan (Bulusan), on the 30th of March.

The government was devoting its attention to this disturbance when, on the same day, the 30th of March, it was preoccupied by an official telegram received from Manila, announcing that Asiatic cholera had made its appearance at that city. The government naturally took the necessary precautionary measures, and on the 1st of April I visited the pueblos of Magallanes, Bulan, Donsol, Pilar, and the island of Malawamawan. I decided to establish the pest house on the latter.

Hardly had I returned from those pueblos when I received the official report of the assassination of three privates of the Philippines Constabulary by Colache's band in the mountains of Bulusan. In view of these occurrences, the provincial board resolved on the 12th of April that the committee of public order be reorganized. The chairman of this committee was the never enough to be praised Rufino Gerona, the members being Messrs. Sabas Camara, Hermogenes Gollaba, Gil Bisco, and Isidoro Genavea, and the secretary Rosendo Gavionsa. A volunteer corps was organized for the purpose of conducting the campaign, the said corps being under the orders of the committee and the control of the commanding officer of the Philippines Constabulary. To this end all the pueblos of this province, except Donsol, Pilar, and Castilla, furnished on the 19th of April volunteers, who immediately mobilized for the purpose of drawing a cordon around the mountains of Bulusan, Barcelona, Gubat, Casiguran, and Irocin, on which the outlaws were encamped.

I take great pleasure in stating that while engaged in this campaign in Bulusan on the 22d of April I was agreeably surprised by the presence of the Hon. Judge A. C. Carson and his secretary, Mr. Manuel V. del Rosario, who offered to me their services as volunteers. I accepted this opportune offer on the part of Judge Carson, who, with his advice, contributed much to the successful issue of the campaign. The campaign having been mapped out, the rebels were captured one after the other; but Colache, Gimao, and Difio succeeded in escaping through the lines, together with their families. In view of the satisfactory result of the operations, and having considered a plan for the capture of the persons who succeeded in escaping through the cordon, the provincial government directed the cordon discontinued and the volunteers dismissed. In issuing this order it was provided that the committee of public order should continue to exercise its functions and hunt down the three leaders of the seditious movement. To this end I remained at Irocin, and the committee worked so successfully that on the 25th of May their efforts were crowned by the capture of Colache and Gimao, who were taken, with their respective families, in the mountains of Santa Magdalena by the active and intelligent R. Gerona and I. Genavea, with 120 volunteers from Bulan.

The south part of this province having been completely pacified by the capture of those two chiefs, the government could no longer disregard the seditious movements which were noticed in the mountains of Pilar. For this reason I went to that pueblo on the 20th of June, accompanied by Major Nevill, to the end of capturing Mariano Guiriba and his companions, who were in the mountains of that pueblo. Fortunately we succeeded in effecting this capture and taking the same Guiriba and his companions to the provincial capital. On the 27th of the same month I went to Gubat for the purpose of bringing to the provincial capital seven persons who used to belong to Colache's band, and who had voluntarily surrendered with a Krag rifle and 37 rounds of ammunition, upon the advice of Rev. Mariano Mercado, the parish priest of that pueblo.

The province enjoyed tranquillity, when, on the 22d of August, another disturbance commenced at Talaofiga, a visita of the pueblo of Santa Magdalena, which was initiated by the murder of three members of the constabulary by Espocia and his companions. The murderers were pursued by the Philippine constabulary, but apparently succeeded in escaping into Samar. Later on, end of September, the 17

men who composed Espocia's band were captured. Espocia died, gangrene having set in upon the amputation of his leg.

It can be said that this band did not interrupt the public tranquillity, which was affirmed by the capture of the only chief of Colache's bands who remained, Esteban Diño, together with Emeterio Furio and the two young women who accompanied them, and who made the propaganda.

Prior to closing this chapter, I must describe and praise the services rendered by the committee of public order, and particularly by its chairman, President Rufino Gerona, of Bulan, who, together with the Philippine constabulary, did not rest until the campaign against the disturbers of the peace had been brought to a successful close, and reestablished within a few days the peace and tranquillity which this province now enjoys.

I must also mention the patriotism of the inhabitants of this province, which is deserving of eulogy. Part of them cheerfully offered their services as volunteers during this campaign, and part contributed money for the subsistence of the volunteers and their families.

Not deeming it just or advisable to have all the expenses paid by voluntary subscription, the provincial government suggested that each municipality appropriate a sufficient sum, in proportion to its means, to defray the expenses of their respective volunteers during the campaign. The municipalities, with a willingness worthy of commendation, appropriated a sufficient amount for these expenses. The provincial board also appropriated, on my motion, the sum of $3,500 Mexican for the purchase of rice at the provincial capital, the price of this article having gone up to an exorbitant figure at Gubat, Bulasan, and the neighboring pueblos, because Smith, Bell & Co., the only importers in those pueblos, were trying to benefit by the poverty of the people and the reconcentration. To the end of frustrating this scheme and of preventing the occurrence of further trouble I furnished rice to Bulasan and the adjacent pueblos. This action greatly satisfied the inhabitants and taught certain merchants the lesson that it would pay better to be more humane in case of public calamities.

It will be needless to state that Mr. Nevill and his constabulary complied with their duties in a satisfactory manner, and acted so much in harmony with the provincial government that not the slightest complication or disagreement took place during the field operations. The volunteers and the constabulary fraternized and worked hand in hand, as they should have done, bearing the hardships of the country willingly and uncomplainingly.

Before closing, I desire to do justice to the attitude of the clergy of this province, who with their sermons and their advice to the people greatly contributed to the eradication of all the germs of future disturbances, which seems to have been accomplished in the pueblos of this province. The parish priests of Bulasan, Gubat, and Barcelona are deserving of special mention, as they even gave me information of what they knew about the people who participated in the uprising.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the entire year the public health in the pueblos could not have been better, excepting some cases of dengue, malaria, beriberi, rheumatism, and pulmonary tuberculosis. In December, however, several suspicious cases of diarrhea appeared, which were finally declared to be Asiatic cholera. The ravages caused by this disease in the provincial capital greatly exceeded those which it caused in the other pueblos.

The board of health directed many preventive measures to be adopted which, although unable to eradicate the disease altogether, greatly limited the number of cases. At the beginning the pueblos established quarantine lines on land, but in view of the obstacles which these caused to the securing of food and other means of subsistence the board of health resolved that they be discontinued. The municipalities appropriated the necessary funds for the free distribution of medicine to cholera patients in their pueblos.

Dr. Julio Ruiz, the president of the board of health, has gained for himself the love of everybody, especially of the people of the provincial capital, in view of the activity, self-denial, and zeal which he displayed during this period in fighting the epidemic.

Municipal boards of health have been established in all the pueblos, but in view of the scarcity of physicians they are presided over by persons more or less learned in medical science. They also established hospitals, but these did not give very good results, on account of the lack of trained physicians and nurses.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This department leaves much to be desired, because of several circumstances which can be easily explained. In view of the novelty of having an American teacher unacquainted with the native language, the children, unable to understand their teacher, did not care to frequent the public schools, but preferred to go to private schools. Religious intolerance still prevails in all the pueblos of this province, and the parents, who believed that their children would be taught other religious beliefs, were loath to send their children to the public schools. Little or no importance was attached to the study of English. However, all these reasons and objections are fortunately disappearing. The parents see that the children of the wealthiest and best-educated people are going to the schools; that there are some children now that can speak a little English, and nobody is attempting to take their religious beliefs away from them, religion not being taught at the public schools.

On the other hand, the municipalities have issued ordinances making the school attendance compulsory, and some even establish in their ordinances fines for the parents, guardians, or tutors who fail to comply with their sacred duty of giving their children an education. This measure of the municipalities would have been accompanied by better results if the cholera, which still prevails in several pueblos, were not a great obstacle in this respect.

As to the school buildings, none of the pueblos have a good schoolhouse which answers all the requirements, and many pueblos intend to construct them, but the scarcity of draft animals and the lack of architects have prevented them from carrying these plans into execution as soon as is to be desired.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

The province has cause to be proud so far as the administration of its funds is concerned. The total balance on hand in the several municipalities amounts to $136,450.34 Mexican, and there are $20,876.16 Mexican and $4,020.75 gold on hand in the provincial treasury. This is all that has to be said.

It is true that up to the present writing very little public improvements of importance have been undertaken, but it must be taken into consideration that besides the ordinary expenses we have had to make extraordinary disbursements on account of public calamities. The cholera and the campaign have doubtless cost several thousands of pesos.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

During the period embraced by this report the provincial board has only made the following public improvements and construction: The provincial jail, the Buhatan bridge (Sorsogon), a section of the Sorsogon-Bacon road, a section of the Sorsogon-Gubat road, and the drainage of this provincial capital, the purpose of which is to put the land on which the provincial government building is to be erected in a sanitary condition.

The government could have undertaken other work if the Colache campaign, the cholera, and the rinderpest had not conspired against the plans made, because, like the municipalities, it had to devote its attention to the reestablishment of public order and to the public health.

GENERAL CONDITION.

As a consequence or recapitulation of the several subjects I have treated, I can affirm that as far as the political and financial condition of the province is concerned it could not be better. The disturbance of the public order caused by Colache in the mountains of Bulasan was offset by the patriotism of the people of the province, worthy of being imitated by other provinces of the archipelago, because, responding to the voice of the government, some of them readily offered their services as volunteers, while others paid the expenses incurred. The municipalities did not hesitate in making special appropriations for the expenses of the campaign and for the purchase of medicine and the erection of hospitals. In spite of all these calamities they still have money in their treasuries.

We can therefore state as an unquestionable truth that during the entire year of 1902 conditions were satisfactory in this province.

The agriculture, of course, is prostrate, not to say ruined, in consequence of such public calamities as the cholera, the disturbances of the public order, and the rinderpest; but, thank God, most of the pueblos of the province, being hemp-producing, support themselves by commerce, and are not in a destitute condition; especially in

view of the circumstance that the insular government has taken the precaution to send rice to the pueblos of this province for sale at a reasonable price.

The civic spirit of the people has improved, and the disturbances caused by Espocia, at Santa Magdalena, and by Diw, at Bacon, did not for this reason spread or gain a firm hold in this province.

Gambling is losing ground. The houses which had been destroyed are being rebuilt, and new, spacious, and even beautiful houses are being constructed.

A great desire for progress is noticeable. More boys and girls than ever before have gone to Manila to obtain a better education.

PROJECTS.

In order to cause the provincial government to inspire the respect which its administrative and judicial departments deserve, and in order to deliver the public treasury from the expenditure for the rent of the house which it now occupies, which amounts to $3,600 per annum, it is necessary that a provincial building be erected as soon as possible. The establishment of real penal establishments is also necessary, in the interest of the health and safe-keeping of the prisoners. A school of secondary instruction should be constructed in order to respond to the requirements of the time, and it is of urgent necessity that the most important roads and bridges be built.

SUGGESTIONS.

In view of the topography of this province and its special conditions, the installation of telephone lines connecting the pueblos with each other, and all with the provincial capital, would be of great advantage from every point of view; as far as the government of the province is concerned, its utility would be unquestionable, because any disorder could be speedily quelled, and assistance could soon and in an effective way be brought to pueblos which, on account of their insufficient number of police, are unable to repel attacks by malefactors.

The expenses for the installation and maintenance of these lines and for the salaries of the personnel necessary could be paid for with the time if private subscribers would be accepted against payment, in accordance with a tariff to be established. The merchants would greet this improvement with joy, and it would save us considerable expense. The general public would not be less benefited than the merchants and the public administration.

One of the principal aims of the undersigned governor is to reform the public administration and eradicate all the prejudicial and even illegal usages still in vogue. Unfortunately the existing laws do not give him sufficient coercive power, because the criminal laws, although they provide for such power, do not answer the needs of the moment and conditions. There are infractions of the laws or irregularities which doubtless do not deserve a reprimand that need to be made public, as provided by the procedure established by law. The governor should, for instance, be empowered to impose a fine not exceeding $500 Mexican in cases of irregularities or infractions of the laws committed by municipal officers without any other proceeding than his conviction that the offense has evidently been committed; but giving the person thus fined the right to appeal to the provincial board or the court of first instance.

To complete the reform in this province, and perhaps in the entire Philippine Archipelago, it is necessary that a change be made with respect of the justices of the peace. There should be a provincial justice, with limited jurisdiction, exceeding that of the justices of the peace. This provincial justice should be an attorney-at-law, be paid a sufficient compensation, and be the immediate superior officer of the justices of the peace. He should have sufficient power to cause the latter to administer justice without the favoritism, caciquism, and partiality, which unfortunately still prevail in the pueblos. The provincial justice could at the same time be examiner of title deeds, and half of his salary could be paid from provincial funds, which would mean a saving for the insular treasury.

In view of the length of the time which the judge of the district is absent from the province, many of the justices of the peace forget their responsibility, and the persons injured finally keep silent about the offenses committed against them, and sacrifice their rights and their tranquillity for fear of reprisals, as they are without protection in the absence of the judge of the district.

The organization of district courts probably gives good results in the United States, because there they have railroads and other means for rapid transportation and communication, which shorten the distances; but in the Philippines the contrary is the case.

If we would, therefore, have a provincial justice of the peace, residing in the capital of the province, with a jurisdiction more limited than that of a judge of first instance,

and with sufficient powers to watch and correct the justices of the peace who, more from malice than from ignorance, commit errors which produce an unfavorable impression on the public and give rise to gossip, which is always prejudicial to society.

In view of the existing laws of procedure it is difficult, not to say impossible, to exact responsibility from the justice of the peace in every case; besides, the persons offended themselves cause the offense to remain unpunished.

It is also to be desired that each two or three municipalities keep a physician, with a compensation sufficient for their needs, because it is to be deplored that persons who are ignorant of medical science are appointed presidents of municipal boards of health.

This, your honor, is a brief account of what has happened in this province during the entire year of 1902, and I beg leave to submit it to the consideration of your honor.

Very respectfully,

B. MONREAL,
Provincial Governor of Sorsogon, P. I.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF SURIGAO,
Surigao, January 24, 1903.

SIR: The conditions of this province of Surigao during the last year of 1902, in so far as are concerned the public tranquillity, submission of the natives to the sovereignty of the United States of America, and obedience of the same to the constituted authorities, leave nothing to be desired.

Owing to the small number of carabaos which was left alive by the rinderpest, much of the rice land was not cultivated, and the next crop of this grain is calculated at 60 per cent less than the ordinary crop. Notwithstanding the beneficial effects of the act to provide against the perils of famine, much is to be expected from the abundance of the tubers, which can be used as substitutes for the rice, and can be used consequently to alleviate the necessities of the lower classes.

The terrible plague of cholera has afflicted certain of the pueblos of the province, including the provincial capital, and the dread disease still continues its ravages in the pueblos of Tanganaan, Placer, Bacuag, Gigaquit, Cantilan, and Lanuza, and the mortality is estimated at 980 deaths up to December 31, 1902, showing an average of 48 per cent of those stricken.

All the pueblos of the province have been benefited by the efforts of the municipal boards of health to promote hygienic and sanitary conditions in their respective municipalities; thanks also to the worth and constancy of Señor Antonio Fernando, president of the provincial board of health.

On account of the lack of land communication of all the pueblos with the provincial capital, it is of the highest importance that this government be provided with a steam launch in order to avoid delay in the transaction of official business with the 34 municipalities of the province, nearly all of which pueblos are on rivers. This would prove an economy to the province, as to the traveling expenses of the provincial officials, especially the deputies of the treasurer who are constantly on the road collecting the revenues and taxes of the province; this assiduity being due to the energy, probity, and zeal of the provincial treasurer, Mr. Luther S. Kelly, in the compliance with his official duties.

Many of the pueblos have no buildings for school purposes, and, due to their slender resources, are in no position to build these houses. It would be well to have these buildings constructed at the expense of the insular treasury so that the instruction of the young may be carried on without interruption, and also that the general superintendent of instruction should take steps to provide teachers for those pueblos which are not able to support for themselves the expenses of this public service of such transcendental importance.

I regret my inability to send the photographs alluded to in your circular of November 20 last for lack of a photographer in the province, which, however, has gold mines in operation, coal undeveloped, and timber in abundance.

Respectfully,

PRUDENCIO GARCÍA, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF TARLAC.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TARLAC,
Tarlac, January 10, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 7 of the provincial act, I have the honor to hand you the annual report of this province for the year 1902.

Owing to the approach of the taking of the census, and as this will undoubtedly include, in a detailed manner, the true statistical data covering the condition of this province in all the various branches, I shall limit myself in the present report to a brief exposition of certain considerations and general information which may prove interesting at this time.

The province of Tarlac is bounded entirely on the north by Pangasinan; on the south by Pampanga, which is separated from it by the river Paruao; on the east by Nueva Ecija, separated by the river Chico; and on the west by Zambales, separated by the mountains of both provinces. This province would therefore be separated from all those which touch it by natural boundaries, if the small pueblo of Bautista, in Pangasinan, on the railroad, should be annexed to Tarlac. In such case the said pueblo would be separated from Pangasinan by the great river Agno.

There are at present in this province 17 municipalities, the names of which, in the order of their importance are as follows: Camiling, Concepción, Victoria, Tarlac (capital), Gerona, Paniqui, Moncada, Capas, Murcia, Bamban, Anao, Pura, La Paz, O'Donnell, San Clemente, Moriones, and Santa Ignacia. The first pueblo is of the second class, the next six of the third class, and the last ten of the fourth class. The estimated population of all the pueblos is 119,526 souls.

This province, one of the newest in Luzon (its organization dates from the sixties in the last century), is formed by the pueblos ceded by the contiguous provinces, and the people still preserve the customs and dialects of those tribes from which they sprang, so that those who belonged to Pampanga speak Pampangan and observe their customs; those of Nueva Ecija, Tagalog, and those of Pangasinan, Pangasinan. There is also a considerable contingent of those who came originally from Zambales and both the Ilocos provinces, and these speak their respective dialects.

In the range of mountains which extend from Bamban, O'Donnell, Moriones, Santa Ignacia to Camiling, there are scattered about in various settlements a goodly number of Aetas, or Negritos, belonging to the non-Christian tribes, the total number of these being placed at 2,000, more or less. Everything possible is being done at present to lead these people to civilization. Various incipient municipalities have already been formed, with their respective chiefs, or municipal captains, and police agents, and to these municipalities, in my opinion, there should be granted certain concessions or privileges, and respect should be shown in some manner for their customs, usages, and religious beliefs, and, above all, they should be attracted and guided with persuasion and prudence, and they will thus in time become capable of maintaining a civil government.

For these reasons it is difficult for a reasonably conscientious observer to fix any idea or establish any degree of reform consistent with the liberality and autonomy of existing laws which would be of benefit to each locality and municipality, owing to these differences in character, education, and customs of the people living in pueblos—of Tagalos, Pampangans, Pangasinans, or Ilocanos—these differences further causing distinct interpretations and exercise of their rights and social relations. This difficulty has also its great influence upon the governor of the province, since it is necessary for him to consider and govern himself according to these social variations and the local polyglotism, if it may so be called.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Notwithstanding this diversity of dialects and the uncultured state of these people, in the year covered by this report there has been no violent nor disturbing interruption of the peace and public order which this province has enjoyed since the implantation of the civil régime, with the exception of some carabao stealing, which is the natural consequence of the lack of these animals; some two or three homicides resulting from personal quarrels and revenge, and certain disturbances of a religious nature between the muicipalities and the parish priests of the same, owing to the prevalent religious excitement, and the occasional appearance of fanatical women who delude the ignorant people with their supposed miracles, which acts, however, the court of first instance is undertaking to disclose and punish. This tranquillity is the more noteworthy owing to the fact that the province has been visited by a long series of the worst calamities which are usually productive of political and social disturbances—

rinderpest, affecting domestic and work animals; thick clouds of locusts and grasshoppers, which have consumed 80 per cent of the small crops that have been planted; continuous drought; and, to cap it all, a cyclone, with its accompanying inundations, completed the desperation of the landowners and poor farmers. So true is this that some of the pueblos, such as O'Donnell and Murcia, have gathered scarcely any rice, even for present consumption, according to information which I have received.

The present condition, therefore, of agriculture and cattle raising in this province is so unfavorable and depressed that if relief is not afforded promptly, either by private and united effort or by Government aid, these resources will probably not be revived at all. It causes sadness for one to visit the pueblos and look upon the fields, formerly so flourishing and productive, but now filled with briers and fallen again in an uncultivated state, or covered with beds of sand from the inundations, the locusts, or the drought. Fortunate, indeed, it is that the forests, with the small utilization of their products, are able to afford in a measure efficient aid in the support of these people.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction in this province is advancing perceptibly, thanks to the zeal and activity of the superintendent of this branch. Of the 17 pueblos, which constitute this province, the 7 most important, which have good and permanent schools, are provided with American teachers, men and women; 7 others, with Filipino teachers, most of them from the normal institute of this capital. Two pueblos, Moriones and Santa Ignacia, have no teachers, both on account of the lack of suitable buildings and because they are small pueblos and unable to support teachers with reasonable salaries. Only one town of importance, Victoria, which has a handsome schoolhouse, has no American teacher, for lack of the person. The pueblos of most importance also have Filipino teachers in some of their barrios, the instruction being similar to that provided in the central municipality.

According to data furnished by the superintendent of public instruction of this province, there have attended the public schools of all the municipalities in the province during the year covered by this report, 2,930 boys and 1,252 girls, including the provincial school of this capital recently established. Besides the leading residents of the town, a large number of municipal and provincial officials and employees attend the night classes of the last-mentioned school.

At the initiative of this provincial board there has been established in this capital a secondary or high school, the pupils of which, after terminating the course of study prescribed, will be prepared to enter any college or higher institution of academic or professional study. This high school is supported from the provincial treasury, and the provincial board has authorized the construction of a larger building, according to plans of the provincial supervisor, and much material has already been prepared and collected.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the building above referred to, there have already been completed, or are in course of construction, at the expense of the province, additions to the provincial government house, in which each office, as well as the court of first instance, will have its own department or special office rooms, with the necessary equipment and space for its purposes.

The principal wagon roads of the province have been repaired and drains and bridges built of strong materials between Capas and Concepción, between Tarlac and Victoria, and between Gerona and Pura. Certain municipalities have themselves undertaken and completed many improvements of a local character, such as the construction of school and municipal buildings at Concepción and Paniqui, and street lighting at the former; the schoolhouses at Victoria, Gerona, Capas, and Murcia; the municipal building at Gerona and street lighting at Mocada, as well as the repair of highways, streets, and the neighboring roads in all the municipalities.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In the light of all these facts it may be deduced, therefore, that this province enjoys complete peace, uninterrupted until the present by either political or social disorders. But so far as the economic, industrial, and agricultural resources are concerned, we are now in the midst of such depression and prostration that great energy and easy, effectual measures for meeting this crisis have become absolutely necessary.

There were formerly three great sources of wealth in this province: Cattle raising, forestry, and agriculture. The herds, flourishing and numerous, composed of carabaos and cattle, were pastured in multitudes upon the fields and plains, and were the principal resource of the people, for they served to cover their small needs. Animals of

this kind were even brought in from Pampanga to this province on account of the abundance of the natural pasturage of the hills and valleys. To-day this source of wealth has disappeared completely on account of the rinderpest, which, beginning in 1888, has raged annually until the present time, when not even a sufficient number of animals for working the fields remains. Forestry, most abundant in this province, was also a perennial source of income to these people before the regulations were issued which provide for the utilization of forest products; but at present, owing to these regulations and the appropriation of the timber by the large estates of private individuals, this resource has been reduced to a minimum, and in order to make use of these products various formalities have to be complied with. Agriculture, which was formerly the least depended upon, has recently become the principal and almost sole resource of the people. But calamities, such as wars, rinderpest, cholera, thievery, overflows of rivers and inundations, locusts, etc., threaten also to destroy this interest, the sole remaining one (burdened, too, with duties and taxes), unless Providence and the government intervene.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

Therefore the following measures are suggested as necessary to the interests of this province:

1. The establishment of an agricultural bank, to save the owners of rural property from the clutches of usury.
2. The providing of work animals at prices accessible to the farmer and upon easy terms of payment.
3. Permission for landowners to utilize forest products for agricultural purposes, or the concession and confirmation to the pueblos of their respective "community leagues."
4. Canalization and dredging of the large rivers, which in their overflows destroy the crops and cover the extensive, cultivated fields with sand.
5. The revision and equitable valuation of the lands subject to taxation, concerning the assessment of which the owners complain greatly since the larger part of these rural lands are at present very unproductive. And further, that the payment of taxes be allowed in local currency, which is also the opinion of the attorney-general upon this particular.

Another suggestion which I take the liberty of offering for your consideration is one which I have already made in connection with the administration of justice in the court of first instance in this province. Notwithstanding the extreme diligence and activity which it is to be supposed is exercised by the official presiding over these matters, unfortunate delays are always occurring, and these redound to the injury of litigants in civil cases, and of the poor prisoners in criminal cases. There have been cases in which, after confinement in prison for months awaiting trial, the prisoner has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

It is not my intention to blame anyone, nor still less to question the integrity, the great zeal and activity of the honorable judge at present presiding in this province, for he has sufficiently demonstrated and continues to demonstrate these qualities, by determining numerous cases and processes at every session; but these sessions are not continuous, but alternate with those held in other provinces which go to make up this district, with an interval of several months between, consequently the cases accumulate to such an extent that it is virtually an impossibility to dispose of all of them in one session. In my humble opinion, three provinces are too many for one judge alone, considered from the standpoint of efficient administration of justice. As for the economy of the measure, in provinces like this in which the judge has not his fixed residence, the province is obliged to pay his expenses of travel and stay, as long as the sessions last. Both of these problems would be solved and the public and the provincial treasury benefited should the following suggestion be adopted: A district judge, such as the one in this district which comprises three provinces, receives $4,500 gold per annum; by giving each province a judge with a salary of $1,500, which is the same as the salary received by the provincial governors, we would find that the administration of justice in each of them would be carried out with greater promptitude, and the expenses of travel and lodging would be avoided. These amount, in time, to a respectable sum.

Let it not be said that there is a lack of suitable persons from whom to select, for this would be unjust to the respectable class of lawyers in the exercise of their profession; nor that the salary would be too small, because each one would have his work in one province only; nor that they would soon find themselves with their arms crossed for lack of business to which to attend. The effect would be rather that the public would be well served, judicial matters promptly dispatched, and useless expense to the provincial treasury saved.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Now free from the terrors of cholera, with its accompanying quarantines and sanitary precautions—and though it has not been considered particularly violent here, it has, nevertheless, caused the death of 1,552 victims—this province has been restored to its natural state of healthfulness, attacked only by malaria, now common in the places where evaporation from vegetable detritus in the large and dense forests inundated during the rainy season, and aided by the strong prevailing north winds, causes a great deal of these fevers at the present time.

Vaccination has been practiced in all the pueblos of the province, as a result of the interest of the president of the provincial board of health and the activity of the municipal presidents of boards of health.

Respectfully,

ALFONSO RAMOS,
Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF TAYABAS.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF TAYABAS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Lucena, Tayabas, P. I., January 15, 1903.

SIR: Complying with the requirements of section 7, act No. 83, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the province of Tayabas for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Upon assuming the office of provincial governor on March 3, 1902, I found this province seriously handicapped by having the reputation of being "pacified," which it never really was until Malvar's forces had all been captured or surrendered. While not questioning the sincerity of views to the contrary, in my opinion, a state of insurrection existed and always had existed throughout the province since the first American occupation, insurrecto activity being more or less marked at different times and in different localities, and being especially serious in and about the towns of Tiaon, Candelaria, Dolores, Sariaya, and Mauban, and to a less extent in the vicinity of the towns of Pagbilao, Tayabas, Lucban. Sampaloc, Lucena, Guinayangan, and others.

On the above date there existed a thorough military reconcentration of the towns of Tiaon, Candelaria, Dolores, and Sariaya, and a less complete one in the towns of Tayabas and Lucban. The towns of Candelaria and Tiaon had up to this time been practically under a dual government, recognizing both the United States Government and the insurrecto government under Malvar, a disproportionate share of the taxes, however, going to the latter.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell carried on such an energetic campaign in the section referred to that the insurgents were all either captured or compelled to surrender, among the leaders being Marquez, Mayo, Masangcay, Cabuñag, Cadiz, and others. After March 3, 1902, there were captured by, or surrendered to, the military in this province, 202 guns and 47 revolvers, and a very large number of prisoners.

Upon the termination of this campaign the military posts in the province were gradually abandoned, all the troops in General Bell's brigade being withdrawn, and the only garrisons in the province at the present time are two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Atimonan, and Lieutenant Wray's company of Native Scouts at Lopez, both on the Pacific coast. However, a new post for four troops of cavalry is now undergoing construction at Lucena, the capital.

In order to punish them for their deception, and upon my recommendation, the Civil Commission annexed, as barrios, the town of Dolores to Tiaon, and Candelaria to Sariaya.

The termination of military operations in Tayabas Province did not, however, bring in all the native forces that had been permanently in the field, and there have since been either captured by, or surrendered to, the constabulary or police, about 150 guns, 35 revolvers, and over 500 prisoners, among the more important not elsewhere mentioned being, Encarnacion at Guinayangan, Florido and Verdadero at Lopez, Encallada at Mauban, Jalbuena at Pagbilao, and Silvala at Macalelon. A band under an able leader named Destajo for a long time infested the neighborhood of Mauban, levying contributions, but not committing any serious crimes.

Owing to the efficient and energetic work of Constabulary Insp. Mariano Castillo, a former colonel of the insurgent army, a large number of Destajo's men were captured, and he himself with the remnant of his band were induced to surrender.

In July, 1902, there was discovered an extensive organization which, for nearly a year, had existed in the neck of country between Atimonan and Gumaca on the Pacific coast, and Laguimanoc, Unisan, and Pitogo on the southern coast, under the leadership of a certain Ruperto Rios. This man Rios, originally bellowsman to the blacksmith at Atimonan, had been a major of bolomen under Lieut. Col. Emilio Zurbano of the insurrecto forces of this province, and had surrendered with him in July, 1901, at the town of Tayabas, immediately afterwards violating his oath of allegiance and taking to the mountains, as he feared punishment for the various crimes he had committed. In the beginning, representing himself to be an inspired prophet, he worked upon the superstition of the poor barrio people to such an extent that he succeeded in organizing, by the time stated, what he called "exterior municipal governments," with a very elaborate equipment of officials.

Inspired by his successes, he promoted his followers and himself in rapid succession, until finally he had with him one captain-general, one lieutenant-general, 25 majors-general, and 50 brigadiers-general, without counting the numerous colonels and officers of lower grades; had elevated himself to the rank of generalissimo; declared himself viceroy and son of God, and stated that he proposed to enter Atimonan on the 8th of August to be crowned king of the Philippines. Before that date, however, I had personally visited Atimonan and effected the arrest of about 80 of his high-ranking officials, and the coronation was postponed indefinitely.

As a "son of God," he received confessions and granted absolutions considerably below market price, and which he claimed were much more efficacious than those dispensed by an ordinary padre.

On one occasion he built a fire under a tree, and, by means of a rope, descended through the smoke announcing that he had just arrived from heaven. He is also understood to have done a thriving "anting-anting" (charm) business, which, however, did not prevent many of his followers permanently retiring from business, owing to being perforated by constabulary bullets.

For some time he carried with him a box, on the cover of which was painted the word "Independence," and which was guarded by three picked virgins. He stated to the ignorant barrio people that the Filipinos had for a long time been struggling for independence which he now had in his possession, and that as soon as he was convinced that his followers deserved it, he would remove the lid from the box, "Independence" would jump out, they could catch her and be ever afterwards happy.

Another idea which these people had of independence was that, once acquired, it would mean a go-as-you-please life; no taxes, no jails, and that each man could help himself to whatever he desired—his neighbor's pony, carabao, or other property.

Rios frequently concealed himself at night and would appear in the morning announcing to his followers that he had spent the evening in conversation with the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the President of France, and that these potentates would soon send over large fleets which would distribute 10,000 arms with necessary ammunition on the shores of Tayabas Province.

This organization of Rios was really an offshoot of the Colorum sect which had a "New Jerusalem" on Mount San Cristobal, near the dividing line of the provinces of Tayabas, Batangas, and La Laguna.

Deciding that the only way to combat such an organization was through the more intelligent natives themselves, I notified the presidentes and councilors of all the towns that I would hold them responsible for bands existing within their respective jurisdictions. If brigandage was known to exist within the limits of a town for a week, I should assume it was because they were aided by some of the people of that town; that it was my recommendation that immediate measures be taken to prevent the spread of ladronism in their towns, and that they should promptly clean out the affected barrios by ordering them within limits of observation and control. The town councils, where necessary, all passed acts ordering the infected barrios into such locations where they could be watched by the constabulary and municipal police.

At the same time in each of the towns of the disturbed district, and in fact all over the province, I organized companies of volunteers, composed of the higher class of natives, and armed them with guns, kindly loaned by the constabulary, with whom they cooperated so successfully that this pernicious organization has been completely destroyed and a large majority of its members captured or killed.

The volunteers of Unisan, cooperating with the constabulary under the efficient command of Constabulary Inspector Julio Herrera, another former insurgent officer, succeeded in killing the so-called "lieutenant-general," Felipe Verastigui, and capturing all of his followers, as they were about to escape to the island of Marinduque.

Ladronism from time immemorial has existed in parts of this province, and some of the people have looked upon it as an occupation. We are doing everything in our

power to render this occupation unpopular, and have succeeded beyond our original expectations. It will be necessary, however, to watch unceasingly, as certain classes of the people on the slightest provocation or opportunity will adopt the easy life of the ladron.

The localities in which brigandage is liable to exist in this province is the one described, and on the western Batangas and Laguna border. In the latter place it is so easy for malefactors to slip from one province to another that this section has always offered special inducements to ladrones. While small migratory bands formerly passed to and from the province of Ambos Camarines on our eastern border, owing to its sparsely inhabited condition, they never located in that section. I have seen reports indicating that bands belonging in eastern Tayabas sometimes crossed over and committed depredations among our neighbors, but no such bands have existed since the capture of Encarnación, and he never left the province.

Owing to the unfortunate reputation of this province, which was usually sarcastically alluded to as the "pacified province," she has naturally been obliged to bear many unjust burdens, and nothing was deemed too improbable to emanate from Tayabas. In August, about 150 of the followers of Rios, mostly generals and colonels, with one low-down sergeant, and nearly all barefoot and conspicuously uniformed in shirt tails, entered Unisan, whipped the municipal officials, and walked off with the five police; every one of whom was shortly afterwards recaptured. This occurrence was published by some of the newspapers at the time, but having again been mentioned by somebody in December, it was immediately assumed to be a natural repetition of the deed, and again published and included in the bulletin. On a subsequent occasion because the senior inspector of another province bore the same name as the senior inspector of this province, and had reported that ladrones had been mutilating prisoners, it was immediately published as "atrocities in Tayabas," or words to that effect.

I not only do not believe the people here to be worse than in other provinces, but also do not believe that better people can be found in the Archipelago. In the beginning of my term of office our methods were more rigorous than the people had been accustomed to, and they considered us harsh, holding themselves very much aloof; but they now appreciate that harsh measures were then necessary, and give every indication of hearty and loyal support. To-day I consider the state of feeling in this province to be most kindly toward American sovereignty, and judge from conduct instead of from oral professions.

This province, with an area of about 10,000 square miles, making it equal to the States of Vermont or New Hampshire, is now one of the largest provinces in the Philippines. Since I assumed control this area has been practically tripled, and its population, now over 200,000, has been doubled. I feel justified in stating that the province as a whole will compare most favorably with any equal portion of any country as to either morality or number of crimes committed.

We Americans have been too impatient, have expected to accomplish too much at once, and have ignored the fact that we are struggling against the accumulated customs and superstitions of three centuries of tyranny. In this province I feel that an astonishing amount has already been accomplished, and that our future prospects are of the brightest. Although there have been, and probably will continue to be, occasional misunderstandings between some of them and myself, I consider the people of Tayabas Province, as a class, to be all right.

THE GARDENER BOARD OF INVESTIGATION.

From about the middle of April until the fore part of June there was in session at Lucena a board of officers, consisting of Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U. S. Army; Lieut. Col. J. W. Duncan, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, and Capt. W. T. Johnston, Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry, to investigate the charges preferred by Maj. Cornelius Gardener, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, my predecessor, in general terms against the officers who had conducted military operations in this province.

I do not consider it proper for me to comment on this subject further than to state that in the beginning the arrival of this board appeared to me to have a bad influence on the natives in this immediate section, and I was given to understand that it was their opinion that the board was sent here to receive complaints of whatever class, and that many of them understood that Major Gardener was to be punished for being friendly to them. This illusion was soon dispelled, and I did what was possible, by example and otherwise, to keep the erroneous impressions from spreading; for a time acting as counsel for Major Gardener and always furnishing the board and himself with whatever information was in my possession. A month after the departure of the board its existence was evidently forgotten, and now it is never alluded to.

Personally and officially my relations with my brother officers in this province have always been of the most satisfactory and pleasant character. They have been unfailingly courteous and have aided me in every way within their power; nor have I any abuses to report.

CHOLERA.

On July 3 the first recognized case of cholera appeared in Lucena, although Lucban had previously reported a case, and the disease spread afterwards to the neighboring towns, being especially virulent in Pagbilao and Pitogo and in the two towns of Gasan and Boac, Marinduque, which did not then belong to this province. Sporadic cases appeared in other towns, but it was fought so bitterly as to be kept within limits.

In Lucena it was stamped out at an early date, owing to the cooperation and magnificent work of Capt. W. W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and Capt. A. H. Eber, assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, on duty at that time with troops in the town referred to.

ANNEXATION OF ADDITIONAL TERRITORY.

On June 12, 1902, the district of Infanta and Principe and the island of Polillo, containing the four towns of Kasiguran, Baler, Infanta, and Polillo, were annexed to Tayabas Province. This territory, while extensive, contains comparatively few inhabitants and is undeveloped. The people, as a rule, are well behaved, well disposed, and are rapidly perfecting their organization.

On November 10 the province of Marinduque, with its five towns of Boac, Santa Cruz, Gasan, Mogpog, and Torrijos, was likewise annexed to this province, which thereby received a very material increase in population and riches, although but small additional territory.

The island of Marinduque contains some over 50,000 inhabitants, and its western portion is exceedingly rich and fertile. The people, as regards intelligence and education, are very superior to the ordinary run of natives, are the most hospitable I have yet seen, and are industrious and very kindly disposed. They had, up to the time of annexation, been unable to derive many advantages from civil government, as the island was too small to be properly classified as a province with the attendant expenses. Its union to this province will be a great and lasting benefit to both Tayabas and Marinduque.

Señor Ricardo Paras, ex governor of the former province of Marinduque, has been continued as lieutenant-governor for the island since its annexation. Señor Paras has the confidence and respect of the Marinduqueños, is a gentleman of culture and education, and has demonstrated in every way his fitness for both his former and present position.

PRODUCTS.

The main product of Tayabas Province, in which I believe it leads the Archipelago, is copra, and this is cultivated throughout the province, although especially in the regions of Sariaya, Lucena, Tayabas, Pagbilao, Atimonan, Gumaca, Lopez, Boac and Gasan. Rice is grown throughout the province, but to a small extent except in the vicinity of Tiaon.

Hemp is also to be found, but in large quantities only near Mauban and Marinduque, which undoubtedly produces the finest hemp in the world.

The forestry products are especially rich in the districts of Principe and Infanta, about the towns of Calaoag, Guinayangan, Macalelon, and Pitogo, and on the island of Polillo and Alabat. In the small town of Sampaloc many of the "Harigues" in the houses are of ebony or camagon, which is used because of the expense of transportation from such a high altitude.

In the town of Lucban, located about 1,500 feet above the sea level, on the slope of Mount Banahao, there is found a most energetic race of artisans and mechanics. The "Lucban" hat, made from the "buntal" palm and justly celebrated throughout the Archipelago, is made in this town, and the demand is far in excess of the supply. The carpenters, painters, image-makers, embroiderers, silversmiths, tailors, masons, carabao-horn workers, and bolo and kris makers of Lucban are all of exceptional ability, and recognized as such throughout this portion of the island.

Formerly a most superior grade of piña was made in large quantities at Atimonan, but the output has fallen off to nearly nothing.

A fine quality and large quantity of "Sinamay," or hemp cloth, is made in all the towns of the island of Marinduque, and to a less extent in the towns of Pitogo, Catanauan, and Mulanay.

Fine petates, or sleeping mats, are made in Lucban, Mauban, Baler, and Kasiguran, and of a distinctive type in each town.

"Buri," a species of palm, is used in all parts for making hats, petates, and sacks, and bids fair to be a most important product.

Coal exists on the islands of Polillo and Alabat, and also on both coasts of the main island, although very little is known as to the quantity or quality of the deposits.

Near Buenavista, on the island of Marinduque, there is a magnificent sulphur spring, and also a hot spring, offering a fine location for a sanitarium.

CROPS.

Tayabas Province, like the rest of the Archipelago, has suffered from lack of crops and will be obliged to import large quantities of food stuffs.

Over 90 per cent of the carabaos and ponies were either killed during the war or carried off by the rinderpest or surra, nearly ruining agriculture and seriously crippling transportation.

Owing to the small harvest prices have risen, which works great hardship, especially on the poor people. In some of the more distant towns rice sold as high as 12 pesos per picul of 137½ pounds. The provincial board, however, immediately ordered 10,000 piculs of the supply purchased by the insular government, and this caused the price to drop throughout the province, so that it was in no place above 8 pesos per picul. The rice was not ordered with the intention of interfering with tradesmen, but to prevent exorbitant prices and the attendant suffering. In this respect it has been very successful.

In order to rehabilitate the crops I strongly recommend the importation of carabaos from other countries, if obtainable.

LABORERS.

There is a complaint from all sides of the scarcity of hands, and it has been difficult to do road work on account of the impossibility of finding laborers. In years past 20 cents Mexican was sufficient for the ordinary laborer who to-day asks 50 cents and subsistence. Good carpenters are getting as high as $2 or more per diem, and other laborers in proportion. For provincial work we have used convict labor and also imported some laborers from neighboring provinces.

SCHOOLS.

There are 26 organized schools in the towns of Tayabas and about 15 others under native teachers, with a total enrollment of about 9,000 pupils, which the division superintendent estimates to be an increase of at least 50 per cent over the previous year. The increase, however, in the town of Tayabas has been over 200 per cent, and this town has an enrollment of 1,074, which is believed to be the largest enrollment for any single school in the islands.

The town of Santa Cruz, Marinduque, also of this province, is a close second, with about 1,000 enrolled. We have two high schools recently organized, one at Lucena and one at Boac, both of which are doing excellent work and give every promise of a brilliant success. The principal of each is thoroughly in earnest and excellently equipped for his duties.

This province has suffered much from a lack of teachers, at present there being but 12 American teachers—at one time 14. There was an average attendance of 298 pupils for each teacher.

During the year ending December 31, 1902, the collections for school purposes amounted to $37,585.46 local currency, which sum is not sufficient to build the new houses required or to repair many of the old ones. New schools have been constructed at Tayabas, Santa Cruz, Pitogo, Pagbilao, Lopez, and Gumaca, and are about to be constructed at Atimonan, Lucena, Sariaya, Sampaloc and Guinayangan.

The people in all the towns are enthusiastic over American teachers, and it is believed that in proportion to the number of pupils in actual attendance at schools, Tayabas Province has far below its proper quota.

The work of Mr. J. C. Muerman, division superintendent of schools, has been excellent in every respect. He has shown himself to be a thorough organizer, a conscientious worker, and a most competent manager. All the teachers under him, with a single exception, have cooperated with both him and the provincial authorities in every way possible, and have done a vast and lasting amount of good by their instruction and example. As a corps it is my desire to extend my heartfelt and sincere thanks to the teachers of Tayabas Province for the assistance I have always found them ready to extend to myself or to the other provincial officials.

CHURCHES.

Up to the present writing there has as yet been no extension of the Aglipay movement into this province, and I am unable to state as to how many of the churches would enter his fold. There is, however, an intense hostility to the friars. My relations with all of the local priests have been excellent in every respect, and they have never failed to aid me at every opportunity, but have shown themselves to be enlightened and law-abiding citizens.

CONSTABULARY.

Early during the year the constabulary practically replaced the military in this province. The different senior inspectors have invariably treated me with respect and promptly followed all of my recommendations and requests. The work of the constabulary in this province has been excellent, and, as the organization is perfected, I believe they will be able to handle any situation that may arise, at least as I see conditions here. In this province they have practically committed no abuses.

It might not be out of place here to refer to Capt. J. B. Murphy, senior inspector of constabulary, who in a short time has succeeded in practically reconstructing the constabulary in this province and placed it upon an excellent working basis. Captain Murphy has shown himself to be a thorough disciplinarian, an excellent organizer, and a gentleman especially equipped for the position he holds and fills.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

On November 10 Tayabas Province, including Marinduque, and the province of Batangas were incorporated into the seventh judicial district, under Judge Paul W. Linebarger, with courts in this province at Tayabas and Boac.

Early this month Judge Linebarger opened an extraordinary session of the court at Tayabas, and by his prompt work and awarding of sentences proportionate to the gravity of the crime committed has done a great deal toward discouraging ladronism in this province, and it is believed that his court will be the most efficient auxiliary of the constabulary and police in stamping out this evil and in making the occupation even of day laborer more popular than that of highwayman.

PROVINCIAL JAIL.

The law places provincial jails practically under the governor. In this province the jail is in the town of Tayabas, about 7 miles from Lucena, the capital. It has been impossible for me, without neglecting my other duties, to give the jail the supervision which, in my opinion, it should receive, and I believe that provincial governors in other provinces are to a more or less extent similarly handicapped.

I would therefore recommend that in this province, if not in others, the provincial jail be either placed directly under the provincial sheriff, who should receive a salary for his duties, or that it be placed in charge of the constabulary.

In order to accomplish road work, the provincial board has placed the prisoners at work upon the roads under the provincial supervisor, and, so far, with excellent results.

ROADS.

During the past year work has been done on the roads from Lucena to Lucban, Tayabas to Candelaria, Lucena to Pagbilao, and Lucena to Sariaya, and a new trail constructed from Unisan to Gumaca. The revenues for this purpose are insufficient to build new roads or to keep old roads in proper repair. For the two purposes stated, $8,236.29, United States currency, were expended during the year.

I have previously recommended that an insular road be constructed from Pagbilao to Atimonan, crossing the island of Luzon and opening up the rich Pacific coast. I have also recommended that an insular road be constructed from Lucena to Santa Cruz, Laguna, and both of these roads have been promised by the insular authorities. Their necessity, importance, and advantages can not be adequately described.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Except in the cases of those newly annexed, the finances of all the towns in this province are in excellent condition. It has been necessary during the past year to suspend some presidentes and other officials for neglect of duty and incompetency, and to accept the resignation of many others. Everything considered, however, the

municipal governments are in a most healthy condition and give every encouragement for future progress. The presidentes and municipal officials, as a class, are a very intelligent and efficient body of men, and have shown their loyalty and interest in the welfare and progress of the province by their long-continued and determined efforts to stamp out the curse of ladronism. I owe them a debt of gratitude for their energetic and sincere cooperation, which has enabled us to practically eradicate this evil.

Lucena, the capital, has an urban population of about 5,000, and has been an incorporated town for only twenty years. Although there are numerous small ports on the southern coast, Lucena is the commercial center and principal port for all this section and exports an immense quantity of copra. With 14 steamers stopping here at intervals, 7 of them with regularity and at least weekly, the means of communication with Manila are excellent. Lucena is at present one of the most flourishing towns in the Archipelago, and with its rapid growth bids fair to soon become a large city.

The other large towns, ranged according to their estimated population, are: Santa Cruz, Tayabas, Boac, Atimonan, Lucban, Mauban, Sariaya, Tiaon, Infanta, and Gazan.

Atimonan and Mauban are important and prosperous seaports on the Pacific coast; and Boac, Santa Cruz, and Gazan are the principal towns and ports on the island of Marinduque, exporting large quantities of the beautiful Marinduque hemp and also considerable copra.

FINANCES.

The following is a statement of revenues received and disbursements made from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902:

RECEIPTS.

	U. S. currency.
Brought forward from December 31, 1901:	
Provincial funds	$11,424.27
Municipal funds	1,272.905
Tax collections from January 1 to March 31	15,963.225
Refunds and gains on warrants	588.855
Elimination of fractions	.045
Tax collections from April 1 to June 30	13,381.60
Refunds and gains on warrants	64.99
On accountable warrant from insular government—forestry	16,412.26
Tax collections from July 1 to October 31	59,368.04
Miscellaneous revenue, July 1 to October 31	598.44
Tax collections from November 1 to December 31	6,337.44
Refunds and gains on warrants	41.11
On accountable warrant from insular government—insular revenue	577.02
Total receipts	126,030.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries	14,363.04
General expense	7,688.345
Improvement of roads	8,236.29
Supplies	8,751.025
Refund to insular government—forestry	569.41
Refund to municipalities municipal share of taxes	63,734.93
Loss on local currency	2,571.89
Error in gain on warrants	9.99
Total disbursements	106,024.92
Balance on hand December 31, 1902	20,005.28
Total	126,030.20

Balance consists of $21,395.07 local currency and $11,766.41 United States currency, of which $6,552.33 local and $76.16 United States currency belongs to municipalities; $14,579.89 local and $11,706.92 United States currency belongs to the province, and $362.85 local and $10 United States currency belongs to the insular government for forestry collections during December, 1902.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.

The provincial treasurer, Mr. C. C. McLain, has been on duty in this province throughout the past year. His work has been simply excellent. He has a thorough knowledge of his duties, of the conditions to be encountered, and of the province.

The provincial supervisor, Mr. S. K. Fitzhugh, has worked arduously during the past year, but has tendered his resignation to take effect on February 1, 1903.

The provincial secretary, Señor Gervasio Unson, is exceptionally able and well qualified for the duties of his position, has rendered most valuable services to the province, and to me, most loyal support.

The provincial fiscal, Señor Sofio Alandy, has at all times been thoroughly devoted to the interests of the province, and to his duties, and is well equipped and qualified for the position he holds.

The president of the provincial board of health, Capt. A. H. Eber, assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, although but a short time on duty in that capacity, has been, off and on, for nearly three years, on duty in this province, has endeared himself to the people, and has shown himself to be everything to be desired in both professional and other capacities.

All of the officials have rendered me the most hearty and sincere cooperation.

Very respectfully,

H. H. BANDHOLTZ,
Captain Second U. S. Infantry, Governor of Tayabas.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES,
Iba, May 26, 1903.

SIR: The economic life of this province was profoundly affected by the crises through which it passed during the preceding term. Rinderpest began by destroying the cattle in the year 1901, and the fatal and merciless disease continued during the following year, 1902, reducing the number of cattle in Zambales to so small a number that there is now a great scarcity, not only for purposes of public slaughter, but even for the cultivation of the cultivable lands of the province. The cholera came upon us in the year 1902, and its effect was disastrous both to agriculture and to commerce, not only because of the fatal effect of the dread disease upon the number of laborers who fell its victims, but also, and it may be, more particularly, because of the sanitary quarantines and other indispensable measures adopted for combating the prevalent malady by the department of health, and at the same time the terror which inspired the people and which was a natural consequence of contemplating the propinquity of death, and which tended greatly to impede the work in the fields and industries, which, while not completely abandoned, were still unable to recover from the depression in time to secure for their labors a successful result. Finally the locusts came, spreading over every portion of the province and causing such havoc to the fields that not a farmer was able to gather even one third of his ordinary, regular crops, by countervailing the ravages of the frightful plague.

Moreover, the pacific and honest residents of this province suffered, in addition to the terrible calamities mentioned, an almost continuous perturbation and disquietude, not a few offenses, indignities, and outrages of every kind, at the hands of those evil doers who had taken part in the insurrection through selfishness alone, and who afterwards persisted in outlawry, influenced by their innate and savage love for idleness and crime. The honorable civil governor surely has not been blind to the efforts expended in compliance with his duties by the official who now has the honor to write this, in the extermination of ladronism and the restoration of the lost tranquillity of these peaceful inhabitants, with the efficient and valorous assistance of the Philippine Constabulary in this province.

It is necessary then, though a matter of regret, to confess that the conditions in this province during the past year, particularly in their economical aspect, were in truth unfavorable. The conviction that such a state was absolutely foreign to any act of the administration of the province, or to the officials charged with this administration, consoles the spirit and satisfies the most honorable and righteous conscience, for they were due solely to accidents which were not possible to be avoided nor much less prevented.

Titanic efforts, which may or may not prove superior to my feeble capacity, are needful for the betterment and perfection of the conditions of the province; but there is no question that with the lapse of time, with constancy and good will, the happy regeneration, so longed for by all, will be reached.

I stated in my former annual report, and I must now repeat, that the pueblos of the province form a very long and narrow mountain range, situated in one line, one after the other, and of such shape that the two pueblos which form the two opposite ends of the province are unable to communicate with each other without traversing the whole province, passing through the other pueblos which constitute the intermediary points along the mountain range mentioned, with the exception of the pueblos of San Antonio, Balincaguin, Alos, Alaminos, Anda, and Agno, which are separated from the said mountain range.

This irregular topography of the province at least hinders that communication, and of course prevents the easy, prompt, and rapid communication which is possible in those provinces which do not have to contend with a similar irregularity of topographical arrangement. This of course interrupts every kind of business transactions between these pueblos, which on account of this impediment would be of problematic success in most cases.

The means of communication render difficult these transactions, because the roads pass over sandy ground and the bridges have been constructed, for the most part, of a provisional character, thus failing to provide expeditious and free passage for travelers. The sea route affords little or no safety, for it can not be used except by some of the small vessels which navigate along this coast and are the only means of carrying on the trade with the interior. River navigation is unknown here, with the exception of the river Agno, which can be used by the inhabitants of Agno, Balingaguin, and also of San Isidro to communicate with one another, though they do not take advantage of it.

The economic resources of the province are truly depressed, so that at the present time it is not possible to adopt any measures that will tend to alleviate this critical situation unless it be the completion of the wagon roads and bridges, the repair and preservation of which will facilitate in a measure this public service.

But this temporary or palliative remedy is merely a beginning. It is necessary to adopt measures whose success will be certain, radical, and permanent, by securing the substitution of the ordinary means of transportation now employed in the province whose slowness and discomfort increase appreciably the distances, by other special means, whose rapidity, beauty, and comfort lessen the distances and render travel agreeable. This will cause, as if by enchantment, the disappearance of that injurious and distasteful irregularity from which Zambales is to-day suffering.

I am not blind to the fact that large enterprises, such as the one just indicated, can not be undertaken without one having at his disposal and utilizing great resources, but neither do I fail to appreciate the condition of economic prostration in which my province is enveloped. But while there are at present no great unemployed fortunes here, happily it is not because natural resources are lacking, for these are almost fabulous, but it is because of the lack of enterprise.

For example, the natives are engaged in no other occupations except agriculture and cattle raising, and these, in truth, they operate in an antiquated, primitive, and defective manner.

As far as is known no one here engaged in cattle raising has made any attempt to improve his stock nor to provide good and abundant pasturage for his cattle. So it is that the great profits which should be derived naturally from so lucrative and prolific a business have not yet been realized. The present conditions exist despite the great returns that should be realized by reason of the extensive and excellent pastures which exist in the province and which are not now being utilized in any practical manner, though they could with little and easy preparation be made to feed thousands upon thousands of cattle.

It must be added that of all the well-known kinds of large cattle, horses, neat cattle, and carabaos alone are raised. Sheep and swine, and small cattle, are raised in small numbers only.

In agriculture rice is the only product cultivated extensively, and very few planters as yet avail themselves of artificial irrigation by means of irrigation ditches in cultivating their fields of this grain. So it produces or fails, according to the accidents of season and of Providence. But even thus, the crops are ordinarily so abundant that there is enough and more produced to provide the necessary food for the support of the farmers and their respective families. What would be the productivity of this soil, then, and what might the residents of Zambales not expect, with the complete development of agriculture as should be sought in this province?

Still more might be expected if they should take advantage, by cultivating sugar

cane, of the many and extensive uncultivated lands, which are very suitable for the sowing of this plant which has so great and so profitable a demand upon the world's markets.

Of no less mercantile importance is the planting of the cocoanut, for whose cultivation equally extensive and numerous lands in this province are available, which are not utilized at present by any one nor even by their own owners.

That coffee, which is not cultivated, might be made to satisfy the most exacting wishes of the agriculturist, by planting it, if not in every part of the province, at least in certain humid localities, has been demonstrated practically by attempts made here to cultivate this so rich and nutritious a product. As for various other agricultural products, while they are very favorable, they are not in the interest nor the favor of the people.

Such a condition of depression, I should be unable to explain if I were ignorant of its historic origin, which, happily for the Philippine Archipelago, has now ceased to exist. There remains only its fateful and sanguinary history, and there may exist for a time its odious and sorrowful memories. In its stead, thanks to the protection and initiative of the United States Government of this Archipelago, as just as it is wise, we have now entered upon an era of instruction, of love and interest for work, a free and regenerating influence. For this reason the Zambales people, who have in times past almost always tried to quench their legitimate aspirations for enlightenment and aggrandizement, now cherish the most fervent desire to work out their happy and brilliant future; they are encouraged and propose to accomplish this by every means that is reasonable, efficacious, and honorable; they are convinced, in short, that material welfare is an indispensible requisite, among other no less necessary factors, for arriving, sooner or later, at the summit of progress and of civilization.

So it is that the people are not now content to utilize solely the wealth that has in times past been turned to profit nor with further developing this wealth; but they also desire to undertake energetically the exploitation of the other sources of wealth—and they are not a few—which still remain untouched, and to make them as profitable as possible.

Among the number of these undeveloped resources of Zambales, the industry of manufacturing cordage and rope is worthy of special mention. Various textiles of great utility in this manufacture are known here, although they are not developed even for the raw material. In the first place, at least for the reason that they are well known, figure maguey, hemp, "coliat," and "balibago," as well as many others which it is not necessary to mention.

The manufacture of every kind of furniture known in the Archipelago, of many and distinct kinds, could be successfully undertaken and without competition; for in this province there are excellent woods, canes, rattan, and, in short, every kind of material useful in this industry.

In a similar condition we find the manufacture of hats; for not only the cane, "nito" and "buri" (fibers) that are used in hatmaking by the weavers of the provinces of Tayabas, Bulacan, and Pangasinan, are abundant in this province, but other various fibers no less useful in this industry are also found.

The cloth that could be manufactured here would be of a class superior to that of Europe so far as strength and durability are concerned. This industry is not carried on here except by a few women in some of the pueblos, and then not for market, but solely for the supply of their own families exclusively.

The "esteras" (a sort of floor mat) of the pueblo of Bolinao, known in the country as "petates," are unrivaled in their class. It is a great pity that there are so few produced, and this not even as an industry, but merely as a pastime for those who make them, and who, ordinarily, belong to the fair sex. This industry would surely produce a marvelous profit.

The forestry resources of the province are great and excellent, but they are not utilized except in the pueblos of Olongapo and Subic. The other pueblos as a rule use these forest products only in the construction of their houses and small boats. It is unnecessary to say that the utilization of these products would realize fabulous profits, and that it would increase considerably the resources of the province and of the municipalities of Zambales, for the woods that are raised in the forests of this province are superior for their quality and abundance to those of other provinces.

The mountains infold in their bosoms some minerals. This has been discovered in times past, and even recently, by certain prospectors. They say, though I am unable to confirm their statements, that deposits of gold, iron, quicksilver, copper, and coal have been found. But there is no question that there are clay and other substances that produce the distinct colors of paints. Since I am absolutely ignorant in such matters, I leave them to the consideration of persons who are competent to

appreciate the utility and importance of the development of these mines. I am confident, however, that in any event this development would be favorable to the people of this province.

Commerce, so important to man—an institution peculiar and inherent in his nature—is almost monopolized by the Chinos; the natives being deprived of so honorable a profession, one so vital and so profitable, because they are unable to compete with these Chinos, owing to their manner of living, which is not economical but penurious, and still less able to compete with the Chinos in their absolute tolerance of trickery, and above all their practice of the art of deceiving. It may well be said, then, that this source of wealth is at least comparatively little utilized. It is of course true that commercial activity is necessarily very limited in a province which, like Zambales, has little developed its agriculture and industries, for the life of commerce is in direct ratio to the development of agriculture and industry, since the people have no other resource than these alone.

Nevertheless, the people of Zambales hope to outwit the Chinos, with a little ability, union, and perseverance, in this honorable, peaceful, and legitimate strife for existence, especially since some of the pueblos, though few in number, have already taken the first step and set a good example by making it impossible for any Chino to engage in trade, because no resident traded at the Chino's store when he bought his goods. This example, so effective and at the same time so practicable, naturally encourages the other pueblos who are still tributaries of the Chinos to adopt similar measures.

The public administration of affairs was worthily maintained. But in the judicial branch there occurred something of transcendental significance, viz., the resignation from their offices of quite a number of justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace, alleging ill-health as the motive. But I believe they took this step for another reason, which was that they received no salary. With so great a number of resignations the administration of justice will begin to suffer, sooner or later, by being unable in all probability to fill the vacancies with persons who are capable of performing these duties.

For reasons easily comprehended, there are many who would like to have the money-order system installed here.

In the foregoing report, sir, I believe that I have outlined, though merely in a general manner, the conditions of this province during the past year, and I shall conclude by proposing to the honorable civil governor of the Philippine Islands the following

EXECUTIVE MEASURES:

First. That the carabaos asked for be ordered sent here to the province in order that they may be used in the coming season of planting, as far as may be, to alleviate the urgent needs of the farmers, who form the larger part of the residents of Zambales.

Second. That cattle of other kinds than those now known in the province be introduced, that they may supply the lack of carabaos and provide against the fatal consequences of the public calamities now being suffered by the farmers and which may be repeated in the future.

Third. That seeds of agricultural products such as, for example, the "lumbang" (a fertilizing tree), and others which might favor or improve the agriculture of Zambales, be furnished the province.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Fourth. That provision be made for the establishment in the proper department of a postal money-order system which shall have connections in Manila and in the other provinces.

Fifth. That Act No. 590 of the United States Philippine Commission be amended so as to state which municipality shall pay the fees to be received by the justices of the peace of the provincial capitals in the preliminary investigations in cases of offenses or crimes committed in other pueblos.

I improve this opportunity to reiterate myself,

Respectfully,

POTENCIANO LESACA,
Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX J.

ANTIQUE.

SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Impossible to make complete report as requested by your telegram of September 28. Rice has been distributed to nearly every town in province, but reports from persons in charge are not yet in, so can not state how much relief fund rice has been used.

SALAZAR, *Acting Governor.*

BATANGAS.

BATANGAS, *October 1, 1903.*

FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Manila:

Report road and bridge Congressional relief fund. September 1 to September 30, inclusive (work commenced September 1):

Ibaan-Taysan road.—Repair, 6 miles cleared and 2 culverts; 74 laborers; 97½ piculs.

Balayan, Tuy-Nasugbu road.—Repairs, 1 ford, and 3 miles opened; 87 laborers; 86½ piculs.

Lemery-Calaca road.—Two miles reconstructed, 2 culverts; 149 laborers; 126 piculs.

Rosario-Tiaong road.—Four miles graded; 42 laborers; 49 piculs.

Lipa-Alaminos road.—Two miles graded; 65 laborers; 59½ piculs.

Batangas-Talahib road.—One ford, 1½ miles new road; 80 laborers; 59½ piculs.

Batangas-San José road.—Repairs, 1 culvert; 31 laborers; 33½ piculs.

Road and culvert material purchased, 26 piculs.

Transportation of rice to different pueblos, 45 carretons, 63 piculs.

Total, 600½ piculs.

Rice received, 4,000 piculs; rice on hand, 3,400 piculs.

Owing to harvesting of rice and corn during September and October, labor, in exchange for rice, is more difficult to obtain than will be two weeks hence.

LUZ, *Governor.*

BENGUET.

BAGUIO, *September 30, 1903.*

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your telegraphic order September 28, I have the honor to report that I have expended from the executive fund in my hands, namely, ₱2,000, ₱290.72 to polistas for transporting rice to Baguio, leaving a balance in my hands of ₱1,709.28. While some work has been done by native sawyers here at Baguio, to whom I have furnished rice for subsistence, I can not properly report the same, owing to the fact that Mr. Rowell, superintendent of constructions, is not on the ground to give vouchers for the rice thus furnished. I mean that I have furnished this rice on my own responsibility. Of course, as soon as he returns the vouchers will be furnished, the check made, and report will be made to you on the first of the month following. For the money already expended I sent vouchers this date to Mr. Lampman, disbursing officer of the executive bureau.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. PACK, *Provincial Governor.*

BULACAN.

MALOLOS, *October 1, 1903.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
Manila, P. I.:

Replying your wire of September 28, relating works made on roads and bridges for rice, state as follows:

Malolos-Hagonoy.—One mile good road and 16 bridge approaches constructed; 110 piculs.

Barasoain–Quingua.—Three and one-half miles of gravel road were put in first-class condition; 53 piculs.

Malolos–Calanate.—Three-fourths of a mile of first-class gravel road, new; 33 piculs.

Pulilan–Baliuag.—Three miles worn-out gravel road put in first-class condition; 354 piculs.

Malolos–Santa Isabel.—Two miles fair gravel road; 51 piculs.

Malolos–Bulacan–Guiguinto.—Two bridge approaches, one-half mile Telford road resurfaced; 109 piculs of rice.

Two hundred to 800 men were employed daily.

No trouble was experienced in securing or keeping laborers. Foremen were paid money. Some provincial money was spent in connection with rice, as some materials could not be purchased with rice.

Besides the above, work is under way on the following roads, but no payments have been reported by the municipal officers who have charge of this work. Six hundred to 700 piculs will be paid on these roads.

Baliuag–San Miguel, Bustos–Angat, Polo–Station of Polo, Bocaue–Santa Maria are being done by contract. Contract price of gravel placed on road, eight-twenty-sevenths of 1 picul per cubic meter. No payments were made as yet.

Total rice issued for road work up to date, 710 piculs.

PABLO TECSON, *Governor of Bulacan.*

CAGAYAN.

TUGUEGARAO, *October 1, 1903.*

CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

In reply to your telegram of the 28th of September, I would state that 3,400 are at present working on the road from Tuguegarao to Iguig. The work on roads and bridges which has been done so far and that which is being done is paid out of provincial funds. The province did not ask for rice or other succor from relief fund for that work, according to report of supervisor.

GONZAGA, *Governor.*

CAVITE.

CAVITE, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Road from Naic to Indang, about 14 miles, has been repaired and put in good shape at a cost of about 14,000 pesos. Bridges and a part of the road between Indang and Silang have been repaired at a cost of about 500 pesos; work still continued. Road from Binacayan through Imus toward Dasmariñas is now being repaired. Total rice from relief fund paid out is 298 piculs, which does not include a considerable quantity due for latter half of September. Work on road is now being pressed as much as practicable.

SHANKS, *Governor.*

CEBU.

CEBU, *October 1, 1903.*

Hon. Governor TAFT, *Manila:*

Rice arrived August 17; work started August 28; about 4,000 yards of road and two bridges completed; about 27,000 pounds of rice expended. Rice on sale in three interior towns; reports of sales not in yet. When reports are in can give exact figures.

CLIMACO, *Governor.*

ILOCOS SUR.

VIGAN, *September 30, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

In compliance with your telegram of September 28, amount of money spent on roads and bridges in this province for year ending June 30, 1903, was $19,232.96

Mexican and $1,343.62 United States currency. Since July 1, up to September 30, 1903, spent on the same work the sum of $7,503.09 Mexican. None of money paid out of the relief fund.

CRISOLOGO, *Governor.*

ILOILO.

ILOILO, *October 1, 1903.*

FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Manila:

Rice expended for wages of laborers, 2,623 cavanes, 9 gantas, and 6 chupas. Expended for material 11 cavanes and 17 gantas. Length of the roads repaired 12,600 feet. After the low places had been filled in, the road bed was raised 3 feet above its former level and canals were dug on both sides of the road, the depth of which is from 2 to 3 feet, width 30 feet. Length of road where stones were used 1,800 feet.

DELGADO, *Provincial Governor.*

ISABELA.

ILAGAN, *September 30, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Referring to telegram of September 28, report of work on roads and bridges for fiscal year, 1903, is given in annual report of supervisor-treasurer made to chief of supervisors August 10. Only $296.76 have been expended on this work since July 1 and liabilities outstanding at that time, owing to small amount of available cash until collection of land tax in August. No new work has been undertaken since July 1.

Supervisor-treasurer has inspected, examined, and estimated cost of works most urgently needed, and with about $7,500 Mexican now available will be able to do considerable toward putting roads in good condition. Isabela Province has not received or needed any part of the relief fund in rice or otherwise, and consequently has paid only cash for labor.

DICHOSO, *Provincial Governor.*

LA UNION.

SAN FERNANDO, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of 28th of September, this province has not received any quantity of rice from the relief fund for roads and bridges, though rice was asked opportunely for that purpose.

ORTEGA, *Governor.*

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

CERVANTES, *September 30, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Replying your telegram 28th, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, there were 71 miles trails repaired and constructed, at a cost of $11,157.67 local currency, and 2 small bridges completed, at cost $36.50 local currency, and one large king-truss bridge partially completed, at cost $550.50 local currency. Appropriation bills Nos. 14 and 490, for six months, July to December, inclusive, 1902, do not specify amount to be expended on roads and bridges annually, January to June, inclusive, 1903. Act 595 provides for salaries and wages and for general provincial expenses, including repairs and construction of trails, roads, and bridges, not to exceed $5,000 gold. For quarter ending September 30, 1903, no work has been done on roads and bridges. Now that rainy season is closing supervisor expects to start active work in week or ten days. Act 807 appropriates for contingent expenses, including purchase of official furniture and supplies, repairs to public buildings, labor, and material for improvements of bridges, roads, and trails; not to exceed $2,500 gold.

DINWIDDIE, *Governor.*

LEYTE.

TACLOBAN, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Governor, Manila:*

In compliance with telegram of September 28 calling for report upon road work I submit the following:

Tacloban-Palo road.—Three and eight-tenths miles regraded and surfaced with coral; 7 bridges renewed varying in length from 36 to 37 feet. Side ditches are unclean and filled with growth. Three section men are employed upon this road, which force is insufficient. Roadbed and bridges in excellent condition. Bridge constructed in town of Palo, length 178 feet.

Palo-Alang-Alang road.—Road completed, graded without surfacing to barrio of Malirong, 2¼ miles; road preyiously regraded without surfacing to barrio of Antibac, three-fourths mile, but due to the fact that the roadbed was not sufficiently elevated further work will be needed to make it complete. Beyond this point about one-half mile of roadbed is in process of construction. Two bridges 70 feet long, one 43 feet long, and one 33 feet long, and 7 culverts averaging 10 feet long have been constructed.

Palo-Tanauan road.—About 1¼ miles; roadbed regraded.

Tanauan-Dagami road.—Reconstruction of three temporary cocoanut bridges; portions regraded but not complete.

This work has all been paid from "Road and bridge funds," this province; no work has been done and no labor has been paid from "Relief rice fund."

DORSETH, *Acting Governor.*

MASBATE.

MASBATE, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

No work on roads and bridges as yet performed. Arrangements made by supervisor to commence the building of bridges in Island of Ticao this month, where same are very necessary. Road work hardly possible on account of continued rains. Rice sold by supervisor to the amount of 162 piculs for purchase of building material for provincial building, plan for same having been drafted by him and submitted to the provincial board which body approved same.

SERRANO, *Provincial Governor.*

MINDORO.

CALAPAN, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Eleven and one-fourth miles telephone line constructed Puerto Galera to Abra de Ilog, at 30 pesos per mile, paid in rice $337.50 Mexican. Road from sea to Naujan and bridge over river, 175 sacks rice, or $1,181.25 Mexican. Total, $1,518.75 Mexican.

OFFLEY, *Governor.*

MISAMIS.

CAGAYAN, *September 28, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

The 3,000 piculs of rice for use on the roads in this province arrived here the 27th and were discharged but yesterday. Work upon the roads will begin the first part of October.

In view of the above, no report can well be made as yet as requested in your telegram of the 28th instant.

CORRALES, *Governor.*

NEGROS ORIENTAL.

DUMAGUETE, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

In reply to your telegram of the 28th of September, report that this provincial board having no authority to use the relief-fund rice for the works on roads and bridges, no rice has been invoiced for said purposes. The works accomplished by the supervisor-treasurer have been paid for out of the provincial funds.

LARENA, *Governor.*

NUEVA ECIJA.

SAN ISIDRO, *October 1, 1903.*

TAFT, *Governor, Manila:*

Have up to date not disbursed rice for road and bridge work, there being no rice for this purpose on hand.

ROQUE, *Acting Governor.*

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

BAYOMBONG, *September 30, 1903.*

TAFT, *Civil Governor, Manila:*

I am unable to submit report on road building and rice-relief fund, because time is too short to get information together to-day, and to-morrow the telegraph line is to be abandoned. Will forward by mail.

BENNETT, *Provincial Governor.*

PAMPANGA.

BACOLOR, *October 1, 1903.*

Hon. CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

Supervisor reports having expended 91 piculs of rice on road Guagua to Lubao, general repairs; road in Betis, general repairs; road San Fernando to Mexico, general repairs; and bridge between Angeles and Porac, repairs to floor. He estimates that 1,500 piculs have been expended elsewhere in this province, but as pay rolls are not yet completed to date, can not give detailed account now.

JOVEN, *Governor of Pampanga.*

PANGASINAN.

LINGAYEN, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Relative to your telegram of September 28, I would state that I shall inform you of the sum spent for road and bridge work as soon as the pay rolls of the supervisor shall be received. No rice of the relief fund has been expended so far. To-day commences shipment of rice to Sual, where there is work, to be used as part of wages of laborers. It is proposed to pay 30 cents Philippine currency and 3 pounds of rice per day to each laborer. The road and bridge work is well distributed throughout the province and paid with provincial funds. There is no real scarcity in any of the pueblos, with exception of Sual, and the board is providing for its needs.

FAVILA, *Governor.*

LINGAYEN, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Supervisors' pay rolls and material used, roads and bridges, month of September, total, $2,533.41 Philippine currency. All provincial funds.

FAVILA, *Governor.*

PARAGUA.

CUYO, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

No road or bridge work has been done in the province of Paragua during the past year except repair work done by municipalities. All towns and settlements in the province being on sea coast nearly all communication and transfer of products carried on by water. Foot trails are kept open by contributed labor. There are no wagon roads in the province. No relief-fund rice has been used in the province of Paragua.

MILLER, *Governor.*

RIZAL.

PASIG, *October 1, 1903.*

The Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor in the Philippines, Manila.

SIR: In compliance with your telegram dated the 28th ultimo, relative to the directions contained in Executive Order No. 64, of the 31st of July last, I beg leave to state that the board has only yesterday discussed this matter, so far as the repair of roads and bridges of the province is concerned.

Nevertheless, as soon as the estimates for the requisition of rice from the insular purchasing agent and the resolutions regarding the repair of roads and bridges shall have been completed, I shall immediately advise you, as prescribed in the aforesaid order, for your information.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. DANCEL, *Provincial Governor.*

ROMBLON.

ROMBLON, *September 29, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.:*

Roads in province have been repaired from time to time as required. No improved roads in province. Bridges all in fair condition. Contracts recently let for repair three bridges on Sibuyan Island. No relief-fund rice received by province. Construction of improved roads in this province would cost about $1,000 United States currency per mile, and would not be of any great commercial value, as Romblon is only protected port in the province.

SANZ, *Governor.*

SAMAR.

CATBALOGAN, *October 1, 1903.*

Governor TAFT, *Manila:*

No rice has been expended for road and bridge work in this province, none having been requested by the municipalities who are, by order of this provincial government, repairing same in their districts as well as they can.

SINGSON, *Governor.*

SORSOGON.

SORSOGON, *September 30, 1903.*

The honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR, *Manila:*

Although still weak on account of my illness, I commenced to work to-day, in order not to neglect administration of government. Report in full of road and bridge work done in which rice was expended will be remitted by mail. Provincial supervisor in charge of management of rice is away from provincial capital.

MONREAL, *Governor.*

SURIGAO.

SURIGAO, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.:*

From July 1, 1901, to July 14, 1903, about one-half mile of road has been built and two small bridges and 1 mile of road repaired under supervision of provincial supervisor. From July 14, 1903, to September 30, 1903, two small bridges have been built and provincial grounds improved. No relief-fund rice expended.

RAFAEL ELIOT, *Acting Governor.*

TAYABAS.

LUCENA, *October 1, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila:*

Road work done during September: Lucena-Tayabas road, filling ditches, brushing and grading, 2 miles. Sariaya-Candelaria road, brushing and grading, 4 miles. Candelaria-Tiaong road, brushing, filling ditches and grading, 1 mile. Total, 7 miles of road work. Rice expended, 400 piculs.

PARAS, *Governor.*

ZAMBALES.

IBA, *October 1, 1903.*

Mr. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.:*

Have to-day received your telegram of September 28 last, relative to report upon roads and bridges. I reply that steamship *Masbate* brought rice to Iba on September 15, to Santa Cruz on the 16th, to Bolinao on the 17th. From these points it was immediately distributed to the pueblos of the province, the amount of this rice being 1,989 piculs. Work on roads and bridges could not be commenced in all the towns until the 28th of September, and as there has been no time for receiving data from the municipalities, it is not possible for me to inform you now of the amount of work done and of the amount of the relief fund expended. However, I shall do so as soon as possible.

LESACA, *Governor.*

EXHIBIT Y.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1902, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 104.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 7, 1902.

No collecting, disbursing, or other officer or employee of the insular government, or of the various provincial and municipal governments, upon being discharged, transferred, or otherwise vacating his office, will remove therefrom any retained paper or other official record. This prohibition applies particularly to retained copies of accounts-current and property returns, together with their vouchers, official correspondence, files of acts of the Philippine Commission, executive orders, department and bureau circulars and orders, all of which must be preserved in good order.

The attention of all collectors, inspectors, and disbursing officers of customs, collectors and disbursing officers of internal revenue, postmasters, provincial treasurers, and supervisors is especially called to the foregoing instructions.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 105.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 17, 1902.

To insure prompt action and render possible systematic control in the matter of the execution and cancellation of fidelity bonds required by law of certain officials and employees, the following rules are published for the guidance of all chiefs of bureaus and offices of the insular and provincial governments and of the government of the city of Manila. In so far as the latter is concerned the secretary of the municipal board will perform the duties hereinafter prescribed for the chief of bureau or office:

1. A list of officials and employees pertaining to the bureau or office, who are required to furnish bonds, will be at once prepared and forwarded direct to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago, who will verify the records of his office thereby and without delay take proper steps to secure the cancellation of bonds still in force in behalf of officials or employees out of service and the execution of bonds for their successors and any others who have not qualified in that respect. This list will set forth the name and official designation of each individual, his salary or other compensation, the amount of bond as fixed by competent authority, date of appointment to present position on account of which bond is required, and name of predecessor, if any.

2. When a bonded position is created and appointment made thereto, or a bond required in a position theretofore existing, or appointment made of a successor to a bonded official or employee discharged or otherwise relieved, the chief of the bureau or office to which the position pertains will at once forward to the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago a statement setting forth the designation of the position, financial or property responsibility thereof, salary attached thereto, the name of the appointee, date of his appointment to the position in question, and such further information in the premises as may be required by the treasurer. Upon receipt of the report above required the treasurer will promptly furnish the chief of bureau or office in interest the required blank forms of application for fidelity bond, to be filled in and signed with the least delay practicable by the person in whose behalf the surety is required, and the complete application will be forwarded promptly to the treasurer for submission to the surety company for consideration. The acceptance or rejection of the risk by the company will be promptly communicated by the treasurer to the chief of the bureau or office concerned.

3. Whenever a bonded official or employee is discharged or otherwise relieved and a successor not immediately appointed, the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago will be at once advised by the chief of bureau or office in which the change has occurred.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 106.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, October 22, 1902.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States currency and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and forty-six cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 107.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, November 11, 1902.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States currency and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and fifty cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 108.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., November 17, 1902.

On the recommendation of the Director of the Census, in order to prevent the change of municipal officials during the taking of the census, municipal elections in all provinces are hereby postponed, pursuant to the provisions of act numbered five hundred and two, until the first Tuesday in May, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 109.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, November 21, 1902.

Captain Robert H. Noble, Third United States Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands, to date from October twenty-first, nineteen hundred and two, when he reported to the undersigned in accordance with orders from the War Department.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER
No. 110.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, November 23, 1902.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States currency and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and sixty cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 111.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Manila, P. I., November 25, 1902.*

The chief of the bureau of public lands is designated to act as administrator of the estate of the San Lazaro Hospital, and to perform all the duties connected with such position formerly imposed upon the insular treasurer, who is relieved from such duty upon the termination of an accounting which the chief of the bureau of public lands shall proceed immediately to have with the insular treasurer.

All authority previously vested in the insular treasurer by virtue of the provisions of Executive Order No. 7 shall hereafter be vested in the chief of the bureau of public lands.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 112.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Manila, December 1, 1902.*

The following regulations shall govern the matter of leaves of absence granted under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty to all officials, including heads of offices or bureaus, and to all employees filling appointive offices and positions of trust and employment under the government of the Philippine Islands, and are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned in order that a uniform practice may obtain throughout the service. All orders heretofore issued from the office of the military governor and from this office relating thereto are hereby revoked:

I. Heads of offices or bureaus are directed to keep a systematic record, on a form provided for that purpose, of leaves of absence of all officers and employees connected with their offices or bureaus respectively, and to enter daily upon this record all absences from duty showing whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave, and to forward to the civil service board at the beginning of each month, on form three furnished by said board, a statement of the absences of all officers and employees from any cause whatever during the preceding month.

II. In submitting statements of leaves of absence, preliminary to granting leave to officers and employees under the provisions of sections two and three of Act Numbered Eighty, all heads of offices or bureaus will forward a prompt and clear report through the civil service board on a form prescribed by said board showing all absences from duty, including therein the period or periods of leave, if any, previously enjoyed, and whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave.

III. (*a*) Applications for accrued leave for a period of more than two days must be made in writing one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the leave is desired to become effective, upon Form Numbered Thirty-nine, Philippine civil service board, to the head of the office or bureau for recommendation and transmission through said board to the proper executive officer authorized to exercise executive control as contemplated in act numbered two hundred and twenty-two.

(*b*) Accrued leave of absence of an employee in the insular civil service shall be computed pro rata in accordance with the schedule contained in section two of act numbered eighty. The leave of an employee accruing while he was connected with the Army or Navy shall be computed from the date of detail to civil duty; in the case of an officer, on the basis of the pay and allowance last received by him during his detail; and in the case of an enlisted man, on the basis of the annual salary first received by him after discharge from the Army or Navy: *Provided*, That no time intervened between the time of such discharge and his appointment in the civil service, in which event no leave will be allowed during the period of his detail while connected with the Army or Navy.

(*c*) An employee who is separated from the civil service without prejudice (namely, without cause) may be given leave with pay and his name shall remain on the pay roll at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of act numbered eighty.

(*d*) An employee who is granted leave for vacation purposes shall be given leave with pay at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of act numbered eighty; and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid schedule.

IV. (*a*) All applications for leave of absence on account of illness for a period of more than two days must be made on Form Numbered Forty, Philippine civil

service board, and transmitted as in the case of applications for accrued leave: *Provided*, That sick leave shall not be granted in advance.

(*b*) When it becomes necessary for an officer or an employee to avail himself of the provisions of section three of Act Numbered Eighty, notice must be sent immediately to the head of the office or bureau in which he is employed. Where an officer or an employee contemplates leaving the islands on account of illness he must submit an application on Form Numbered Forty and a medical certificate on Form Numbered Forty-one described in paragraph *c* of this section. Permission to be absent may thus be obtained and the office record will show "absent with leave" each day until return to duty, which shall not be construed as sick leave unless satisfactory evidence of illness is furnished as required in paragraph *c* of this section.

(*c*) Within five days after return to duty from said leave of absence, the officer or employee shall file with the head of the office or bureau a statement in regard to his absence on account of illness (on Form Numbered Forty, if not previously filed), which must be made under oath before an officer in the Philippine Islands duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a certificate made on Form Numbered Forty-one by the attending physician or physicians during the period of his illness. Said certificate or certificates shall give specifically the name, nature, and description of the disease from which the employee was suffering, the exact period or periods, giving dates, during which the physician writing the certificate treated him, the period or periods, if any, during which he was a patient in a hospital, and the length of time such disease incapacitated him from performing the duties of his position. In all cases the certificate of illness must be made by a reputable practicing physician or surgeon. A medical reexamination may be made and a report rendered thereon by a duly authorized medical examiner when so directed by the civil governor or by a secretary of one of the departments. If it shall be shown that the disease named was due to immoral or vicious habits, no allowance for leave on account of illness shall be made, but such leave shall be chargeable against unused accrued leave, and if in excess of accrued leave it shall be without pay, as no such cases will be regarded as meritorious. If the evidence of illness submitted is satisfactory, sick leave will be granted with pay for the time during which such employee was incapacitated on account of such illness, provided that such period shall not exceed sixty days in any one calendar year.

V. Leaves of absence not exceeding two days may be granted in the discretion of the head of an office or bureau, and in case of illness without the certificate of an attending physician, but the applicant must certify that he was ill and unable to perform his official duties.

VI. Temporary and emergency employees are not entitled to the benefits of leaves of absence provided by any existing law or order.

VII. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service, and although definitely provided by law it it is not an inherent right which may be recognized without due regard for the interests of the public service.

VIII. In computing periods of absence from duty, there is no authority of law for considering such absence on Saturday as less than one entire day, Saturday being a short day and not a half holiday.

IX. Officials and employees on leave of absence are required to report to the heads of their respective offices or bureaus at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month, and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leaves of absence.

X. No official or employee holding a classified position in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted.

XI. All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the Archipelago, make application to this office for transportation from San Francisco returning to Manila. In each such application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States will be stated. Subsequent communication regarding return transportation and prompt report of any change occurring in the applicant's post-office address will be directed by him to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the Executive Secretary, Manila.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 113.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila December 8, 1902.

The distinguishing flag of the coast guard and transportation service shall be white with a blue border one and five-tenths inches in length for every foot of length of the flag. On the white ground there shall be a yellow spread eagle, holding in its claws an anchor, the shank of which is nearly horizontal.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 1.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, January 2, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one, act numbered five, of the Philippine Commission, enacted September nineteenth, nineteen hundred, William S. Washburn, chairman Philippine civil service board, is designated as chief examiner of said board.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, January 25, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States currency and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar, United States currency, for two dollars and sixty-six cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 3.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, January 31, 1903.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, Captain Henry T. Allen, Sixth United States Cavalry, is announced as Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, with the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general, United States Army.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 4.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 1, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered One hundred and twelve, dated December 1, 1902, is amended to read as follows:

The following regulations shall govern the matter of leaves of absence granted under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty to all officials, including heads of offices or bureaus, and to all employees, filling appointive offices and positions of trust and employment under the government of the Philippine Islands, and are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned in order that a uniform practice may obtain throughout the service. All orders heretofore issued from the office of the military governor and from this office relating thereto are hereby revoked.

I. Heads of offices or bureaus are directed to keep a systematic record, on a form provided for that purpose, of leaves of absence of all officers and employees connected with their offices or bureaus respectively, and to enter daily upon this record all absences from duty, showing whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave, and to forward to the civil-service board at the beginning of each month, on Form Three furnished by said board, a statement of the absences of all officers and employees from any cause whatever during the preceding month.

II. In submitting statements of leaves of absence, preliminary to granting leave to officers and employees under the provisions of sections two and three of Act Numbered Eighty, all heads of offices or bureaus will forward a prompt and clear report through the civil-service board on a form prescribed by said board, showing all

absences from duty, including therein the period or periods of leave, if any, previously enjoyed, and whether with leave, without leave, or on sick leave.

III. (*a*) Applications for accrued leave for a period of more than two days must be made in writing one week in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the leave is desired to become effective, upon Form Numbered Thirty-nine, Philippine civil-service board, to the head of the office or bureau for recommendation and transmission through said board to the proper executive officer authorized to exercise executive control as contemplated in Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-two.

(*b*) Accrued leave of absence of an employee in the insular civil service shall be computed pro rata in accordance with the schedule contained in section two of Act Numbered Eighty. The leave of an employee accruing while he was connected with the Army or Navy shall be computed from the date of detail to civil duty; in the case of an officer, on the basis of the pay and allowance received by him during his detail; and in the case of an enlisted man, on the basis of the annual salary first received by him after discharge from the Army or Navy: *Provided*, That no time intervened between the time of such discharge and his appointment in the civil service, in which event no leave will be allowed during the period of his detail while connected with the Army or Navy.

(*c*) An employee who is separated from the civil service without prejudice (namely, without cause) may be given leave with pay and his name shall remain on the pay roll at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of Act Numbered Eighty.

(*d*) An employee who is granted leave for vacation purposes shall be given leave with pay at the rate he is then receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated in accordance with the schedule provided in section two of Act Numbered Eighty; and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid schedule.

IV. (*a*) All applications for leave of absence on account of illness for a period of more than two days must be made on Form Numbered Forty, Philippine civil-service board, and transmitted as in the case of applications for accrued leave: *Provided*, That sick leave shall not be granted in advance.

(*b*) When it becomes necessary for an officer or an employee to avail himself of the provisions of section three of Act Numbered Eighty, notice must be sent immediately to the head of the office or bureau in which he is employed. Where an officer or an employee contemplates leaving the islands on account of illness he must submit an application on Form Numbered Forty and a medical certificate on Form Numbered Forty-one described in paragraph *c* of this section. Permission to be absent may thus be obtained and the office record will show "absent with leave" each day until return to duty, which shall not be construed as sick leave unless satisfactory evidence of illness is furnished, as required in paragraph *c* of this section.

(*c*) Within five days after return to duty from said leave of absence, the officer or employee shall file with the head of the office or bureau a statement in regard to his absence on account of illness (on Form Numbered Forty, if not previously filed), which must be made under oath before an officer in the Philippine Islands duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by a certificate made on Form Numbered Forty-one by the attending physician or physicians during the period of his illness. Said certificate or certificates shall give fully and specifically the name, nature, etiology, history, and description of each disease or disability from which the employee was suffering, the exact period or periods, giving dates, during which the physician writing the certificate treated him, the period or periods, if any, during which he was a patient in a hospital, and if not in a hospital the exact length of time the employee was actually confined to his house, and the length of time such disease wholly incapacitated him from performing the duties of his position. A duplicate copy of report of laboratory test or examination made in each case must accompany the medical certificate. In all cases the certificate of illness must be made by a reputable practicing physician or surgeon. A medical reexamination may be made and a report rendered thereon by a duly authorized medical examiner when so directed by the civil governor or by a secretary of one of the departments. If it shall be shown that the disease named was due to immoral or vicious habits, no allowance for leave on account of illness shall be made, but such leave shall be chargeable against unused accrued leave, and if in excess of accrued leave it shall be without pay, as no such cases will be regarded as meritorious. The physician must state whether or not there are any indications whatever that the disease named was due to immoral or vicious habits: *Provided*, That the physician, before making a report or expressing an opinion, as required herein, shall state to the applicant that he will not make any report whatever or submit a medical certificate,

if he formally withdraws his application for sick leave for the period of such illness, and substitutes therefor an application for accrued leave. If the evidence of illness submitted is satisfactory, sick leave will be granted with pay for the time during which such employee was incapacitated on account of such illness, provided that such period shall not exceed sixty days in any one calendar year.

V. Leaves of absence not exceeding two days may be granted in the discretion of the head of an office or bureau, and in case of illness without the certificate of an attending physician, but the applicant must certify that he was ill and unable to perform his official duties.

VI. Temporary and emergency employees are not entitled to the benefits of leaves of absence provided by any existing law or order.

VII. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service, and although definitely provided by law, it is not an inherent right which may be recognized without due regard for the interests of the public service.

VIII. In computing periods of absence from duty, there is no authority of law for considering such absence on Saturday as less than one entire day, Saturday being a short day and not a half holiday.

IX. Officials and employees on leave of absence are required to report to the heads of their respective offices or bureaus at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month, and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leaves of absence.

X. No official or employee holding a classified position in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted.

XI. All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the Archipelago, make application to this office for transportation from San Francisco returning to Manila. In each such application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States will be stated. Subsequent communication regarding return transportation and prompt report of any change occurring in the applicant's post-office address will be directed by him to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the executive secretary, Manila.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 5.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 1, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section five of Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-five, Philippine Commission, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-five, the captain of the port of Manila is hereby directed to turn over to the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, upon proper receipts therefor, all public records and property held by him as said captain of the port. Upon receipt from the captain of the port of Manila of such public records and property, the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago shall assume all the duties of the said office of the captain of the port of Manila.

The following employees of the office of the captain of the port of Manila will be transferred to the office of the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago:

One harbormaster, at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

One inspector of boilers, at two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

One inspector of hulls, at two thousand dollars per annum.

One clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Three patrolmen, at three hundred dollars per annum.

The disbursing officer of the captain of the port of Manila shall deposit with the insular treasurer, to the credit of his appropriation, all his unexpended balances. Such funds shall then be available for the payment of salaries of officers and employees transferred by this order to the office of the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago, to the extent to which they may be needed, and for the necessary expenses of discharging the functions hereby transferred to said collector of customs.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 6.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 11, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and sixty cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 7.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 12, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Five hundred and forty-three, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and thirty-nine, Honorable James F. Smith, secretary of public instruction, is hereby designated to perform the duties of secretary of the department of finance and justice, in the absence of the present head of that department.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 21, 1903.

Hereafter no person will be permitted to appear before any bureau or office of the government of the Philippine Islands, as an attorney in the prosecution of any claim against said government, without first filing with the head of such bureau or office either a duly executed power of attorney, or a letter signed by the claimant as evidence of his attorneyship, which letter shall specifically define the authority conferred in the premises.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, March 25, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-four of Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Six hundred and ten, and as amended and substituted by act numbered six hundred and fifty-two, empowering the Civil Governor, by executive order, to issue regulations as to the form of written authority to be issued for purchasing or receiving firearms and to provide for the exaction of a bond, upon terms to be fixed by him, which shall be for the safe-keeping of the weapon or weapons authorized to be purchased or held under the provisions of said act, the following regulations are hereby issued for said purpose:

1. When it shall be decided by any competent authority, under the provisicns of said section twenty-four, act numbered one hundred and seventy-five, Philippine Commission, as amended, that a license shall be issued to any resident to purchase and hold arms for his reasonable protection, or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes, such license shall not issue until the person making application therefor shall execute and deliver to the officer issuing such license a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, conditioned that the principal in such bond shall safely keep the said arms authorized to be purchased or held and will deliver the same to the government of the Philippine Islands on demand.

2. When it shall be decided by competent authority, under the provisions of section one, act numbered six hundred and ten, Philippine Commission, to deliver arms and ammunition to any municipality for the purpose of equipping the municipal police, such arms and ammunition shall not be issued to the municipality until the

president and all the municipal councilors of such municipality shall execute and deliver to the provincial governor a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of one hundred dollars for each gun to be issued and received by the municipality, conditioned that the same shall be delivered upon order of the provincial or the civil governor to the insular government, and shall not be lost or taken from the municipal police authorized to use them and into whose custody they shall be delivered.

3. The form of application for a license to possess firearms under the provisions of said section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, shall be substantially as follows:

"APPLICATION TO POSSESS FIREARMS.

"[Under the provisions of section 24, Act No. 175, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act No. 652, Philippine Commission.]

"I, ——— ———, age —— years, born in ———, a citizen of ———, by occupation ———, residing ———, and whose mail address is ———, request authority to have in my possession or purchase the following-described arms and ammunition:

Arms.				Ammunition.		
Kind.	Make.	Caliber.	Number.	Caliber.	Make.	Quantity.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

"And to use the same for the purpose of ———

"———— ————

"(Signature of applicant.)"

4. The form of the bond to be executed by the applicant upon receiving a license to possess or purchase firearms under the above-mentioned provisions of law and these regulations shall be substantially as follows:

"BOND.

"*Know all men by these presents*, That we, ——— ———, residing in the town of ———, province of ———, Philippine Islands, as principal, and ——— ———, residing in the town of ———, province of ———, Philippine Islands, and ——— ———, residing in the town of ———, province of ———, Philippine Islands, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the government of the Philippine Islands in the penal sum of ——— dollars (two hundred dollars for each firearm) United States currency, to the payment of which sum well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

"*The condition of this obligation* is such that whereas ——— ——— has on this —— day of ———, 190—, issued to the above bounden ——— ——— a license to purchase and keep the following firearms, viz: ———, and the above bounden ——— ——— has covenanted and agreed, and does hereby covenant and agree, that he will safely keep the said arms, and each of them, and will deliver the same to the government of the Philippine Islands on demand:

"*Now, therefore*, if the above bounden ——— ——— shall and will in all respects duly and fully observe and perform all and singular the aforesaid covenants, conditions, and agreements by the said ——— ——— to be observed and performed, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then the above obligation shall be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

"*In witness whereof*, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands this —— day of ———, 190—.

"———— ————.

"———— ————.

"———— ————.

"———— ————.

"———— ————."

5. The form of the license to be issued to the applicant under the above-mentioned provisions of law and these regulations shall be substantially as follows:

"No. ——.

"PERMIT TO POSSESS FIREARMS.

"[Under the provisions of section 24, Act 175, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act 652, Philippine Commission.]

....., ..., ...
(Town.) (Province.) (Date.)

"Mr. —— ——, a resident of ——, born in ——, age —— years, by occupation ——, whose mail address is ——, is herewith authorized to possess

ARMS. AMMUNITION.

.....

.....

.....

for the purpose of ——.

"——— ———.
"(Signature of issuing officer.)
"——— ———.

NEITHER THE ARM NOR THIS PERMIT IS TRANSFERABLE.

"THIS PERMIT SHALL RUN FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE, UNLESS SOONER REVOKED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY."

6. A stub of the foregoing license or permit shall be retained by the officer issuing same, which stub shall be substantially in the following form:

"No. ——.

"——, ——, 190—.

"Name —— ——, resident of ——, born in ——, age —— years, occupation ——, mail address ——.

ARMS.

Kind.	Make.	Caliber.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

AMMUNITION.

Caliber.	Make.	Quantity.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

"Permit mailed to ——.
"Date of mailing ——.
"To be signed by ——.
"Date of application ——.
"Number of application ——.

"——— ———.
"(Signature of issuing officer.)
"——— ———."

7. The form of the bond to be executed by the president and municipal councilors of a municipality upon receiving arms and ammunition for the purpose of equipping the municipal police under the provisions of section one, Act Numbered Six hundred and ten, Philippine Commission, shall be substantially as follows:

"BOND.

"*Know all men by these presents:* That we, —— ——, president, and —— ——, and —— ——, councilors of and residing in the town of ——, province of ——, Philippine Islands, are held and firmly bound unto the government of the Philippine Islands in the penal sum of —— dollars (one hundred dollars for each

firearm) United States currency, to the payment of which sum well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

"*The condition of this obligation* is such that, whereas, the government of the Philippine Islands, through its proper official, has on the —— day of ———, 190—, delivered to us the firearms and ammunition mentioned in the list hereto attached, and we have covenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree, to deliver the said arms and ammunition to the government of the Philippine Islands upon the order of either the civil or the provincial governor, and that no part of the said arms and ammunition shall be lost or taken from the municipal police authorized to use the same:

"*Now, therefore*, if we, the above-bounden president and councilors, shall and will in all respects duly and fully observe and perform all and singular the aforesaid covenants, conditions, and agreements by us to be observed and performed according to the true intent and meaning hereof, then the above obligation shall be void and of no effect; otherwise, to remain in full force and effect.

"*In witness whereof* we have hereunto set our hands this —— day of ———, 190—.

"_____ _____.
"_____ _____.
"_____ _____.
"_____ _____.
"_____ _____.
"_____ _____."

8. The bonds hereinbefore referred to shall be approved by the officer receiving same and all such bonds shall be deposited with the chief of the Philippines Constabulary for safe-keeping, with the record of all persons to whom written authority shall be issued for keeping an arm or arms.

9. When application for a license to possess and hold firearms is made to the governor of a province, or to the chief of police within the city of Manila, as provided in said section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, the consent and approval of the civil governor shall be necessary before the license shall issue.

10. When application for a license to possess and carry firearms is made to an inspector of constabularly, the consent and approval of the chief of the Philippines constabulary shall be obtained before the license shall issue.

11. No license issued under the provisions of said section twenty-four, act numbered one hundred and seventy-five, as amended, shall be transferable, and every license or permit shall have plainly written or printed thereon that the same is not transferable.

12. Every license issued under said provisions of law and these regulations shall run for the period of one year from the date of issue, unless sooner revoked by competent authority.

13. For the purpose of securing a new and complete registration under the provisions of section twenty-four, act numbered one hundred and seventy-five, as amended, of all arms now held by private persons resident in the Philippine Islands, the provincial governor in each province is hereby authorized and directed to issue a proclamation calling upon all residents of the province in possession of firearms and ammunition without a license under the provisions of section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended by Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty-two, to deliver all such arms and ammunition to the governor of the province, or to any of his duly authorized agents or deputies, with the assistance of the inspectors of constabulary, in order that such arms and ammunition may be registered, bonds executed, and permits issued, as provided by said law and these regulations. Every private person resident in the Philippine Islands who shall deliver any arms or ammunition to the provincial governor, or to his authorized agent or deputy, shall be furnished a blank application for a permit to possess firearms; and upon signing same and executing the bond prescribed by these regulations, if duly approved by competent authority, such resident may again receive and possess such arm or arms and ammunition, subject to the provisions of existing law and these regulations.

14. The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be applicable to the city of Manila, except that the proclamation shall be issued by the chief of police of said city, and the arms and ammunition shall be delivered to him for registration; and upon the execution of the bond required by these regulations and the issuance of the license provided for by law, with the approval of the civil governor, the persons surrendering such arms and ammunition to the chief of police may again receive and possess the same, subject to the provisions of existing law and these regulations.

15. For the purpose of securing a complete registration under the provisions of section one, act numbered six hundred and ten, of all arms now held by municipalities for the purpose of equipping the municipal police, the provincial governor in each province is hereby authorized and directed to communicate with the president of each municipality in his province and direct them to have all arms and ammunition so held by the municipalities delivered to the governor of the province, or to any of his duly authorized agents or deputies, with the assistance of the inspectors of constabulary, in order that such arms and ammunition may be examined and repaired and an accurate description and registration made thereof. Upon the execution of the bond prescribed by these regulations by the president and councilors of a municipality, the provincial governor, with the approval of the civil governor, may make redelivery to the municipality of all such arms and ammunition turned in for examination and registration, as herein prescribed, if suitable for the purpose, such arms and ammunition to be held by the municipality subject to the provisions of section one, act numbered six hundred and ten, and these regulations.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 2, 1903.

Executive order Numbered Forty-nine, dated January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two, is amended to read as follows:

"Referring to section three of Act Numbered Two hundred and sixty-eight, which provides that the construction and repair of public buildings shall be made in accordance with plans and specifications presented by the chief of the bureau of architecture under the superintendence of the chief of the bureau of architecture, or of an officer of the bureau appointed for that purpose, it is hereby ordered that all lumber and other building material belonging to the insular government now in the possession of any bureau, except such lumber and other building material as is purchased and held for sale to the municipal or provincial governments by the insular purchasing agent, shall be transferred to the chief of the bureau of architecture, together with all lumber and other building material taken from public buildings in the process of repair or destruction.

Such transfer of property shall be consumated on auditor's Form Seven Hundred and seven. Subseqnently, the property shall be taken up by the receiving officer on his quarterly return (auditor's form seven hundred) and in like manner dropped by the invoicing officer. Lumber received by the bureau of architecture through the destruction of public buildings shall be taken up on Form Seven Hundred, under the heading 'Otherwise received, etcetera.'"

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 11.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 3, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and fifty-five cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 12.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 3, 1903.

Upon request of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, and in order to enable the military and naval authorities to have official notice of such action, the clerk of the supreme court and clerks of the courts of first instance are hereby directed to forward to the office of the executive secretary a certified copy, under the seal of the court, of the judgment, sentence, or decree entered in their respective courts against any person connected with the military or naval service of United States at the time of arrest or detention.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 13.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 7, 1903.

The following regulations regarding issuance of passports are published for the guidance of all concerned, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to issue passports to citizens of the Philippine Islands," enacted February second, nineteen hundred and three:

I.

Philippine passports may be issued to all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

II.

Those applying for a Philippine passport must present their application, make an affidavit with respect to birth, and state that they were subjects of Spain as defined in Rule I. They must take the oath of allegiance and furnish an identification by a creditable person, in accordance with a form prescribed for such purpose.

III.

A passport expires two years after the date of its issuance and will not be renewed. A new passport may be issued upon a new application in accordance with the provisions of Rule II.

IV.

When a person applies for a new passport before his old passport has expired, the latter, coupled with proof that the person in whose behalf it is presented is the person named therein, may be taken two years from its date as prima facie evidence of the right of the person to obtain a passport under Rule I.

V.

When the applicant for a passport is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or by a servant who is entitled to a passport under Rule I, it will be sufficient to state in the passport the names of such persons and their relationship to, or connection with, him. A separate passport must be issued to each person of full age not the wife or servant of another with whom he or she is traveling.

VI.

An official fee of two dollars, in money of the United States, shall be collected by the disbursing officer, executive bureau, for each passport issued, and the fee shall be deposited by him in the insular treasury.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 14.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 8, 1903.

Section eleven of Executive Order Numbered Nine, dated March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"11. No license issued under the provisions of said section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, shall be transferrable, and every license or permit shall have plainly written or printed thereon that same is not transferrable: *Provided*, That importers or other persons in the Philippine Islands possessing a special authorization of the civil governor for landing firearms, gunpowder, ammunition, and so forth, pursuant to part first of section six of Act Numbered Two hundred and thirty of the Philippine Commission, entitled 'An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago,' shall not be required to obtain a further permit to possess said firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition, but no such firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition, or any portion thereof, shall be sold,

transferred, or otherwise released from the personal custody of said authorized importer or other specially authorized person, except to persons authorized to purchase and hold arms or ammunition for their protection, or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes, in accordance with section one of said Executive Order Numbered Nine of March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three: *Provided further*, That all special authorizations issued by the civil governor to importers or other persons to import firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition shall be first presented to the chief of the Philippine constabulary for registration in accordance with law."

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 15.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 20, 1903.

Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright, after having rendered distinguished service as acting civil governor of the Philippine Islands for nearly a year during a most critical period, visited the United States in October last for vacation. He was permitted, however, to enjoy very little of his well-earned leisure, because his presence was required in Washington during the entire session of Congress from the first of December to the fourth of March, during which he labored incessantly for legislation of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Filipino people and the business prosperity of these islands. Largely due to his efforts three measures of great benefit were passed by Congress: The currency bill, the constabulary bill, and the three million dollar agricultural relief bill. Governor Wright is now returning to take up again his onerous executive and legislative duties as secretary of commerce and police and as a member of the Commission, and will arrive in Manila on the steamship *Korea* about May first. It is fitting that he should be accorded a cordial public and official reception as a sincere and grateful expression of welcome. To this end, I hereby appoint Honorable James F. Smith, secretary of public instruction; Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, United States Philippine commisssoner; Arthur W. Fergusson, esquire, executive secretary; W. Morgan Shuster, esquire, collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago; Percy G. McDonnell, esquire, member of the municipal board of Manila; and Señor José Alemany, member of the advisory board of Manila, as a committee, of which Secretary Smith will act as chairman, to make the necessary arrangements for a public reception worthy of the guest, including a public meeting at the Ayuntamiento. The committee will confer with Major-General George W. Davis, United States Army, commanding the Division of the Philippines, with a view to securing a suitable military escort from the place of landing to the Ayuntamiento. The committee will further confer with the commercial bodies of Manila and the various political and other organizations of the city desiring to take part in the reception, and by means of joint committees or otherwise secure the cooperation of all the public necessary to a successful result. The committee is given power to act for the civil governor in authorizing the heads of bureaus and departments to allow their subordinates such recess from service during the reception as may enable them to take part therein.

If, as now seems probable, the civil governor, by urgent advice of his physicians and to his deep regret, shall be prevented from traveling to Manila from Benguet to take part in the reception, Secretary Smith will act for him and in his stead.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 16.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 24, 1903.

W. L. Goldsborough, assistant attorney-general for the Philippine Islands, is hereby appointed a member of the committee organized under the provisions of Executive Order Numbered One hundred, September sixth, nineteen hundred and two, to investigate each item of the Spanish seized funds, returns at the mint, returns at the treasury, and so forth, to succeed Beekman Winthrop, assistant executive secretary for the Philippine Islands, at present on leave of absence in the United States. All that portion of Executive Order Numbered One hundred inconsistent herewith is repealed.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 17.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 1, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and fifty cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 18.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 14, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and forty-five cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 19.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 14, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-one for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list of Manila, namely, May fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to September fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 20.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 15, 1903.

To insure the proper custody and safe-keeping of all prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, inasmuch as the insecurity of several of the provincial jails has already been demonstrated, all provincial governors are directed to send to the warden of Bilibid Prison all prisoners at present serving sentences of two years or more in the provincial jail, or who may hereafter be received at the provincial jail under sentence of two years or more, with all the necessary papers in the cases of such prisoners transferred. These papers should include the original commitment of the court, or a copy of the same certified to as a true copy by the clerk of the court, with the seal of the court stamped thereon, and, where such prisoners have not been duly committed to the prison mentioned above, a statement from the provincial governor that they are transferred under the provisions of this order. These prisoners should be sent under proper guard by coast-guard steamers where practicable.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor,*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 21.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 16, 1903.

Heads of bureaus and offices are expected to exercise a reasonable supervision over the affairs of all cashiers or disbursing officers serving under them, consistent with the responsibility imposed upon such officers and the discretion conferred by law upon each disbursing officer.

For this purpose each head of a bureau or office is directed to cause to be counted and verified the cash with which each cashier or disbursing officer under his jurisdiction is chargeable at least once each month.

In every case where a disbursing officer is disbursing for more than one bureau or office, he shall submit to each head of bureau or office for which he disburses a statement of the whole amount of the balances with which he is accountable on account of the several bureaus for which he disburses, and shall also state the amount on hand in cash and the amount on deposit and the name of the depository.

Every disbursing officer shall state, on every account current rendered by him to the auditor, the kind or kinds of currency comprising the balance shown on the account current, and shall also state the amount on hand in cash and the amount on deposit and the name of the depository.

Each head of a bureau or office who is required to make the examination herein directed shall report to the auditor the amount of cash on hand and on deposit at the date of such investigation.

All outstanding or unpaid checks shall be excluded from the credit allowed to a disbursing officer on account of funds on deposit in any depository.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 22.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 16, 1903.

In order that the new Philippines currency may be substituted for local or Mexican currency as rapidly as possible, each and every disbursing officer of the insular government is hereby directed to deposit any local or Mexican currency in his hands which will not be required for disbursement before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.

No payments whatever in local or Mexican currency will be made by any disbursing officer after June thirtieth, nineteeen hundred and three, the close of the fiscal year, but every disbursing officer who is unable to complete his payments for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three on or before June thirtieth will be permitted to hold his accounts open until July fifteenth, including all payments to said date as of June thirtieth.

Immediately upon so closing his accounts for June thirtieth, each and every disbursing officer will deposit at once in the insular treasury all balances due the government as shown by said accounts current, using for this purpose Auditor's Form Number One hundred and twenty-two.

The provisions of Auditor's Circular Number Twenty-three are hereby modified as indicated herein.

Every disbursing officer concerned will acknowledge to the insular auditor by wire or mail the receipt of this executive order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 23.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by act numbered five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Batangas, is hereby extended to June twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 24.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Pangasinan, is hereby extended to June twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 25.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Sorsogon, is hereby extended to September twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 26.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Ilocos Sur, is hereby extended to August fifth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 27.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of

Rizal, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 28.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Oriental Negros, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 29.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 3, 1903.

The execution of Sebastian Palmadres, pursuant to the sentence of the court of first instance, seventh judicial district, dated November fifth, nineteen hundred and two, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme court under date of April sixth, nineteen hundred and three, having been postponed by telegraphic instructions, to enable the civil governor to receive and consider an application for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, the papers having been received, and the matter thoroughly considered and investigated, executive clemency is denied, there appearing no valid reason for commuting sentence. The case is a plain one of deliberate murder for robbery, without any extenuating circumstances. The execution will take place on Friday, June twelfth, nineteen hundred and three, between the hours of six o'clock antemeridian and twelve o'clock meridian.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 30.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Pampanga, is hereby extended to July first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 31.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Tayabas, is hereby extended to September twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 32.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list; that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Tarlac, is hereby extended to July first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 5, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Occidental Negros, is hereby extended to September first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 34.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 5, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the insular government for public uses, or

15. For the purpose of securing a complete registration under the provisions of section one, act numbered six hundred and ten, of all arms now held by municipalities for the purpose of equipping the municipal police, the provincial governor in each province is hereby authorized and directed to communicate with the president of each municipality in his province and direct them to have all arms and ammunition so held by the municipalities delivered to the governor of the province, or to any of his duly authorized agents or deputies, with the assistance of the inspectors of constabulary, in order that such arms and ammunition may be examined and repaired and an accurate description and registration made thereof. Upon the execution of the bond prescribed by these regulations by the president and councilors of a municipality, the provincial governor, with the approval of the civil governor, may make redelivery to the municipality of all such arms and ammunition turned in for examination and registration, as herein prescribed, if suitable for the purpose, such arms and ammunition to be held by the municipality subject to the provisions of section one, act numbered six hundred and ten, and these regulations.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 2, 1903.

Executive order Numbered Forty-nine, dated January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and two, is amended to read as follows:

"Referring to section three of Act Numbered Two hundred and sixty-eight, which provides that the construction and repair of public buildings shall be made in accordance with plans and specifications presented by the chief of the bureau of architecture under the superintendence of the chief of the bureau of architecture, or of an officer of the bureau appointed for that purpose, it is hereby ordered that all lumber and other building material belonging to the insular government now in the possession of any bureau, except such lumber and other building material as is purchased and held for sale to the municipal or provincial governments by the insular purchasing agent, shall be transferred to the chief of the bureau of architecture, together with all lumber and other building material taken from public buildings in the process of repair or destruction.

Such transfer of property shall be consumated on auditor's Form Seven Hundred and seven. Subseqnently, the property shall be taken up by the receiving officer on his quarterly return (auditor's form seven hundred) and in like manner dropped by the invoicing officer. Lumber received by the bureau of architecture through the destruction of public buildings shall be taken up on Form Seven Hundred, under the heading 'Otherwise received, etcetera.'"

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 11.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 3, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and fifty-five cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 12.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 3, 1903.

Upon request of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, and in order to enable the military and naval authorities to have official notice of such action, the clerk of the supreme court and clerks of the courts of first instance are hereby directed to forward to the office of the executive secretary a certified copy, under the seal of the court, of the judgment, sentence, or decree entered in their respective courts against any person connected with the military or naval service of the United States at the time of arrest or detention.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER, No. 13.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 7, 1903.

The following regulations regarding issuance of passports are published for the guidance of all concerned, in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to issue passports to citizens of the Philippine Islands," enacted February second, nineteen hundred and three:

I.

Philippine passports may be issued to all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

II.

Those applying for a Philippine passport must present their application, make an affidavit with respect to birth, and state that they were subjects of Spain as defined in Rule I. They must take the oath of allegiance and furnish an identification by a creditable person, in accordance with a form prescribed for such purpose.

III.

A passport expires two years after the date of its issuance and will not be renewed. A new passport may be issued upon a new application in accordance with the provisions of Rule II.

IV.

When a person applies for a new passport before his old passport has expired, the latter, coupled with proof that the person in whose behalf it is presented is the person named therein, may be taken two years from its date as prima facie evidence of the right of the person to obtain a passport under Rule I.

V.

When the applicant for a passport is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or by a servant who is entitled to a passport under Rule I, it will be sufficient to state in the passport the names of such persons and their relationship to, or connection with, him. A separate passport must be issued to each person of full age not the wife or servant of another with whom he or she is traveling.

VI.

An official fee of two dollars, in money of the United States, shall be collected by the disbursing officer, executive bureau, for each passport issued, and the fee shall be deposited by him in the insular treasury.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 14.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 8, 1903.

Section eleven of Executive Order Numbered Nine, dated March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"11. No license issued under the provisions of said section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, shall be transferrable, and every license or permit shall have plainly written or printed thereon that same is not transferrable: *Provided*, That importers or other persons in the Philippine Islands possessing a special authorization of the civil governor for landing firearms, gunpowder, ammunition, and so forth, pursuant to part first of section six of Act Numbered Two hundred and thirty of the Philippine Commission, entitled 'An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago,' shall not be required to obtain a further permit to possess said firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition, but no such firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition, or any portion thereof, shall be sold,

transferred, or otherwise released from the personal custody of said authorized importer or other specially authorized person, except to persons authorized to purchase and hold arms or ammunition for their protection, or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes, in accordance with section one of said Executive Order Numbered Nine of March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three: *Provided further*, That all special authorizations issued by the civil governor to importers or other persons to import firearms, gunpowder, or ammunition shall be first presented to the chief of the Philippine constabulary for registration in accordance with law."

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 15.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 20, 1903.

Vice-Governor Luke E. Wright, after having rendered distinguished service as acting civil governor of the Philippine Islands for nearly a year during a most critical period, visited the United States in October last for vacation. He was permitted, however, to enjoy very little of his well-earned leisure, because his presence was required in Washington during the entire session of Congress from the first of December to the fourth of March, during which he labored incessantly for legislation of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Filipino people and the business prosperity of these islands. Largely due to his efforts three measures of great benefit were passed by Congress: The currency bill, the constabulary bill, and the three million dollar agricultural relief bill. Governor Wright is now returning to take up again his onerous executive and legislative duties as secretary of commerce and police and as a member of the Commission, and will arrive in Manila on the steamship *Korea* about May first. It is fitting that he should be accorded a cordial public and official reception as a sincere and grateful expression of welcome. To this end, I hereby appoint Honorable James F. Smith, secretary of public instruction; Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, United States Philippine commisssoner; Arthur W. Fergusson, esquire, executive secretary; W. Morgan Shuster, esquire, collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago; Percy G. McDonnell, esquire, member of the municipal board of Manila; and Señor José Alemany, member of the advisory board of Manila, as a committee, of which Secretary Smith will act as chairman, to make the necessary arrangements for a public reception worthy of the guest, including a public meeting at the Ayuntamiento. The committee will confer with Major-General George W. Davis, United States Army, commanding the Division of the Philippines, with a view to securing a suitable military escort from the place of landing to the Ayuntamiento. The committee will further confer with the commercial bodies of Manila and the various political and other organizations of the city desiring to take part in the reception, and by means of joint committees or otherwise secure the cooperation of all the public necessary to a successful result. The committee is given power to act for the civil governor in authorizing the heads of bureaus and departments to allow their subordinates such recess from service during the reception as may enable them to take part therein.

If, as now seems probable, the civil governor, by urgent advice of his physicians and to his deep regret, shall be prevented from traveling to Manila from Benguet to take part in the reception, Secretary Smith will act for him and in his stead.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 16.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, April 24, 1903.

W. L. Goldsborough, assistant attorney-general for the Philippine Islands, is hereby appointed a member of the committee organized under the provisions of Executive Order Numbered One hundred, September sixth, nineteen hundred and two, to investigate each item of the Spanish seized funds, returns at the mint, returns at the treasury, and so forth, to succeed Beekman Winthrop, assistant executive secretary for the Philippine Islands, at present on leave of absence in the United States. All that portion of Executive Order Numbered One hundred inconsistent herewith is repealed.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 17.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 1, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and fifty cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 18.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 14, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States and insular currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and forty-five cents insular currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 19.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 14, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-one for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list of Manila, namely, May fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to September fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 20.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 15, 1903.

To insure the proper custody and safe-keeping of all prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, inasmuch as the insecurity of several of the provincial jails has already been demonstrated, all provincial governors are directed to send to the warden of Bilibid Prison all prisoners at present serving sentences of two years or more in the provincial jail, or who may hereafter be received at the provincial jail under sentence of two years or more, with all the necessary papers in the cases of such prisoners transferred. These papers should include the original commitment of the court, or a copy of the same certified to as a true copy by the clerk of the court, with the seal of the court stamped thereon, and, where such prisoners have not been duly committed to the prison mentioned above, a statement from the provincial governor that they are transferred under the provisions of this order. These prisoners should be sent under proper guard by coast-guard steamers where practicable.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor,*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 21.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 16, 1903.

Heads of bureaus and offices are expected to exercise a reasonable supervision over the affairs of all cashiers or disbursing officers serving under them, consistent with the responsibility imposed upon such officers and the discretion conferred by law upon each disbursing officer.

For this purpose each head of a bureau or office is directed to cause to be counted and verified the cash with which each cashier or disbursing officer under his jurisdiction is chargeable at least once each month.

In every case where a disbursing officer is disbursing for more than one bureau or office, he shall submit to each head of bureau or office for which he disburses a statement of the whole amount of the balances with which he is accountable on account of the several bureaus for which he disburses, and shall also state the amount on hand in cash and the amount on deposit and the name of the depository.

Every disbursing officer shall state, on every account current rendered by him to the auditor, the kind or kinds of currency comprising the balance shown on the account current, and shall also state the amount on hand in cash and the amount on deposit and the name of the depository.

Each head of a bureau or office who is required to make the examination herein directed shall report to the auditor the amount of cash on hand and on deposit at the date of such investigation.

All outstanding or unpaid checks shall be excluded from the credit allowed to a disbursing officer on account of funds on deposit in any depository.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 22.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 16, 1903.

In order that the new Philippines currency may be substituted for local or Mexican currency as rapidly as possible, each and every disbursing officer of the insular government is hereby directed to deposit any local or Mexican currency in his hands which will not be required for disbursement before June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.

No payments whatever in local or Mexican currency will be made by any disbursing officer after June thirtieth, nineteeen hundred and three, the close of the fiscal year, but every disbursing officer who is unable to complete his payments for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three on or before June thirtieth will be permitted to hold his accounts open until July fifteenth, including all payments to said date as of June thirtieth.

Immediately upon so closing his accounts for June thirtieth, each and every disbursing officer will deposit at once in the insular treasury all balances due the government as shown by said accounts current, using for this purpose Auditor's Form Number One hundred and twenty-two.

The provisions of Auditor's Circular Number Twenty-three are hereby modified as indicated herein.

Every disbursing officer concerned will acknowledge to the insular auditor by wire or mail the receipt of this executive order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 23.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by act numbered five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Batangas, is hereby extended to June twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 24.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Pangasinan, is hereby extended to June twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 25.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Sorsogon, is hereby extended to September twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 26.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Ilocos Sur, is hereby extended to August fifth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 27.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of

Rizal, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 28.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, May 27, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Oriental Negros, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 29.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 3, 1903.

The execution of Sebastian Palmadres, pursuant to the sentence of the court of first instance, seventh judicial district, dated November fifth, nineteen hundred and two, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme court under date of April sixth, nineteen hundred and three, having been postponed by telegraphic instructions, to enable the civil governor to receive and consider an application for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, the papers having been received, and the matter thoroughly considered and investigated, executive clemency is denied, there appearing no valid reason for commuting sentence. The case is a plain one of deliberate murder for robbery, without any extenuating circumstances. The execution will take place on Friday, June twelfth, nineteen hundred and three, between the hours of six o'clock antemeridian and twelve o'clock meridian.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 30.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Pampanga, is hereby extended to July first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 31.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Tayabas, is hereby extended to September twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 32.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 4, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax-assessment list; that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Tarlac, is hereby extended to July first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 5, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Occidental Negros, is hereby extended to September first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 34.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 5, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the insular government for public uses, or

private lands desired to be purchased by the insular government for such uses may be brought under the operation of the land-registration act," I hereby reserve and withdraw from sale, settlement, or private mining claims, for the purpose of governmental coal mining, all the public domain within the following description: All that part of the island of Batan west of the shortest straight line drawn from the center of the mouth of the creek which empties into the head of Caracaran Bay, on the south side of the island, to the waters of Gaba Bay, on the north side of said island.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 35.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 8, 1903.

Executive Order Number Thirty is hereby revoked.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 36.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 8, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Abra, is hereby extended to August thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 37.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 8, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct on extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Albay, is hereby extended to July first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *ExecutiveSecretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 38.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 12, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision

in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Iloilo, is hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 39.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 15, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Ilocos Norte, is hereby extended to July eleventh, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October eleventh, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 40.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 15, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Masbate, is hereby extended to June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 41.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 15, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Bataan, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor*,
By A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 42.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 22, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila, and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Cagayan, is hereby extended to August first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 43.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 22, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Twenty-four, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Pangasinan, that is, June twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to July twentieth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, October first, nineteen hundred and three, is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 44.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 24, 1903.

Officers of the United States Army engaged in road, bridge, or wharf building, or upon public works in general, in the Department of Mindanao, are relieved from compliance with the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Twenty-two, current series, in so far as the said order relates to depositing in the insular treasury balances due the government as shown by accounts current. They will render upon the auditor's form, provided for the purpose, a full statement of the funds on hand.

In case any funds have been shipped to the insular treasury, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Twenty-two, the treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago is directed to return to the proper officer such funds as soon as received, and to report each case promptly to the auditor for the Philippine Archipelago.

WM. H. TAFT. *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 45.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 29, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Bohol, is hereby extended to September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 46.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 29, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the province of Cebu, is hereby extended to September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 47.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 1, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Five hundred and forty-three, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and thirty-nine, the Honorable Luke E. Wright, secretary of commerce and police, is hereby designated to perform temporarily the duties of secretary of the department of the interior in the absence of the present head of that department.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 48.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 6, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list, that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, in so far as it relates to the Province of Ambos Camarines, is hereby extended to August fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 49.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU.
Manila, July 7, 1903.

In order that the authority of the officer having control of an appropriation—that is, the chief or head of a bureau or office—and the responsibility of the disbursing officer may be more fully defined, the following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Every disbursing officer is responsible to the government, under his bond, for payments made by him, whether such payments are made by direction of his superior officer or not, and the fact of such direction will not relieve him from responsibility.

Provision is made by law (Act Numbered One hundred and forty-five, section one) that "A disbursing officer or the head of any department, bureau, or office may apply for, and the auditor shall render his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the auditor in passing upon the account containing the said disbursement," and in all cases of doubt such action should be taken. Pending such decision, the disbursing officer may properly refuse to make payment in any case wherein he believes the payment ordered is not warranted by law.

No disbursing officer shall make any payment or payments in excess of the amount appropriated for a given purpose (subhead) without the authority of the Philippine

Commission, and no chief of bureau shall contract any indebtedness in excess of the appropriation from which it should be paid without authority therefor. Intentional violation of the foregoing will be considered a serious offense, and will justify the proper authority in imposing the penalty of summary dismissal.

All pay rolls must be examined by the head of each bureau or office, and approved by him before payment, especially in respect of labor paid from a general appropriation therefor.

A disbursing officer, in determining the legality of expenditures, must act independently of the head of his bureau or office, and at his own peril.

In Manila, the chief supply officer, Philippines Constabulary, and in the provinces, the senior inspectors of constabulary, will conform to the instructions outlined above for the chief or head of a bureau or office.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 50.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 7, 1903.

No chief of bureau or office shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with an employee, subordinate, or officer of another bureau or office his transfer to the bureau or office of such chief until the consent in writing of the head of the bureau or office in which the desired employee or officer is a subordinate, or of the civil governor, is first had.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 51.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 10, 1903.

In order to secure a basis for comparison of the mortuary statistics collected in the recent census, each provincial governor will distribute to the municipal secretaries of his province a supply of census schedules numbered four, and instruct them to enter thereon the deaths occurring in their respective municipalities during the present year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three.

These schedules should be placed in the hands of the municipal secretaries immediately upon receipt thereof, with instructions to enter at once the data for the past months of the present year, and at the end of each succeeding month to enter the data for that month. The data for the month of December, nineteen hundred and three, should be entered upon the schedules not later than January tenth, nineteen hundred and four, and the schedules immediately returned to the provincial governor by the municipal secretaries. Upon receipt thereof, and not later than January twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and four, these completed schedules should be forwarded to the executive secretary, who will in turn forward them to the United States Census Office, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 52.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., July 15, 1903.

The following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In view of the fact that the Congress has established as the unit of value in these islands the Philippine peso, of the value of fifty cents in gold or United States currency, and of the further fact that it is the policy of the insular government hereafter to make payment of its obligations in such Philippine pesos, or an equivalent in United States currency, all contracts hereafter made by the various bureaus and offices should provide for payment in the new Philippine currency or the established equivalent in United States currency, at the option of the government, and, where possible, all existing contracts should be so amended.

Likewise all wages of insular employees hereafter properly expressed in Mexican currency should be readjusted and made payable in Philippine currency or the established equivalent in United States currency.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 53.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 13, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section three, Act Numbered Seven Hundred and Eighty-one, Philippine Commission, and upon the recommendation of the chief of the Philippines Constabulary, concurred in by the governor of the province of Tarlac, it is hereby ordered that the ordinary method of arrests now in force in said province in respect of the arrest and detention of members of the constabulary shall cease to apply to said province until further orders, and that the method outlined in section four of the act above mentioned shall be applicable thereto.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 54.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 14, 1903.

Inasmuch as it is impracticable for the chief of the Philippines Constabulary to comply with the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Twenty-one, current series, in Manila the chief supply officer, and in the provinces the senior inspectors of constabulary, will conform to the instructions contained in the above-mentioned executive order for the chief or head of a bureau or office.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 55.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 18, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio for the reduction of United States currency and Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency is hereby fixed at one dollar United States currency for two dollars and thirty-eight cents Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency; this rate to remain in force for at least ten days, and until further order.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 56.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 24, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Thirty-eight, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Iloilo, that is, June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to July thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, October first, nineteen hundred and three, is also extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 57.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 27, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Twenty-seven, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Rizal, that is, August first, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three, is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 58.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 27, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Twenty-one, current series, which requires heads of bureaus and offices to exercise a reasonable supervision over cashiers and disbursing officers, and directs each head of bureau or office to cause to be counted and verified once each month the cash of such disbursing officers or cashiers, is hereby modified to require such heads of bureaus and offices as have jurisdiction over cashiers or disbursing officers located outside of the city of Manila to cause such counting and verification of cash of such cashiers and disbursing officers at least once each quarter, instead of once a month.

For the purpose of executing the requirements of this order the special agents and examiners authorized for the various bureaus and offices should be employed.

Cases in which there are no special agents or examiners available should be brought to the attention of the civil governor for specific direction.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 59.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 28, 1903.

Executive Order Numbered Sixty-six, series nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended by adding the sheriff of Manila to the list of officials mentioned therein.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 60.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 28, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act authorizing the civil governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale and settlement any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven, so that public lands desired to be reserved by the insular government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the insular government for such uses may be brought under the operation of the land registration act," I hereby reserve for light-house purposes and withdraw from sale or settlement the following described parcels of the public domain which have been designated by the Philippine Islands Light-House Establishment as necessary for light-house purposes, to wit:

1. Reservation for Cape Engaño light station, island of Palaui, province of Cagayan.

All that part of Palaui Island lying north of an east and west line passing through a point one thousand meters south of the present light tower, with right of way to said station from the nearest landing place, and from the harbor of San Vicente, at the south end of Palaui Island.

2. Reservation for Linao light station, island of Luzon, province of Cagayan.

A rectangular plot of ground whose longer axis passes through the center of the present light tower, having a frontage of one hundred meters on the highway seaward of the present light station, known as the Linao and Abulug highway, and a depth of one hundred and fifty meters to the southward of the said highway.

3. Reservation for Cape Bojeador light station, island of Luzon, province of Ilocos Norte.

An area of ground surrounding the light-house, bounded by the highway to the northwestward of the light station, generally known as the Bangui road, and by a circumference described about the center of the present light tower with a radius of three hundred and fifty meters.

4. Reservation for San Fernando range lights, island of Luzon, province of Union.

The ground actually occupied by the existing posts or beacons, and for five meters on all sides of same, together with right of way to said structures from the streets of the town.

5. Reservation for San Fernando port light, south point of entrance to San Fernando Bay, island of Luzon, province of Union.

An area of ground surrounding the present structure, bounded by the shore line and by a circumference described about the center of the present light with a radius of two hundred meters, with right of way thereto from the nearest village and public highway.

6. Reservation for Dagupan port light, entrance to river, island of Luzon, province of Pangasinan.

An area of ground surrounding the present light supports, bounded by the shore line of Lingayen Gulf and by a circumference described about the center of the present light with a radius of fifty meters, and a right of way thereto from the nearest public highway.

7. Reservation for Capones Islands light station, island of Capon Grande, province of Zambales, west coast of Luzon.

The entire island of Capon Grande, on which the present light-house stands.

8. Reservation for Grande Island light station, Grande Island, entrance to Subig Bay, province of Zambales.

An area of one hundred meters' radius described around center of present light tower, and right of way thereto from the nearest regular landing place.

9. Reservation for Cabra Island light station, island of Cabra, province of Mindoro.

An area of three hundred meters' radius described around the center of the present light tower, with right of way thereto by roads from the two usual landing places on either side of the island of Cabra, distant, respectively, about one thousand six hundred meters and two thousand eight hundred meters from the light-house.

10. Reservation for Bajo Apo light station (proposed), island of Bajo Apo, province of Mindoro.

The entire island known as Bajo Apo, off the west coast of Mindoro.

11. Reservation for Puerto Princesa port light, island of Paragua, province of Paragua.

An area bounded by the shore line and by a circumference of fifty meters' radius described about the center of the present light, and right of way thereto from the nearest public highway.

12. Reservation for Cape Melville light station, island of Balabac, province of Paragua.

An area of three hundred meters' radius described about the center of the present light tower, and also the service road leading thereto from the landing place in Clarendon Bay.

13. Reservation for Point Santiago light station, island of Luzon, province of Batangas.

An area of land surrounding the light-house and inclosed by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point south eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes, east forty meters from the center of the existing light tower; thence north five degrees forty-three minutes, east fifteen meters; thence north fifteen minutes, east fifty-eight meters; thence south sixty-four degrees thirty-six minutes, west one hundred and twenty and five-tenths meters to the shore line; thence southerly and easterly, following said shore line, to the mouth of the canyon or gully southeast of the light station; thence along the axis of said canyon or gully to the point of beginning; all as shown more particularly on a map filed in the office of the light-house engineer, the above bearings being magnetic, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

14. Reservation for Point Malabrigo light station, island of Luzon, province of Batangas.

An area of one hundred meters' radius described about the center of the present light tower, and the right of way by road from the tower to the landing place and to the nearest public highway.

15. Reservation for proposed light station on Bagatao island, province of Albay.

The entire island of Bagatao, at the entrance to Sorsogon Bay.

16. Reservation for Bugui Point light station, island of Masbate, province of Masbate.

All that part of Masbate Island lying north of an east and west line through a point one thousand meters south of the present light tower, with right of way thereto from the landing places on either shore of Bugui Point and from the nearest public highway.

17. Reservation for Jintotolo Island light station, island of Jintotolo, province of Masbate.

An area of one hundred meters' radius described about the center of the present light tower, and the right of way thereto from the landing place and from the nearest public highway.

18. Reservation for Manigonigo Island light station, province of Capiz.

The entire island of Manigonigo, on which the present light-house structures stand.

19. Reservation for Gigantes Island light station, province of Iloilo.

The entire island of Gigantes Norte, on which the present light-house structures stand.

20. Reservation for Calabazas Islands light station, province of Iloilo.

The entire island of Calabaza Norte, on which the present light-house structures stand.

21. Reservation for Siete Pecados light station, province of Iloilo.

The entire island of the Siete Pecados group on which the present light-house structures stand.

22. Reservation for Iloilo port light, entrance to Iloilo River, island of Panay, province of Iloilo.

An area on the right bank of the Iloilo River at its junction with the sea, surrounding the present light-house structures and inclosed by metes and bound as follows: Beginning at a point on the shore line of Iloilo Strait, thirty-one meters southward from a point on said shore line opposite the center of the present light, thence on a line parallel to the longer side of the light keeper's dwelling thirty-six meters, thence on a line parallel to the shorter side of the light keeper's dwelling forty-six meters, thence due east thirty meters, more or less, to the shore line, thence along said shore line to the point of beginning.

23. Reservation for Point Luzaran light station, island of Guimaras, province of Iloilo.

An area surrounding the present light-house and bounded by the shore line and by a circumference of two hundred and fifty meters described about the center of the present light tower with right of way thereto from the landing place and from the nearest public highway.

24. Reservation for Capitancillo light station, island of Capitancillo, province of Cebu.

The entire islet of Capitancillo, lying off the east coast of Cebu.

25. Reservation for Point Bagacay light station, island of Cebu, province of Cebu.

An area surrounding the present sixth-order light tower and inclosed by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point north forty-seven meters from the center of the present sixth-order light tower; thence north seventy-seven degrees fifty-one minutes west three hundred meters; thence south eighteen degrees thirty minutes west three hundred meters; thence south seventy-seven degrees fifty-one minutes east one hundred and seventy meters to the shore line; thence along said shore line in a northeasterly and northerly direction to a point on the prolongation of the northern boundary of the reservation; thence north seventy-seven degrees fifty-one minutes west twenty-five meters more or less to the point of beginning. The above bearings are magnetic in the year nineteen hundred and three.

26. Reservation for Mactan Island port light, island of Mactan, province of Cebu.

An area surrounding the present light-house structures and inclosed by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a point north twenty-five degrees forty-eight minutes west nine meters from the center of the present light; thence north eighty-five degrees fifty-four minutes east sixty-nine and seventy-five hundredths meters; thence south sixteen degrees thirty-five minutes east sixty-one meters; thence south forty-eight degrees two minutes west twenty and four-tenths meters to the southeast corner of the pilot station grounds; thence north thirty-six degrees fifty-eight minutes west forty-two meters to the northeast corner of said pilot station grounds; thence south fifty-three degrees thirty-two minutes west eighty-five and five-tenths meters to the northwest corner of said pilot station grounds; thence north thirty-nine degrees eight minutes west sixty-nine meters; thence north sixty-four degrees twenty-four minutes east seventy-three and twenty-five hundredths meters to the point of beginning and containing an area of six thousand seven hundred and twenty square meters more or less, and right of way to said area from the landing and from the nearest public highway.

27. Reservation for San Bernardino Island light station, province of Sorsogon.

The entire island of San Bernardino occupied by the present light-house structures, situated off the southeast coast of Luzon.

28. Reservation for Capul Island light station, province of Samar.

All that part of Capul Island lying north of an east and west line through a point two hundred meters south of the center of the present light tower and the right of way thereto from the landing on either coast of Capul Island and from the nearest public highway.

29. Reservation for Canauay Island port light, province of Leyte.

The entire island of Canauay, on which the present light-house structures stand, situated on the south side of Janabatas Island and north of the island of Leyte.

30. Reservation for Tacloban port or anchorage light, island of Leyte, province of Leyte.

An area of fifty meters' radius described about the center of the present light structures with right of way thereto from the streets of the town of Tacloban.

31. Reservation for Dapitan port light, island of Mindanao, province of Misamis.

An area on Point Tagolo, entrance to Dapitan Bay, surrounding the present light-house structure bounded by the shore line and by a circumference of fifty meters' radius described about the center of the present light supports and right of way thereto from the landing and from the nearest public highway.

32. Reservation for Davao port light, island of Mindanao, province of Davao.

An area surrounding the present light-house structure bounded by the shore line and by a circumference of fifty meters' radius described about the center of the present light support and right of way thereto from the landing and from the nearest public highway.

33. Reservation for proposed light station on Maniguin Island, province of Antique.

The entire island of Maniguin off the west coast of Panay.

34. Reservation for proposed light station on Tanguingui Island, province of Cebu.

The entire island of Tanguingui, northwest of the northern extremity of Cebu Island.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 61.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 29, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Forty-three, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Pangasinan, that is, July twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby extended to August twentieth, nineteen hundred and three, and the date specified by said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent, that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three, is also extended to December first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 62.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 30, 1903.

In order that the circulation of the new Philippines currency may be promoted and expedited in the provinces, the insular treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to exchange, in his discretion, with any provincial treasurer, pursuant to a resolution of the provincial board, Philippines currency for Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency, heretofore known as local currency, at the authorized ratio at the time such provincial funds are received at the insular treasury for such exchange.

The cost of transportation of such funds from and to the provincial treasury shall be a proper charge against the insular government and payable by the insular treasurer.

For the further purpose of carrying into effect the act of Congress creating as the unit of value the Philippine peso of the value of fifty cents in United States currency all obligations or contracts for labor or materials hereafter executed shall be made payable only in Philippines currency or the legal equivalent thereof in United States currency, at the option of the government, and all such obligations or contracts now existing which are payable only in Mexican or local currency will be readjusted to the new basis as soon as practicable.

Payments from provincial funds should hereafter be made when practicable in Philippines or United States currency, and all Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency not absolutely required for current use should be reserved for exchange for Philippines currency as herein provided.

Hereafter all accounts of provincial treasurers as rendered to the auditor which involve United States or Philippines currency will be expressed in the latter currency pursuant to instructions of the auditor, Mexican or local currency being carried as heretofore.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 63.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 31, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, the ratio of value between the new Philippines currency and the Mexican

or Spanish-Filipino currency is hereby fixed at one peso, Philippines currency, for one peso and fifteen centavos, Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency, and the ratio of value between United States currency and Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency is hereby fixed at one dollar, United States currency, for two pesos and thirty centavos of Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency. These rates shall be in force August first, for at least ten days and until further order.

The insular treasurer has been instructed on demand to make exchange at the rate of one dollar, United States currency, for two pesos, new Philippines currency, on presentation of not less than twenty Philippine pesos.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 64.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, July 31, 1903.

The following regulations will govern the sale and distribution of rice furnished under the appropriation by Congress for the relief of the people of the Philippine Islands:

Before rice is furnished to any province its provincial board will submit to the civil governor an estimate of the quantity of rice which can be used to advantage in a given period and a statement of the conditions in the province which make the distribution of rice desirable.

All rice furnished by the civil government will be consigned to the supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer of the province to which it is shipped. At the time of shipment the insular purchasing agent will forward to the insular auditor a copy of the notice of shipment, together with a statement of the price at which the rice is to be sold, which shall include cost of transportation and handling, but shall exclude duty, if any. The expense of storing and subsequent handling of the rice shall be at the expense of the province, except when the civil governor shall order otherwise.

All rice shall be receipted for to the insular purchasing agent, by thes upervisor or supervisor-treasurer to whom consigned, and shall be taken up by the latter officer, who shall be accountable on his official bond for the same, and render accounts therefor to the insular auditor as hereinafter provided.

Where the rice is used for public works, a full report of its issue and distribution shall be made to the civil governor, in addition to the account which is required by the auditor, with a definite statement of the public improvement upon which it has been used, the number of days of labor, and the amount of material secured.

No rice shall be distributed gratuitously except in limited quantities to deserving persons unable to work, and upon the recommendation and order of the provincial board, approved by the civil governor, to whom will be made a statement of the peculiar circumstances calling for such action.

In cases where rice is sold, the proceeds of the sales will be deposited in the provincial treasury. The money so received shall be placed to the credit of a "Congressional relief fund," and thereafter may be disbursed as other funds on the order of the provincial board, for public works, and accounted for in the usual manner to the auditor, full report thereon being made to the civil governor.

The accounts of the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer to the insular auditor will be rendered on a regular property return, Auditor's Form Seven hundred, monthly instead of quarterly, supported as follows:

(*a*) In the case of direct sales, by proper abstracts, showing date of sale, name of purchaser, quantity sold, with price and total amount received. This abstract should be certified as correct by the person in charge of the sales and by the supervisor, and be accompanied by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount deposited in the provincial treasury.

Sales to commercial firms will not be allowed except upon advance approval of the civil governor.

(*b*) In the case of the issue of rice in payment of labor performed, the regular labor pay roll, Provincial Form Fifty-seven, will be used, modified so as to show in the columns marked "Rate of pay" and "Amount paid," certain fixed units of measure in rice instead of money. The certificates at the bottom of the roll should also be modified by substituting the words "issue" and "issued," respectively, for "payment" and "paid." The money value of the rice so issued in payment for labor will be computed and stated on the pay roll, and the amount represented by such money value of such pay roll will be taken up by the provincial treasurer in his revenue account as receipts from rice sales and placed to the credit of the aforesaid "Congressional relief fund." Credit will be taken for the same amount as a disbursement for labor on public works, the voucher being the pay rolls received

from the supervisor or supervisor-treasurer. The latter officer will drop the rice so disposed of on his return, supporting the same by the receipt of the provincial treasurer for the amount represented by the pay roll, and taken up by the latter, as in the case of sales made in the regular way.

(*c*) In case of gratuitous distribution ordered by the provincial board and approved by the civil governor, the same abstract will be used as in the case of sales, modified to show gratuitous distribution instead of sale, certified as correct by the officer making the distribution, which distribution will be witnessed by two disinterested, reputable citizens, whose certificate that they were present and witnessed the issue must appear on the abstract.

In order to facilitate the operation of this order throughout the province, the provincial supervisor or the supervisor-treasurer shall have power to designate in writing any municipal officer as his deputy for the purpose of this issue, who shall serve without additional compensation.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 65.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 3, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Samar, is hereby extended to October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 66.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 3, 1903.

The following character will be used by all officials of this Government as the designation for the new Philippine pesos, in contradistinction to the $ mark for United States currency, and Pfs. for Mexican or Spanish currency:

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 67.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 5, 1903.

Disbursing officers are hereby expressly prohibited from paying any salary to, or upon the order of, any employee appointed in the United States to a position in the Philippine civil service under the provisions of Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty-four or Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-three, while such employee is enjoying accrued leave of absence which may have been granted him prior to his having completed two years of service under the insular government, until five days after the return to duty of such employee, and during which five days he shall have demonstrated his good faith and shown to the satisfaction of the head of the bureau or office in which he is employed that it is his intention to continue in the performance of his duties. In the event that it shall appear during such five days of employment that it is not the intention of the employee to continue in the performance of his duties any longer than to enable him to withdraw all back salary which may at that time be due him, such payment shall be withheld, and full report thereof forwarded for proper action by the head of the bureau or office, through the Philippine civil service board, to the civil governor, or head of the executive department, respectively, to which such bureau or office may pertain.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 68.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila August 12, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one, Act Numbered Eight hundred and seven, Philippine Commission, the clerk, class eight, bureau of statistics, therein appropriated for, is hereby assigned to the office of the Official Gazette, and the said bureau of statistics is abolished.

The editor of the Official Gazette will take over and receipt for all property and records, and until otherwise provided perform all the duties incumbent under existing law upon the official in charge of said bureau of statistics.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 69.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 17, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of La Union, is hereby extended to October first, nineteen hundred and three, and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to January first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 70.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 18, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of Zambales, is hereby extended to September first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to December first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 71.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 27, 1903.

Paragraph Numbered Thirteen of Executive Order Numbered Nine, dated March twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"13. For the purpose of securing a new and complete registration under the provisions of section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended, of all arms now held by private persons resident in the Philippine Islands, the provincial governor in each province is hereby authorized and directed to issue a proclamation calling upon all residents of the province in possession of firearms and ammunition without a license under the provisions of section twenty-four, Act Numbered One hundred and seventy-five, as amended by Act Numbered Six hundred and fifty-two, to deliver all such arms and ammunition to the governor of the province, or to any of his duly authorized agents or deputies, with the assistance of the inspectors of constabulary, in order that such arms and ammunition may be registered, bonds executed, and permits issued, as provided by said law and these regulations: *Provided, however,* That the provincial governor, within his discretion, may dispense with the necessity of the arms and ammunition being actually delivered up

for registration as hereinabove provided, in cases where it is not deemed necessary to take away the arms and ammunition altogether, and may require only the registration of such arms and ammunition. Every private person resident in the Philippine Islands who may be required to deliver any arms or ammunition to the provincial governor or to his authorized agent or deputy may be furnished a blank application for a permit to possess firearms, and upon signing same, and executing the bond prescribed by these regulations, if duly approved by competent authority, such resident may again receive and possess such arm or arms and ammunition subject to the provisions of existing law and these regulations.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 72.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 27, 1903.

The question having arisen as to the relation which the provincial governor, the provincial board, the provincial jailer and guards occupy to the senior inspector of constabulary when the latter, under section five of Act Numbered Six hundred and ten, is directed by the civil governor to take custody of the jail, it becomes necessary to issue an executive order defining the powers and duties of the senior inspector of constabulary when lawfully in custody of the jail.

The jail is in charge of the provincial governor, and the ultimate responsibility of the custody of the prisoners therein is necessarily in him. The effect of the order of the civil governor placing the senior inspector of constabulary in charge of the jail is merely to substitute the senior inspector of constabulary and his subordinates for the jailer and guards previously provided. It is the duty of the inspector, in order to perform his duties properly, to keep a true and exact calendar of all prisoners committed to the provincial jail, with all the details provided in section four of Act Numbered Four hundred and thirteen. No one but the provincial governor has any authority to interfere with the custody thus given to the senior inspector in charge. The senior inspector is required to honor and obey only the orders of the provincial governor and of any court of competent jurisdiction. The duty of the provincial board, under the law, is by contract and by regulations to secure the supplying of the proper food and clothing for the prisoners and proper sanitary provision for their health. If the jailer or warden is retained in office after the civil governor shall direct the senior inspector to take custody of the jail, then the function to be performed by him must be limited to the supplying of proper food and clothing and the making of proper accommodation for the health of the prisoners.

The effect of Act Numbered Six hundred and ten, when the senior inspector is given custody of the jail, is to oust the jailer or warden from duties in respect to the custody of prisoners. Should the provincial board conclude to abolish the office of warden or jailer under such circumstances, there is no objection to extending the duties of the senior inspector to include the immediate supervision of the food, clothing, and health of the prisoners. The senior inspector will always promptly comply in respect to the custody of the prisoners, their health, and their discipline, with orders received from the provincial governor and with regulations adopted in accordance with law by the provincial board.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 73.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, August 29, 1903

Forage allowance for animals the property of the insular government or of the city of Manila are hereby fixed as follows:

For one American or Australian horse, per day: Twelve pounds of oats and fourteen pounds of hay, or ten pounds of palay and nine pounds of rice hay, or seven pounds of cut feed and thirty pounds of grass, or ten pounds of corn and eight pounds of chopped straw.

For one mule or Chinese pony, per day: The same allowance as for one American or Australian horse, with the exception of oats, nine pounds instead of twelve, and hay, eleven pounds instead of fourteen.

For one native pony, per day: Five pounds of oats and ten pounds of hay, or five pounds of palay and six pounds of rice hay, or five pounds of cut feed and twenty pounds of grass, or five pounds of corn and four pounds of chopped straw.

One hundred pounds of straw per month will be allowed as bedding to each horse, Chinese pony, or mule. Hay may not be used for bedding, except that which may have been condemned.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 74.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 1, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Forty-five, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment list for the province of Bohol—that is, September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, January first, nineteen hundred and four—is also extended to February first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 75.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 2, 1903.

In order that there may be uniformity of action by heads of departments in the matter of the return to the service of persons separated therefrom before having served the full period prescribed by law or the contracts under which they were appointed, it shall be the rule that no person separated from the public service of the Philippine government before having served the full period prescribed by law or contract shall again be allowed to enter the same in any of its branches until he shall have made good all loss caused by such separation and shall have refunded to the government that proportion of the total expense incurred by it by reason of his appointment, including salary and traveling expenses prior to the date he actually took up the duties of his position, as the time he failed to serve is to the time required by said law or contract, and then only on the recommendation of the head of the department from which he was separated.

All amounts so refunded to the insular government shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, and by him deposited in the insular treasury to the credit of the insular salary and expense fund, and proper accounting therefor shall be rendered to the insular auditor.

Any person desiring to qualify for reentrance to the service under the provisions or this executive order shall first take the matter up with the civil service board.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 76.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 2, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Twenty-six, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Ilocos Sur—that is, August fifth, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three—is also extended to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 77.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 7, 1903.

The time specified by the Executive Order Numbered Thirty-three, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Occidental Negros—that is, September first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to October thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date

specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, December first, nineteen hundred and three—is also extended to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 78.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 8, 1903.

Pursuant to the Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing that the civil governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the board of tax revision in the City of Manila, and provincial boards of revision, shall complete their work," the time specified in Act Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list—that is, May twentieth, nineteen hundred and three—in so far as it relates to the province of La Laguna, is hereby extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent is also extended to February first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 79.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., September 10, 1903.

In the exercise of the powers reposed in me as civil governor by Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight of the Philippine Commission, I hereby reserve from public sale or settlement, or mining or mineral claim and set aside as an agricultural station all the Government land in the town of Trinidad, in the province of Benguet, inclosed within a line beginning at notice post numbered one immediately to the northward of the property of Señor Camps and on the right-hand side of the highway between Baguio and Trinidad; extending thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to post numbered two; thence following a small creek in an easterly direction to post numbered three, which is at the junction of said creek and the Baliti River; thence following said Baliti River in a southerly direction to post numbered four; and thence from said post numbered four in a straight line in a westerly direction to post numbered one, the point of beginning.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 80.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 17, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Nineteen, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the City of Manila—that is, September fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, December fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three—is also extended to January fifteenth, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 81.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 18, 1903.

The provisions of Executive Orders Numbered Nine, Fourteen, and Seventy-one, current series, will not apply to the Moro Province, organized under the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty-seven, Philippine Commission.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 82.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 19, 1903.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of Act Numbered Five hundred and forty-three, as amended by section one of Act Numbered Six hundred and thirty-nine, the Honorable James F. Smith, secretary of public instruction, is hereby designated to perform the duties of secretary of the interior in the absence of the present head of that department, the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Forty-seven, current series, being revoked.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 83.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 22, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Fifty-six, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of Iloilo—that is, July thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to October fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, November first, nineteen hundred and three—is also extended to December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 84.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, September 26, 1903.

The time specified by Executive Order Numbered Sixty-nine, current series, for the completion of the revision of the real-estate tax-assessment list for the province of La Union—that is, October first, nineteen hundred and three—is hereby extended to November first, nineteen hundred and three; and the date specified by the said executive order as that upon which the payment of taxes under such revised assessment shall become delinquent—that is, January first, nineteen hundred and four—is also extended to February first, nineteen hundred and four.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Philippine Commission did, on the twelfth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, pass the following act:

"AN ACT to provide against the danger of famine in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

"*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that—*

"SECTION 1. To provide against the danger of famine, due to the short crop for the coming year in rice and other foodstuffs usually produced in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago, it shall be the duty of all municipal presidents to call meetings of the people of their respective municipalities, to notify them of the impending danger of famine, and to urge them at once to take steps to secure the necessary seed and to plant quick-growing crops of corn, camotes, rice, or other food plants, whichever may furnish the most abundant crop in the particular locality, sufficient in quantity to produce the requisite food for the people of the municipality for the coming year.

"SEC. 2. Any municipal president is authorized to allot to the citizens of his municipality such public land as there may be within the boundaries of the municipality at present unoccupied, for the planting of the seed and the raising of the crops provided for in this act.

"SEC. 3. The crops planted and gathered under this act shall belong to the persons planting and gathering the same, even though they be planted upon the public land, and no rent for the public land thus used shall be chargeable against the persons so using same.

"SEC. 4. In cases where it is impossible in the municipality or province to secure the proper seed, the municipal council shall call upon the provincial board to procure the needed seed through the insular purchasing agent. The provincial board shall purchase the needed seed from the general funds of the province, and shall sell

the same to the presidents of the municipalities whose councils have called for seed. The seed furnished by a provincial board to any municipality shall be receipted for by the municipal president, and paid for out of the municipal funds by order of the municipal council. The seed shall then be sold to the residents of the municipality at the cost price thereof. If any person having land of his own or tilling the public land shall be known to be unable to pay for the seed, the municipal president may furnish him the seed without receiving the price thereof, in which case he shall collect an amount equal to the value of the seed furnished from the new crop, and shall sell the same and reimburse the municipal treasury with the proceeds.

"SEC. 5. Each municipal president shall keep a record of the amount of seed furnished to the inhabitants of his municipality and the number of hectares planted by each inhabitant in accordance with the requirements of this act; and it shall be his further duty to make monthly reports of his proceedings under this act to the provincial governor.

"SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor to see that the municipal presidents discharge their duties under this act, and if they fail to do so to suspend them and bring them before the provincial board to answer to the charges of noncompliance therewith.

"The provincial governor shall make monthly reports of the proceedings of the municipal presidents and his own proceedings under this act to the civil governor.

"SEC. 7. Any municipal president receiving seed from the provincial board under section four of this act who shall appropriate it to his own use or shall fail to distribute it in accordance with the terms of this act, or who shall knowingly permit or connive at the use of the seed for any other purpose than planting a new crop, as in this act provided, shall be held to be guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the civil governor to issue a proclamation to the governors of the provinces, reciting the terms of this act and directing them to order the municipal presidents in accordance herewith to call the people of their respective municipalities together and secure the action required by this act.

"SEC. 9. The said proclamation of the civil governor shall be printed in English and Spanish and in the principal dialects of the islands, and shall be forwarded to the various provincial governors to be by them distributed among the municipalities of their respective provinces.

"SEC. 10. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of 'An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws,' passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

"SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on its passage."

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby direct all provincial governors to order the municipal presidents to call the people of their respective municipalities together and secure the action required by the provisions of the act just quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this nineteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

[SEAL.] WM. H. TAFT.

By the Civil Governor:
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the twenty-ninth day of October, issue the following proclamation:

"THANKSGIVING.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"According to the yearly custom of our people it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be

thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial when the country was menaced by dangers to be apprehended, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it, in drouth or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade we have struggled onward and upward. We now abundantly enjoy material well-being and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good and we seek to praise him not by words only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving the twenty-seventh of the coming November and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

[SEAL.] "THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*"

And whereas, though the year past closing has not been one of overflowing plenty in the Philippine Islands, and the people thereof have suffered much from cholera and pestilence, and the coming year is to be one of grim trial due to agricultural depression, nevertheless the war has ceased and the goal of prosperity, happiness, and peace under well-ordered government is in sight of the people of the Philippines, and will be reached if only they will summon to their aid self-restraint, courage, industry, and intelligent patriotism.

Now, therefore, I, Wm. H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby recommend the observance of the foregoing proclamation by the residents of the Philippine Islands.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

WM. H. TAFT.

By the Civil Governor:

BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the policy of President McKinley, announced in his instructions of April 7, 1900, the Philippine Commission has extended to the people of the Philippine Islands complete autonomy in the matter of municipal government, and partial autonomy in the matter of provincial government. By actual experience the qualified electors of the Philippine Islands are learning the science of self-government. The policy of the late President McKinley has been sincerely adopted and followed by President Roosevelt, and the aim of the Commission, in accordance with its instructions, gradually to extend self-government to the people of the islands was approved and adopted by the Congress of the United States at its last session in the so-called Philippine act, by which provision was made for the election of a popular Philippine assembly within two years after the taking of a comprehensive census of the Philippine Islands. The taking of the census is indispensable to the calling of a general election for this popular assembly. No other object beyond the collection of

the necessary data for determining the social and industrial condition of the people as the basis of intelligent legislative action is involved in the taking of this census. By the terms of the census law passed by the Philippine Commission it will be seen that the census is to be largely in the hands and under the control of the Filipinos. The taking of the census will therefore form a test of the capacity of the Filipinos to discharge a most important function of government. The information secured by the census will form the basis upon which capital will be invested in the islands and the material prosperity of the people brought about. The census, therefore, is to be taken solely for the benefit of the Filipino people, and if they desire to have a larger voice in their own government within the near future; if they desire to demonstrate to the world a growing capacity for self-government, and if they would aid the investment of capital and the improvement of their material condition they should lend their unanimous support to the successful taking of the census.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, in pursuance of the duty imposeed on me by section 16 of the act enacted by the Philippine Commission October 6, 1902, do hereby issue this my proclamation, announcing as census day March 2, 1903, on which day the enumeration of the Christian population shall begin in all parts of the Philippine Islands, and continue until completed.

It is the expectation of the government that the enumeration of the Christian population will be carried on by the enumerators of urban districts at the rate of fifty persons per day, and of suburban or rural districts at the rate of thirty-three persons per day. Any reduction in any district in the rate of enumeration thus established will be made the subject of investigation by the supervisor, and unless it shall be found that such reduction in the rate of enumeration was due to causes beyond the control of the enumerator, his (or her) pay for the period beyond which the enumeration should have been completed, at the specified rate, shall be withheld, pending the decision of the director of the census.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:
BEEKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Executive Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, January 10, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR: The schism in the Roman Catholic Church and the establishment and organization of an independent Filipino Catholic Church, because of the zeal and heat which frequently accompanies religious discussion, and especially because of the conflicting claims in respect to church property, may result in attempts at dispossession of those in charge of the churches and consequent disorder and disturbance of the peace. I have thought it necessary, therefore, to write you a letter calling your attention, and through you that of the municipal presidentes, to the functions which it is proper for civil executives to discharge in respect to religious controversies involving disputes over property.

The policy of complete separation of church and state is enjoined upon those who serve under the American sovereignty. This does not mean that officers of the state as individuals may not attend church and may not take an interest in religious controversies, and may not aid the churches of which they are members, but it does mean that no officer of the government has the right to use his official position or the authority which he exercises as an official to further the interests of the church of which he is a member as against the rights and claims of other churches to which he may be opposed in his religious views. In these islands it is difficult for the man to separate himself from the office in the eyes of the people, and I therefore extend a word of caution to you and to the municipal presidentes of your province against making yourselves so prominent in the religious controversies to which I have referred on one side or the other that charges may be made against you that you are using your official influence and exercising your official authority in favor of either the Roman Catholic Church or the Filipino Catholic Church. You should, as far as

possible, as an official pursue a line of conduct absolutely impartial between the two conflicting parties, and you should only intervene as officials whenever the public peace is disturbed and must be restored and conserved. To deal justly with all individual interests should be the pride of every government, and the capacity of a people for self-government may be largely measured by the ability and courage of their elective officers to do justice in the face of clamor or passion or prejudice of some of those who elected them. No controversy so arouses the participants to passion and violence as that which grows out of religious differences, and if peace can be maintained where the people of a country divide under a new schism into two religious bodies without violence, it speaks volumes for the law-abiding character of the people and for the capacity and ability of their self-chosen officers. I urge upon you, therefore, and upon the municipal presidentes over whom you so worthily exercise supervisory and disciplinary authority, to use your every effort now and in the months to come to prevent the religious schism that exists in parts of the islands from resulting in any disturbance of the peace.

Again let me call your attention to one phase of the schism which is most important, and that is, as to the possession of churches and conventos. Executive officers have no function whatever to perform in respect to the determination of the question who owns private property. The questions of ownership of title, and even the right of possession, are questions to be decided by courts which are open to all parties in interest for the purpose of settling just such questions. The only function of the executive is to see to it that the peace is not disturbed by attempts on the part of one not in possession forcibly or by fraud to disturb another in the possession of property and to deprive him of it. Where therefore the priest or other representive of the Roman Catholic Church shall be in possession representing his church, it is not your function to decide that the people of the town who, because they may have assisted in building church believe themselves to be the owners of the church, may oust him and may let the priest of the Independent Filipino Catholic Church into possession. Whatever you may think of the merits of such a question, it is your duty to preserve the possession of the priest or other representative of the Roman Catholic Church by arresting any person who attempts forcibly to dispossess him or actually succeeds in doing so and allow the priest or other person having had peaceable possession to resume it; but beyond this you can not go. Such rights as the people of a town may have either to ownership or possession of the church property may be asserted in the courts. They can not assert such rights by force.

On the other hand, should a priest in possession leave the Roman Catholic communion, and, retaining possession of the church property, allow it to be used for the service and ceremonies of the Filipino Church, it is not for you to decide that this is an unlawful act on his part, and to seek to remedy it by dispossessing him of the church, because the change which is effected is not effected by a disturbance of the peace, and the remedy for the wrong done, if it be a wrong, can only be had in the courts organized to decide such questions. You must respect the person in peaceable possession, and you must protect him against forcible dispossession, no matter how lawful or equitable in your opinion are the claims to the property on the part of the attempted dispossessor. If he has a lawful right he can have it vindicated in court. He can not be permitted to take the law into his own hands. To allow him to do so would be to produce riot and confusion throughout these islands. The question is one of actual possession, not of constructive possession. Indeed, the question, so far as you and the presidentes are concerned, is one really not of possession at all, but of the disturbance of the peace.

Should any priest, or other person in charge of a church or convent, notify a presidente that he has reasonable ground to suspect that an attempt will be made to dispossess him, the presidente should detail policemen to maintain him in his possession and prevent an assault or forcible dispossession. A failure on the part of the presidente with energy to protect peaceable possession of church property will be good cause for dismissal.

If the course which I have attempted to mark out for executive action be followed, the conflicting parties will be remitted to the courts to vindicate their rights, and the peace which is so absolutely essential to the welfare of the country and to the conduct of decent government will be fully preserved. With the confidence that you will observe the rules laid down in this letter, and will see to it that your municipal presidentes do the same thing, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant and well-wisher,

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

The honorable PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President of the United States on the thirtieth day of January, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Philippine Constabulary, to establish the rank and pay of its commanding officers, and for other purposes.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That officers of the Army of the United States may be detailed for service as chief and assistant chiefs, the said assistant chiefs not to exceed in number four, of the Philippine Constabulary, and that during the continuance of such details the officer serving as chief shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of brigadier-general, and the officers serving as assistant chiefs shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel: *Provided*, That the difference between the pay and allowances of brigadier-general and colonel, as herein provided, and the pay and allowances of the officers so detailed in the grades from which they are detailed shall be paid out of the Philippine treasury.

"SEC. 2. That any companies of Philippine Scouts ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary in the maintenance of order in the Philippine Islands may be placed under the command of officers serving as chief or assistant chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, as herein provided: *Provided*, That when the Philippine Scouts shall be ordered to assist the Philippine Constabulary, said scouts shall not at any time be placed under the command of inspectors or other officers of the constabulary below the grade of assistant chief of constabulary.

"Approved, January 30, 1903."

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President of the United States on the ninth day of February, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

AN ACT to provide for the removal of persons accused of crime to and from the Philippine Islands for trial.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, shall apply throughout the United States for the arrest and removal therefrom to the Philippine Islands of any fugitive from justice charged with the commission of any crime or offense against the United States within the Philippine Islands, and shall apply within the Philippine Islands for the arrest and removal therefrom to the United States of any fugitive from justice charged with the commission of any crime or offense against the United States. Such fugitive may, by any judge or magistrate of the Philippine Islands, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders therein, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, pending the issuance of a warrant for his removal to the United States, which warrant it shall be the duty of a judge of the court of first instance seasonably to issue, and of the officer or agent of the United States designated for the purpose to execute. Such officer or agent, when engaged in executing such warrant without the Philippine Islands, shall have all the powers of a marshal of the United States so far as such powers are requisite for the prisoner's safe keeping and the execution of the warrant.

"SEC. 2. That the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-two hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, so far as applicable, shall apply to the Philippine Islands, which, for the purposes of said sections, shall be deemed a Territory within the meaning thereof.

"Approved, February 9, 1903."

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President of the United States on the second day of March, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the unit of value in the Philippine Islands shall be the gold peso consisting of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the government of the Philippine Islands shall have coined and ready for, or in, circulation not less than five million of the silver pesos hereinafter provided for in this act, and the gold coins of the United States at the rate of one dollar for two pesos hereinafter authorized to be coined shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the Philippine Islands.

"SEC. 2. That in addition to the coinage authorized for use in the Philippine Islands by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin to an amount not exceeding seventy-five million pesos, for use in said islands, a silver coin of the denomination of one peso and of the weight of four hundred and sixteen grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

"SEC. 3. That the silver Philippine peso authorized by this act shall be legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract: *Provided*, That debts contracted prior to the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and three, may be paid in the legal tender currency of said islands existing at the time of the making of said contracts, unless otherwise expressly provided by contract.

"SEC. 4. That section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended so that it shall read:

"'SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin for use in said islands a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of two hundred and eight grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of eighty-three and ten one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of forty-one and fifty-five one-hundredths grains; and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts, by weight, nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.'

"SEC. 5. That the Philippine peso herein authorized and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by section seventy-seven of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, as amended by the preceding section of this act, shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, except as limited in section two of this act, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may, in its discretion, in lieu of the purchase of bullion, recoin any of the silver coins now in or hereinafter received by the treasury of the government of the Philippine Islands into the coins provided for in this act or in the act of

July first, nineteen hundred and two, as herein amended, at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe; and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this act and by the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

"SEC. 6. That the coinage authorized by this act shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the provisions of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' except as herein otherwise provided; and the government of the Philippine Islands may adopt such measures as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with said act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, to maintain the value of the silver Philippine peso at the rate of one gold peso, and in order to maintain such parity between said silver Philippine pesos and the gold pesos herein provided for, and for no other purpose, may issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed four per centum annually, payable at periods of three months or more, but not later than one year from the date of issue, which shall be in the denominations of twenty-five dollars, or fifty pesos, or some multiple of such sum, and shall be redeemable in gold coin of the United States, or in lawful money of said islands, according to the terms of issue prescribed by the government of said islands; but the amount of such certificates outstanding at any one time shall not exceed ten million dollars, or twenty million pesos, and said certificates shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under any State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That all the proceeds of said certificates shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of said parity, as herein provided, and for no other purpose, except that a sum not exceeding three million dollars at any one time may be used as a continuing credit for the purchase of silver bullion in execution of the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. That the Mexican silver dollar now in use in the Philippine Islands and the silver coins heretofore issued by the Spanish Government for use in said islands shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the proclamation of the civil governor of said islands until such date, not earlier than the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, as may be fixed by public proclamation of said civil governor, when such coins shall cease to be so receivable: *Provided*, That the public offices of the government of said islands shall give a preference for all public dues to the silver pesos and the silver certificates authorized by this act, and may at any time refuse to receive such Mexican dollars and Spanish coins as may appear to be counterfeit or defective.

"SEC. 8. That the treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive deposits of the standard silver coins of one peso authorized by this act to be coined, at the treasury of the government of said islands or any of its branches, in sums of not less than twenty pesos, and to issue silver certificates therefor in denominations of not less than two nor more than ten pesos, and coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said islands may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

"SEC. 9. That for the purchase of metal for the silver Philippine peso authorized by this act, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, or as hereinbefore authorized, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections.

"SEC. 10. That the silver Philippine pesos hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for their coinage, or any portion thereof, at any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

"SEC. 11. That the silver Philippine peso hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands, and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

"SEC. 12. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, when requested by the government of the Philippine Islands, to cause to be made and prepared any drawings, designs, and plates, and execute any coinage, engraving, or printing of notes and certificates authorized by this act, and to make a proper

charge for the same, covering as nearly as may be the actual cost, which shall be defrayed from the revenues of said islands.

"SEC. 13. That section seventy-eight of the act of July first, nineteen hundred and two, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and all provisions of law in force in the Philippine Islands making any form of money legal tender after December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and three, except as provided in this act, are hereby repealed.

"Approved, March 2, 1903."

Done at the city of Manila this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:
A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, June 15, 1903.

To All Notaries Public:

Numerous complaints are being received by this office that notaries public are failing to comply with the provisions of law in the matter of instruments acknowledged by them. Particular mention is made of the fact that in many instances a rubber stamp is used as a seal; that there is a failure to affix the date of expiration of commission, and that the acknowledgments do not include a reference to the cedula certificates of the parties executing the contract.

The attention of all notaries is invited to the provisions of sections seventy-nine to ninety-one, inclusive, of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, and to section twenty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three; the seal to be procured by notaries, under section eighty-six of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, must be a metal seal.

Documents should neither be signed nor sealed with a rubber stamp.

The date of expiration of commission should be affixed to acknowledgments in every instance, as provided in section ninety of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six.

Section twenty-eight of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-three provides that:

"No contract, deed, or other document acknowledged before a notary public shall be valid or recognized by any court unless the notary shall have certified thereon that the parties thereto have presented their certificates of registration, or are exempt from the tax, and shall have entered in such certification the number, place of issue, and date of each certificate of registration."

Notaries, in acknowledging instruments, must not only require that the parties thereto exhibit their cedulas, but must enter in their certificate of acknowledgment the number, place of issue, and date of each such cedula.

A strict compliance with the above instructions is enjoined upon all notaries, and, so far as applicable, upon clerks of court acting as ex-officio notaries public, and all other officials performing notarial functions.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President of the United States on the third day of March, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of two dollars for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, the Republic of Cuba, or of the Republic of Mexico, who shall come by steam, sail, or other vessel from any foreign port to any port within the United

States, or by any railway or any other mode of transportation, from foreign contiguous territory to the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien passenger shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of every such vessel or transportation line. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury and shall constitute a permanent appropriation to be called the 'immigrant fund,' to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States under this act, including the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal courts, and digests thereof, for the use of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and the salaries and expenses of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel which shall bring such aliens to ports of the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy; the head tax herein provided for shall not be levied upon aliens in transit through the United States nor upon aliens who have once been admitted into the United States and have paid the head tax who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section thirty-two of this act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the duty imposed by this section upon aliens seeking admission overland, either as to all or as to any such aliens.

"SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes and persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women for the purpose of prostitution; those who have been, within one year from the date of the application for admission to the United States, deported as being under offers, solicitations, promises or agreements to perform labor or services of some kind therein; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; but this section shall not be held to prevent persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the foregoing excluded classes: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *And provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported, if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

"SEC. 3. That the importation into the United States of any woman or girl for the purposes of prostitution is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall import or attempt to import any woman or girl into the United States for the purposes of prostitution, or shall hold or attempt to hold any woman or girl for such purposes in pursuance of such illegal importation, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

"SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien into the United States, in pursuance of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, parole or special, expressed or implied, made previous to the importation of such alien to perform labor or service of any kind, skilled or unskilled, in the United States.

"SEC. 5. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section four of this act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien to the United States to perform labor or service of any kind by reason of any offer,

solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, to or with such alien shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States.

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section four of this act to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by a promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under a promise or agreement as contemplated in section two of this act, and the penalties imposed by section five of this act shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively.

"SEC. 7. That no transportation company or owner or owners of vessels or others engaged in transporting aliens into the United States, shall, directly or through agents, either by writing, printing, or oral representations, solicit, invite, or encourage the immigration of any aliens into the United States, except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or oral representations, stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for a violation of this provision any such transportation company and any such owner or owners of vessels, and all others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, and the agents by them employed, shall be subjected to the penalties imposed by section five of this act.

"SEC. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector, or not lawfully entitled to enter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars for each and every alien so landed or attempted to be landed, or by imprisonment for a term not less than three months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel to bring to the United States any alien afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with such a disease at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers while any such fine imposed upon it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted.

"SEC. 10. That the decision of the board of special inquiry, hereinafter provided for, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section two of this act.

"SEC. 11. That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

"SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any port within the United States it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer, sailing, or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the

immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists, state as to each alien the full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the race; the last residence; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the alien has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by any other person or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government, and if so, by whom; whether in possession of fifty dollars, and if less, how much; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend and his name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and what is the alien's condition of health, mental and physical, and whether deformed or crippled; and if so, for how long and from what cause.

"SEC. 13. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be listed in convenient groups, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list in which his name, and so forth, is contained, and his number on said list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens is an idiot, or insane person, or a pauper, or is likely to become a public charge, or is suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, or is a person who has been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a polygamist, or an anarchist, or under promise or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, or a prostitute, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said lists or manifests concerning each of said aliens named therein is correct and true in every respect.

"SEC. 14. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the said aliens named therein, and that the said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said aliens. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests shall be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the said vessel.

"SEC. 15. That in the case of the failure of the master or commanding officer of any vessel to deliver to the said immigration officers lists or manifests of all aliens on board thereof as required in sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of this act, he shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid.

"SEC. 16. That upon the receipt by the immigration officers at any port of arrival of the lists or manifests of aliens provided for in sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of this act, it shall be the duty of said officers to go or send competent assistants to the vessels to which said lists or manifests refer and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officers may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which such aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of this act, bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: *Provided*, That where a suitable building is used for the detention and examination of aliens the immigration officials shall there take charge of such aliens, and the transportation companies, masters, agents, owners, and consignees of the vessels bringing such aliens shall be relieved of the responsibility for their detention thereafter until the return of such aliens to their care.

"SEC. 17. That the physical and mental examinations of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien, or, should medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergencies for the said service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service shall be reimbursed by the immigration service for all expenditures incurred in carrying out the medical inspection of aliens under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of the owners, officers, and agents of any vessel bringing an alien to the United States to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any such alien from such vessel at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers, and any such owner, officer, agent, or person in charge of such vessel who shall land or permit to land any alien at any time or place other than that designated by the immigration officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine for each alien so permitted to land of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and every such alien so landed shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall be deported, as provided by law.

"SEC. 19. That all aliens brought into this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the countries whence they respectively came on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they respectively came; and if any master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessels shall refuse to receive back on board thereof, or of any other vessel owned by the same interest, such aliens, or shall neglect to detain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the foreign port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than three hundred dollars for each and every such offense; and no such vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, the deportation of any alien found to have come under promise or agreement of labor or service of any kind if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against the provisions of sections four and five of this act: *Provided*, That the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation shall be paid from the 'immigrant fund,' but no alien certified, as provided in section seventeen of this act, to be suffering with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in the hospitals of the United States.

"SEC. 20. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law, or who shall be found a public charge therein, from causes existing prior to landing, shall be deported as hereinafter provided to the country whence he came at any time within two years after arrival at the expense, including one-half of the cost of inland transportation to the port of deportation, of the person bringing such alien into the United States, or, if that can not be done, then at the expense of the immigrant fund referred to in section one of this act.

"SEC. 21. That in case the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that an alien has been found in the United States in violation of this act, he shall cause such alien, within the period of three years after landing or entry therein, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came as provided in section twenty of this act, or, if that can not be so done, at the expense of the immigrant fund provided for in section one of this act; and neglect or refusal on the part of the masters, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to take on board, guard safely, and return to the country whence he came any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this section shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this act.

"SEC. 22. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in addition to such other duties as may by law be assigned to him, shall, under the direction of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury, have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contracts for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid; all under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officers of the immigration service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States, and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act, detail immigration officers for temporary service in foreign countries.

"SEC. 23. That the duties of the commissioners of immigration shall be of an administrative character, to be prescribed in detail by regulations prepared under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"SEC. 24. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred aud ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed. Immigration officers shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any alien to enter the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such testimony, and any person to whom such an oath has been administered under the provisions of this act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false testimony or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of an alien to admission to the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes. The decision of any such officer, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigration officer, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry.

"SEC. 25. That such boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the commissioners of immigration at the various ports of arrival as may be necessary for the prompt determination of all cases of aliens detained at such ports under the provisions of law. Such boards shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigrant officials in the service as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time designate as qualified to serve on such boards: *Provided*, That at ports where there are fewer than three immigrant inspectors, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, may designate other United States officials for service on such boards of special inquiry. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed to land or be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but the said boards shall keep complete permanent records of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail and be final, but either the alien or any dissenting member of said board may appeal, through the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration, to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final; and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of the alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival of such decision.

"SEC. 26. That no bond or guaranty, written or oral, that an alien shall not become a public charge shall be received from any person, company, corporation, charitable or benevolent society or association unless authority to receive the same shall in each special case be given by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the written approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"SEC. 27. That no suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

"SEC. 28. That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution or other proceeding, criminal or civil, begun under any existing act or any acts hereby amended, but such prosecutions or other proceedings, criminal or civil, shall proceed as if this act had not been passed.

"SEC. 29. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil or criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 30. That after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and three, all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe: *Provided*, That no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station; that all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges as herein provided shall be paid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the immigration fund provided for in section one of this act.

"SEC. 31. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officers in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws and for the purposes of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

"SEC. 32. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico, so as not to unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy passengers in ordinary travel between the United States and said countries, and shall have power to enter into contracts with foreign transportation lines for the same purpose.

"SEC. 33. That for the purposes of this act the words 'United States' as used in the title as well as in the various sections of this act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory, or other place now subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

"SEC. 34. That no intoxicating liquors of any character shall be sold within the limits of the Capitol building of the United States.

"SEC. 35. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein, provided for in this act, shall be to the trans-Atlantic or trans-Pacific ports from which said aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which said aliens embarked for such territory.

"SEC. 36. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration, or exclusion of, Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent.

"SEC. 37. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his preliminary declaration to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife, or either of said children, shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is proved that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, and is so certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival, such wife or children shall be held under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable, or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, and they shall not be deported until such facts have been ascertained.

"SEC. 38. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or

killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, shall be permitted to enter the United States or any Territory or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof. This section shall be enforced by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

"That any person who knowingly aids or assists any such person to enter the United States or any Territory or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such person to enter therein, except pursuant to such rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years, or both.

"SEC. 39. That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government, or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such belief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who has violated any of the provisions of this act, shall be naturalized or be made a citizen of the United States. All courts and tribunals and all judges and officers thereof having jurisdiction of naturalization proceedings, or duties to perform in regard thereto, shall, on the final application for naturalization, make careful inquiry into such matters, and before issuing the final order or certificate of naturalization cause to be entered of record the affidavit of the applicant and of his witnesses so far as applicable, reciting and affirming the truth of every material fact requisite for naturalization. All final orders and certificates of naturalization hereafter made shall show on their face specifically that said affidavits were duly made and recorded, and all orders and certificates that fail to show such facts shall be null and void.

"That any person who purposely procures naturalization in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, or both, and the court in which such conviction is had shall thereupon adjudge and declare the order or decree and all certificates admitting such person to citizenship null and void. Jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the courts having jurisdiction of the trial of such offense to make such adjudication.

"That any person who knowingly aids, advises, or encourages any such person to apply for or to secure naturalization or to file the preliminary papers declaring an intent to become a citizen of the United States, or who in any naturalization proceeding knowingly procures or gives false testimony as to any material fact, or who knowingly makes an affidavit false as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceedings, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years, or both.

"The foregoing provisions concerning naturalization shall not be enforced until ninety days after the approval hereof.

"Approved, March 3, 1903."

It has been decided by the legal adviser of the Secretary of War that while this law in its restrictions upon the admission of aliens to the United States applies to the Philippine Islands, the provisions therein made for the enforcement of the law by the Treasury Department of the United States and the Commissioner-General of Immigration do not apply here, and that the new immigration law should be enforced in the same manner in these islands as the previous law on the same subject was enforced—that is, through the collector of customs and his subordinates in office. Until reversed by competent authority, this construction of the new immigration law above set forth will be followed by the collector of customs for the Philippine Archipelago and his subordinates, and will be observed by all people within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands.

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-sixth day of June, anno Domini nineteen hundred and three.

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

By the Civil Governor:
A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

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